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AMUSEMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

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Engagement for One Week, Beginning Monday, Feb. 17,

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A $100 Ladies' High Grade Bicycle will be given away on the opening night. You are invited to take a chance. Each lady on entering the cyclery will be presented with a numbered ticket, entitling her to a chance. The drawing will take place the following evening (Thursday) at the Orpheum Theater. Order of the evening—Music, exhibition of wheels. We are Southern California agents for the Humber, Sterling, Clipper, Zimmey and Tourists. Our repair shop is complete in all its details. We can repair your wheel or make one to your order. The dimensions of our Riding Academy, 50x110 feet, will be in charge of skilled teachers.

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FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

Four Towns Attacked by the Insurgents—Chinese Killed.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Petersburg says that a dispatch to the Novoe Vremya from Vladivostock says that the fighting in Formosa has been renewed. The insurgents to the number of 10,000 have attacked the towns of Tamsui, Jiram Sulko, Kozanku and Taipeh. They are destroying the railroads and cutting the telegraph wires. The Japanese brigade arrived at Keheng on February 7. The insurgents are fighting desperately and have inflicted defeats on detached bodies of Japanese troops.

The Marine Minister Haigo has taken the place of the Governor of Formosa, who is ill. From Turkestan comes news that the Governor of the disturbed district of Kamsu has been deposed by the Emperor of China and replaced by the Governor of Tas. Interest is displayed as to whether the new Governor will dare to go up country where the Dunganis are killing all Chinese in sight and are making an active campaign round the town of Umruchi.

A Terrific Windstorm.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Dispatches from various points in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Michigan report a terrific windstorm has been prevailing in those States during the past twenty-four hours, doing more or less damage and seriously interfering with the telegraph service in some places. In some sections the wind velocity was over fifty miles an hour. Snow fell at some points. It is rapidly growing colder

THE MIDLAND CONGRESS.

Salvation Army People Gather in Force at St. Louis.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

ST. LOUIS (Mo.,) Feb. 11.—A large number of officers of the Salvation Army from five Western States have arrived in the city to attend the Midland Congress, which is now in progress here. The congress will last until Thursday, February 13. Friday will be spent in private interviews with the different officers of the army. The visiting delegates will leave for their respective homes Friday evening and Saturday morning.

The grand event of the congress will be a monster parade, which will take place Thursday evening. It will break ranks at Music Hall, exposition building, where the marriage of Ensign Austin Chapman of St. Louis and Capt. Emma Harmon of Denver, will be solemnized by Commander Ballington Booth. At the conclusion of the marriage service Commander Booth will deliver an address on "The Advance of the Salvation Army."

A HOVAS CONSPIRACY.

Four Thousand Natives Attack the French and Lose Three Thousand.

PORT LOUIS (Island of Mauritius,) Feb. 11.—(By South African Cable.) A French newspaper published on the Island of Reunion publishes a message from its correspondent at Antananarivo, dated January 24, declaring a great conspiracy has been discovered there. The correspondent asserts that 4000 Hovas attacked the French, but were repulsed with the loss of 2000 killed.

THE MORNING'S NEWS —IN— The Times IN BRIEF.

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12.

A bicycle rider's serious accident—Collided with an electric car....A court decision which saves the Gov. Downey estate....Los Angeles Cableroad litigation ends in a victory for stockholders....A baby attached for its own board bill....Arrest of shoplifters...Fiendish outrage perpetrated upon a young man....Beginning of Chinese New Year....Mrs. Kloth's matrimonial experiences....The Holliday case.

Southern California—Page 11.

Bryant Howard's son at San Diego goes into insolvency....San Diego grand jury again challenged....The Riverside orange shipments exceed one thousand cars....Bad Mexicans from Beaumont...New Baptist church for Redlands....The supposed Schlatter in jail at San Bernardino is only a common hobo....Santa Ana resident dropped dead....Oranges again moving from Ontario....New family hotel proposed for Pasadena.

Pacific Coast—Pages 2, 3.

Terrible treatment of Japanese by the Formosa rebels—Chinese said to practice cannibalism....Arizona military companies ordered to hold themselves in readiness to prevent the big fight....Mrs. Carrie Widson, who shot down her neighbor, is held to answer....A San Francisco customshouse official arrested for accepting bribes....The Australian system of starting given a trial at Ingleside track....Mrs. Frank Reed nearly drowned in trying to recover the body of her child....The Anti-Railroad Refunding Bill resolution of the last Legislature is lost....More time for Durrant.

General Eastern—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Secretary Morton escapes further censure from Congress....The seed resolution goes through....France offers to release ex-Consul Waller....Consul Buford thinks the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight will take place....Corbett challenged by Ed. Smith....Salvation Army Congress at St. Louis. Fighting in Formosa....Chemist Roy's theory concerning the cathode rays....Prof. Haanel says Edison cannot photograph the brain....Sterling Elliott elected president of the L.A.W.—Murphy reinstated....Immense water main bursts with fatal effect at Cleveland....No new discoveries in the Bryan murder case....Bat Shea is executed....Wild excitement and threats of rebellion in Manitoba.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2.

Parliament opens—The Queen's speech treats on various foreign relations—Discussion of the Monroe doctrine and the Venezuelan incident....The French ministry beaten on a vote of confidence....The Radical party of Great Britain determines to support arbitration....Germany and bimetallism....Unveiling of a statue to John Bright....Great activity in military circles in Cuba since Gen. Weyler's arrival.

At Large—Pages 1, 2, 3.

Dispatches were also received from Denver, El Paso, Dayton, O.; London, Chicago, New York, Port Louis, Mauritius; Centralia, Ill.; San Francisco, Washington, and other places.

Financial and Commercial—Page 10.

London money and hops....Liverpool grain....Chicago produce exchange quotations....New York stocks and bonds....San Francisco mining shares....Butter, eggs and produce.

Weather Forecast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—For Southern California: Fair on Wednesday; cooler in the east portion, frosts severe in the north portion tonight; generally killing frosts Wednesday night, except along the coast; fresh to brisk northerly winds.

VENEZUELAN CONTROVERSY.

The London Chronicle Claims Credit for Converting England.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Chronicle in its editorial columns this morning claims the credit for the conversion of England to arbitration, and says: "The speeches in Parliament show that we have reached a point where a solution is a certainty. The Schomburg line is as defunct as the boundaries of Wessex."

"VERY CORDIAL."

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Times this morning publishes Ambassador Bayard's request on the British government for information on Venezuelan affairs, which was referred to by Balfour. The Times editorially says of it: "It is different in tone from President Cleveland's message. The spirit in both houses is a substantial proof of the earnestness of the English people to maintai cordial relations with America."

The letter of the Marquis of Salisbury in response to Bayard's request for Venezuela boundary information is very cordial, and cheerfully agrees to comply with the request.

WILL SUPPORT ARBITRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—At a meeting of the Radical party in the House of Commons today it was decided to support the general principle of arbitration in any differences arising between Great Britain and the United States.

Five Men Killed.

CENTRALIA, (Ill.,) Feb. 11.—Two mixed freight and passenger trains on the Illinois Central road collided at Dongola, Ill., this morning. Five men were killed, among them George Huntington, an engineer; Baggageman Armstrong, Fireman Adams and Brakeman McLean. None of the passengers were injured, though they were severly shaken up.

OUR COUNTRY.

A Patriotic Speech by Mr. Blanchard.

The United States' Interests in This Hemisphere.

Need of a Broad, Comprehensive American Policy.

Senator Quay's Tariff-bill Resolution Goes Over—The Distribution of Seeds to Be Resumed. House Debate.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—SENATE. Senator Quay's resolution to recommit the Tariff Bill went over. The long-pending resolution which has brought out so much criticism of the Secretary of Agriculture, was passed without discussion. The measure was amended so as to provide that the purchase and distribution of seeds will proceed as heretofore.

Senator Blanchard of Louisiana was then recognized for a speech on the Monroe doctrine. He strongly commended the President for the reassertion, on an enlarged basis, of the Monroe doctrine and advocated that it be given the sanction of legislative indorsement.

"This republic is not to act the big brother to each turbulent or revolutionary republic or island in the Western Hemisphere and convulse the world about matters of far less importance than many that arise in our own country," he said, "but it does behoove us to proclaim a distinctive American policy—a broad, comprehensive policy that includes within its scope the three Americas, North, Central and South.

"The United States stands at the head of the American sisterhood of States. She has an interest at once direct and vital in the settlement of every question that can arise affecting any portion of the American continent, or any one of the free States on the continent. Indeed, she has an interest in the settlement of every national or international question that can arise in the Western Hemisphere. Nor does this position on our part militate against the right of any government to protect its citizens in any part of America, or to enforce payment of debts, or to claim indemnity for wrongs. The Monroe doctrine, even in its present proposed enlarged scope, is not to be extended to interfere with the business relations between the American republics and Europe.

"We would not interfere if war broke out and such countries were overrun by foreign troops. But, neither as the result of such war, nor as the result of such negotiations or treaty can any European power acquire additional territory in America. War waged by England or any other European power, with South or Central America countries on any just ground, is no concern of ours. Only such war must not be one of conquest. And, the war ended, foreign troops must, within a reasonable time, evacuate.

"The Central and South American States desiring our aid to prevent acquisition by conquest of any of their territory by stronger powers, cannot object if we insist that neither shall they dispose of their territory to foreign powers by treaty or other negotiations. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways."

Senator Allen of Nebraska replied briefly to Senator Vest's criticisms on the Secretary of Agriculture. Senator Allen contended that any unusual allowance of seeds made by the Secretary to Nebraska was due to the drought there. Senator Wolcott of Colorado interrupted with the statement that the rain-belt of Colorado had suffered from this same drought, but the Secretary of Agriculture had declined to give the slightest help in the way of seeds. Senator Wolcott hoped there might be some legislation on this in order to "redeem an office that was regarded as worthless."

In order to stop the debate on the Deficiency Bill, Senator Hale suggested that the Seed Bill had been disposed of early in the day.

"This is all caput mortuum," said the Senator.

"Does the Senator mean to call the Secretary of Agriculture a dead head?" asked Wolcott.

A discussion of Secretary Carlisle's observance of civil service methods came up for a provision of the Deficiency Bill for the appointment of twenty-five expert money-counters.

Senator Allen arraigned the civil-service system. It would in time turn over our government service to a lot of "cigarette-smoking dudes." The Senator said that two frauds of the public service were the civil-service commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Wolcott interjected a brief, but somewhat sensational speech. He said the real menace to the country was the power of patronage lodged with the executive, which had never been used to such an extreme as under the present administration. A free-coinage bill would have passed through the last House of Representatives had not the power of patronage been brought to bear by the administration, especially the patronage controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury. Colorado was today flooded with appointments, many of them unfit ones, made by the Secretary of the Treasury for Congressmen who had "ratted" on the Silver Bill. The constituencies had been debauched. The best service that could be performed would be to deprive the President and his Cabinet officers from the entire power of patronage, so that no longer Senators and Representatives would hang around the White House and Cabinet officers begging for morsels of patronage.

Senator Lodge said patronage and favoritism were un-American. A system which compels Senators and Representatives to go huckstering for messengers and tide-waiters and to hang around the ante-rooms of the President and Cabinet officers was demoralizing and wrong.

At this point, the debate having diverged considerably from the Appropriations Bill, an executive session was held, after which, at 5:35 o'clock the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.—Under the arrangement made yesterday the day in the House was devoted to the consideration of business reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia. About 4 o'clock the debate on the Bond Bill was resumed. Concurrence was opposed by Messrs. Hill of Connecticut, Lacey of Iowa, and Burton of Missouri, while Messrs. Dearmond of Missouri and Ogden of Louisiana spoke in its favor. A recess was taken at 5:30 to 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to debate.

There were only thirteen members present at the night session. The speakers were Messrs. Harris of Ohio, C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania, Brown of Tennessee, Howe of New York and Fowler of New York (Reps.) in favor of non-concurrence in the Senate free-silver substitute, and Otey (Dem.) of Virginia and Baker of Kansas in favor of concurrence. At 10 o'clock the House took a recess until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

THAT'S WHAT THEY WANT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Cannon of Utah today introduced a joint resolution providing for the restoration of the property held by the Church of the Latter-day Saints before the passage of the Edmunds act, and which is now in the hands of a receiver for the church.

JOHN BRIGHT.

A Remarkable Eulogy Pronounced by the Duke of Devonshire.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council, in unveiling today the statue erected in the central hall of Parliament to the memory of the late John Bright, said there never was a time when the presence and influence of Bright was more sorely missed than at present. He referred to Bright's great respect and admiration for the institutions of the United States and to the sympathy he felt for the American people. In so doing the speaker maintained that Bright was as much honored and respected "by the people on the other side of the Atlantic as in our own country."

In conclusion, the Duke of Devonshire lamented that at the present time there was no influence so potent for the preservation of the friendship between Great Britain and the United States as Bright's would have been.

KEEPING 'EM JUMPING.

GREATEST ACTIVITY IN MILITARY CIRCLES IN CUBA.

Corn in a Hot Skillet is no Circumstance to the Movements of the Spaniards in Havana Since Weyler's Arrival.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The greatest activity was displayed in military circles today. The festivities in honor of the arrival here of Gen. Weyler, the new captain-general, who landed yesterday from the steamship Alphonso III., are ended and another chapter in the history of Cuba has been opened.

At the captain-general's headquarters the reports which he sent for upon his arrival yesterday, telling of the number of men available for active service, the number of sick, the quantity of ammunition and supplies in possession of each column or detachment, the state of the country roads, railroads and telegraph lines and the probable location and strength of the enemy were being collected and tabulated by a number of clerks. The captain-general intends to have the whole situation mapped out clearly before any movements of importance are undertaken.

It is understood that steps are being taken to organize a large cavalry brigade for immediate service. Considerable difficulty is being experienced in securing the necessary animals, a great number of them having been corralled by the enemy, but it is expected that the efforts of the captain-general will result in strongly reinforcing the mounted infantry now at the disposal of the Spanish commanders.

A BIG LOSS—FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—Dispatches from Cuba say that 107 insurgents were killed during the recent fighting there.

A LACK OF REAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, February 11.—A rumor reached this city this morning from Key West to the effect that a battle has been fought in Cuba between the Spaniards and the combined forces of Maceo and Gomez, and that the Spaniards had been forced to retreat with severe losses.

There is no means of confirming this rumor, and it is generally believed that it rises from the fact that a strict censorship has been exercised in Havana during the last twenty-four hours. For some reason the Spanish authorities have refused to allow the American press to send any news except that concerning the arrival of Gen. Weyler.

BIG CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President today transmitted to the House such correspondence relating to Cuba as he deems not incompatible with the public interest. This was in response to a House resolution. The papers are voluminous and include over two thousand letters which passed between Secretary Olney and Señor de Lome, the Spanish Minister, Consul-General Williams and other United States consular agents. The entire correspondence submitted contains nothing that has not been made public through the newspapers.

LACKS CONFIDENCE.

And Yet the Bourgeois Cabinet Will not Resign.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

PARIS, Feb. 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Senate today, by a vote of 158 to 85, rejected the demand of M. Bourgeois, the Premier, for a vote of confidence on the question of the Southern Railway scandals. The Senate then adopted a resolution deprecating the irregularities and demanding a searching inquiry. The Cabinet met afterward and decided not to resign, but to endeavor to obtain a vote of confidence in the Chamber on Thursday.

The Bourgeois Cabinet was formed in November last in succession to the Ribot Cabinet, which came to its fall on this same question of an investigation of the Southern railway scandals. It was with difficulty that M. Bourgeois was prevailed upon to form a Cabinet at that time, and he had no secure majority in the Chamber at his back since the Cabinet was in office.

THE BRYAN MURDER.

No New Disclosures Were Made at Cincinnati Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—While parties interested in the Bryan murder case are continuing the inquiry in every direction, no discoveries have been made today. There is practically no change in the situation.

MONROEISM.

Quick Change in British Sentiment.

Beginning to Think Uncle Sam is All Right.

Discussion Arises Over the Queen's Speech.

Opening of Parliament—The Foreign Relations of the Empire—Britain and Turkey—Chamberlain and the Transvaal.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.—There was an unusual amount of interest in the opening of Parliament today. Owing to many important questions that will come before the present session nearly all the members of both houses placed themselves on record before the party chiefs as having heeded the calls for a full assembly. Both houses assembled at 2 o'clock. The Queen's speech was read previous to the opening of Parliament in the customary manner. It was, in part, as follows:

"I continue to receive from other powers the assurances of their friendly sentiments. A treaty has been concluded between my government and the government of the French republic, having for its principal object the more secure establishment of the independence of the Kingdom of Siam. Commissioners for the delimitation of the frontier which separates my Indian empire and the territories of Afghanistan from the dominions of the Emperor of Russia have agreed upon the line which has been accepted by myself and the Emperor.

"The government of the United States has expressed a wish to coöperate in terminating the differences which have existed for many years between my government and the republic of Venezuela upon the boundary of that country and my colony of British Guiana. I have expressed my sympathy with the desire to come to an equitable arrangement and trust that further negotiations will lead to a satisfactory settlement. The Sultan of Turkey has sanctioned the principal reforms in the government of the Armenian provinces of which, in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French republic, I felt it my duty to press. I deeply regret that a fanatical outbreak upon the part of a section of the Turkish population has resulted in a series of massacres in those provinces which have caused the deepest indignation in this country.

"The sudden incursion into the South African republic by an armed force from the territories under control of the British South Africa Company resulted in a deplorable collision with the Burghers' forces. My ministers, at the earliest possible moment, intervened to prohibit through a high commissioner this hostile action, and to warn all my subjects throughout South Africa in taking part in aid of it. The origin and circumstances of these proceedings will form the subject of a searching inquiry.

"The President of the South African republic, acting in this matter with moderation and wisdom, agreed to place the prisoners in the hands of my high commissioner, and I have undertaken to bring to trial the leaders of the expedition. The conduct of the President upon this occasion, and the assurances which he has voluntarily given, lead me to believe that he recognizes the importance of redressing the legitimate grievances of which complaint has been made by a majority of persons now inhabiting the Transvaal."

The speech concludes with a reference to Chitral and the Ashantee expedition having been achieved without bloodshed.

It adds: "I have to deplore the loss from severities of climate of some valuable lives, including my beloved son-in-law, Prince Henry of Battenberg."

In the second message, or portion of the Queen's speech addressed to the House of Commons, Her Majesty says:

"The estimates have been prepared with the utmost regard to economy, but the exigencies of the time require an increased expenditure."

In the third message the Queen remarks:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: The extension and improvement of the naval defenses of the empire is the most important subject to which your efforts can be directed and will doubtless occupy your most earnest attention. I regret to say that the condition of husbandry is disastrous beyond any recent experience. Measures will be laid before you with the object to mitigate the distress in that industry."

George J. Goschen, Jr., Conservative member of the East Grinstead division of Sussex, moved the address in reply. In moving the address Goschen said he trusted that the negotiations regarding the Venezuelan question would result not only in a satisfactory settlement, but in a complete reconciliation and form a friendship between Great Britain and her kindred across the Atlantic. Continuing, he made a glowing reference to the outburst of patriotic feeling in Canada and in the British colonies during the recent political crisis.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he was rejoiced at the paragraph in the Queen's speech with regard to Venezuela, as it held out the hope that the question could be settled at an early date. He added that no words that could impede such a settlement would fall from him. This remark was greeted with loud cheers, as it disposes of the report that Liberal leaders had determined to make an attack upon the government's policy in regard to Venezuela which course, necessarily, would have led to an exchange of warm remarks which might have impeded the progress of settlement of the dispute.

Continuing, Sir William said that misunderstandings both in England and the United States existed and there were ruffled feelings on both sides. The idea that Great Britain disputed the provisions of the Monroe doctrine was nothing new or extraordinary. Monroeism, he asserted, was not a principal of international law, but one of national policy, to which the Americans have a traditional and passionate attachment, and it was the same doctrine by virtue of which Great Britain had interfered with various States where her interests were affected. Sir William Harcourt also said:

"I am in entire agreement with Lord Salisbury when he says the United States has a perfect right to interpose in any controversy by which their own interests are affected and that they are entitled to judge whether their interests are affected and in what measure they shall be sustained. That is a general doctrine upon which all States act. Upon this is founded the balance of power and upon that ground Great Britain interposed in Belgium, Greece, Turkey, and many other places. The Monroe doctrine is not an extension of this principle; it is a limitation of what other States claim to exercise everywhere. President Monroe limited it to the American continent, and the United States, following the wise teaching of Washington, have declared their disinclination and determination not to interfere in the controversies of the European powers, but they have declared the controversies of the American continent to be of special interest to themselves, and they will judge when and how they are called upon to interfere. That feeling is not disputed in the Queen's speech, and I rejoice to see that it states a wish to coöperate with the government of the United States, and the only practical question remaining is whether the doctrine has been invaded in the case of Venezuela. The United States has not made any pronouncement upon this question, but have appointed a commission to inform their judges upon the subject.

"It has been stated that the appointment of this commission was an offense to the people and government of Great Britain. Happily the government does not take that view. The commission is to inform the government of the United States, with which our government desires to coöperate. How can the United States of America coöperate with us unless they have the information which will enable them to coöperate in settling the boundary? I regret the delay in the publication of the English case. I have thought that before Secretary Olney was answered all the materials would have been ready to lay before the United States and the world at large. We do not desire to claim any territory to which we are not clearly entitled, and the question is, What is that territory? It is the business of the diplomats to come to a reasonable settlement in such a matter. Diplomacy has had this matter in hand for half a century and a mighty bad hand it has made of it, in my opinion. It is not creditable that a question of this character should have been allowed to fester until it has broken open into a dangerous sore, to breed bad blood between great nations. It is the first duty of the government to take measures without delay to heal this sore. (Loud cheers.)

"What the country demands, without distinction of party, is that the dispute should be brought to an honorable solution promptly. (Cheers.) If it is proved that the rights of Venezuela have not been invaded by Great Britain, the United States of America will have no cause for complaint. If we have occupied territory to which we have no title, we must not make any pretense to maintain that occupation. The question must be settled on the evidence, and what objection can be raised to arbitrament of a third party?

"The people of Great Britain and the United States of America have already settled important questions by arbitration, and it cannot be admitted that this quesion is beyond he reach of arbitration. The government does not reject arbitration, and the only question left is the arbitration of the boundary. There is a general desire that justice should be done."

Referring to the Transvaal, Sir William Harcourt paid a high compliment to Chamberlain for his skilful conduct of the affair, and said that he thought history had few examples of such moderation as had been displayed by President Krueger under circumstances of unparalleled provocation.

Returning to Armenia, Sir William said that the reference to this subject in the Queen's speech is disappointing and unworthy of the subject which represents the feelings of the country. Continuing, he said: "These crimes are matters of our special concern, as we are parties to the guarantee of the powers. The whole point of the treaty of Berlin is that there was a covenant upon the part of the Sultan to carry out the reforms and a guarantee upon the part of the powers of Europe to see that these reforms were effected. Under the Cyprus convention Great Britain especially covenants to defend Turkey in Asia, in return for which Turkey covenants to protect Christians in Armenia. The support we have given Turkey was conditional upon the covenants which the Sultan has foully broken off. Is this to be the outcome of the great Anglo-Turkish policy of 1878?"

Continuing, Sir William described Lord Salisbury's speech on the subject of Armenia as an unparalleled confession of diplomatic insolvency and national potency. Passing to other topics of the speech Sir. William expressed confidence that the House would support the necessary increase in the navy. He concluded his speech by saying: "I am glad to find that the government has not contemplated a return to protection and tampering with the currency."

Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Conservative leader in the House, was loudly cheered when he arose to reply to the Liberal leader. He said:

"Sir William Harcourt has devoted much time to attacking views which the government has never held. Neither I nor my friends ever said that the Monroe doctrine was one to which we had a right to object. It is of British origin, and I do not see any reasons why we should criticize it.

"The American commissioners (on the Venezuela boundary question) have applied to us to aid them with any information we have on the Venezuela question, and we have promised to give them all the information we are able to give, at the earliest possible moment. (Cheers.) No false pride nor diplomatic punctillio will be allowed to stand in the way of a settlement, as far as we are concerned. But there are duties requiring diplomatic enforcement. We owe a duty to our children, our colonies, and those occupying them; and this country would not deserve to retain the confidence of the colonies unless we convinced them that we were ready and willing to defend them, and in a case in which we are right we should not abandon them. (Cheers.)

"It is impossible to foresee with certainty what will be the general conclusions arrived at by the American commission, or by those called upon to investigate the British claim. But one conclusion I am certain will be reached by every one who impartially investigates; he will be convinced that there has never been the slightest intention on the part of this country to violate the substance or essence of the Monroe doctrine. Whatever conclusion the commission may arrive at, it will most assuredly reach the conclusion that no desire to push beyond the due limit of the frontier of this empire has ever been the animating cause which

moved British diplomacy in this long-drawn-out controversy.

"If this conclusion be fairly and frankly set before the citizens of the United States, one of their greatest perturbations will be set at rest. They will feel no need to suspect of this country anything in the nature of an invasion of a principle of policy which both they and we cherish. I should rejoice if out of this evil should spring some general system of arbitration. If that were the issue, I should feel that all misunderstandings and evils done had been more than removed and that a permanent guarantee of good-will between the English-speaking nations on the two sides of the Atlantic had been attained for all time."

Turning to the Transvaal question, Mr. Balfour said: "The armed forces of the Chartered Company, of course, will be transferred to an imperial officer, without delay. There is, therefore, no possibility of a repetition of the recent deplorable event. The government proposes, as soon as the pending trials are concluded, that there shall be a full inquiry into the facts and history of the charter."

Passing to the subject of Armenia, Balfour said: "Lord Salisbury's speech to the Non-conformist Union accurately described Great Britain's obligations. There is nothing in the Berlin or Cyprus treaties requiring the powers or one singly to go to war to compel the Turks to carry out their pledges."

Balfour pointed out the impossibility of individual action on the part of Great Britain. He said in this connection: "Short of bringing upon ourselves the prospect of a possible European conflict, we could have done no more in the direction of helping these unhappy people than we have done. The house and the country will remember that we alone among the nations of Europe (I do not include the United States, which I know alone was with us,) feel deeply and earnestly on this subject of horrors done in Armenia. Foreign nations see only the inevitable evil that must overtake Europe if the eastern question is reopened.

Balfour further pointed out that foreign nations think of all the rivalries and disputes and perhaps wars that would follow such an event, and they are not prepared to lift a finger to assist Great Britain in carrying out reforms. While, unhappily, there is no sign of Turkish statesmen seeing the error of their ways, he would never regret being the follower of a government which, at all events, did its best to induce Turkey to take the only course to secure the permanence of the Ottoman empire.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Marquis of Salisbury and other distinguished personages were among those present in the House of Lords during the reading of the Queen's speech. The Princess of Wales was in the peeresses' gallery and there were a large number of ladies in the side galleries. When business was resumed in the House of Lords, Baron Stanmore moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech and in so doing expressed sympathy with her majesty and the royal family in their grief over the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Baron Stanmore also congratulated the government on its attitude toward British Guiana and said there was no subject for dispute, as it was as reasonable to question the British claim as it would be to raise a similar question with respect to the concession of the Channel Islands, which once belonged to the Duke of Normandy.

Lord Rosebery complained of the meager programme of the government.

Proceeding with his remarks, Lord Rosebery referred to the ominous omission from the Queen's speech of the usual reference to the friendship of the foreign powers. He ridiculed the fulsome eulogy bestowed upon Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. "As if no previous British Minister did his duty," remarked his Lordship.

He approved the government policy in the Transvaal, but he thought it unfortunate that the new poet laureate had been permitted to publish a glowing eulogy of the Jameson raid. He warned Chamberlain, in boasting of his conduct of the colonial policy, not to indulge in puerile reflection calculated needlessly to irritate the foreign powers. The Venezuela difficulty, he said, was no new one, and they had all tried their hands at it.

But now the intervention of the United States offered a guarantee of the permanence of any settlement that might be effected. He interpreted the references in the Queen's speech to mean that some negotiations were progressing between England and America. He rejoiced at the announcement, because it indicated a way to issue from the impassé produced by Salisbury's dispatch and President Cleveland's message, and gave promise that the United States would see that Venezuela faithfully executed any settlement arrived at. He welcomed the movement on both sides of the Atlantic in favor of permanent arbitration.

Turning to Armenia, Lord Rosebery said he hoped the House would receive fuller information than was contained in the curt, cold allusion in the Queen's speech. Lord Salisbury's brave words toward the Sultan, he said, had not been followed by brave deeds. The noble Marquis had been forced to abandon the cause of the Armenians. Surely some course might have been adopted between a crusade and apathy.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Prime Minister, was received with loud cheers as he rose to reply to the criticism of Lord Rosebery, the ex-Premier.

He said: "No sympathy with Armenians would justify us in facing calamities, compared with which the Crimean war would sink into insignificance."

After a feeling reference to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg, Lord Salisbury denied that anything had been given up in the Siam agreement with France.

Turning to Venezuela, Lord Salisbury concurred in Lord Rosebery's speech that America's mixture in the dispute had conduced to satisfactory results more rapidly than if the United States had not interfered. Speaking of the Venezuela controversy, Lord Salisbury replying to some points made in Lord Rosebery's speech, said:

"I do not thing the invoking of the Monroe doctrine was controversially quite necessary for the United States. Considering the position of Venezuela in the Caribbean Sea, it was no more unnatural that the United States should take an interest in it than we should feel an interest in Holland and Belgium; and from that point of view I trust the negotiations will continue.

"I do not like to go further into a question obviously undesirable to state the progress of the negotiations at present, but I had had an increasing belief during the past few weeks that we shall, perhaps, not until after long negotiations, find some satisfactory settlement, and all danger of a rupture of relations between the two nations be entirely removed. (Cheers.) At the same time I do not wish the House to think we have arrived at any agreement. I think we are rightly relying upon the question of arbitration.

"America attaches more unrestricted value to that mode of adjustment of controversies than has hitherto been done here; but I believe that means may be found by a combination of negotiations with arbitration to bring the matters which are not difficult, to a settlement. The great obstacle has been Venezuela's extravagant claims, and it was not following the customary international policy when Venezuela broke off diplomatic relations because they could not obtain the precise limit of their territory they desired. But for that action, I believe the difficulty would have been settled long ago."

With reference to permanent arbitration the Prime Minister expressed the belief that between the extremes of unrestricted arbitration of all subjects which it was impossible for the two nations to adopt and the former practice, which perhaps used arbitration too little, a middle term may be found which will effectually diminish the chance of conflict.

"Now as to Armenia," was Lord Salisbury's way of taking up the next topics of his speech. "Lord Rosebery's speech in denunciation of the government would have been more formidable if it had any foundation in fact. But I defy him to find any stipulation in the Berlin treaty that can be construed into an undertaking or threat to fight Turkey on behalf of the Armenians. He warned the Sultan of what would happen if he ignored the opinion of Europe, and he reported that the Sultan was running very great danger by such defiance, if he relied on the Europan fear of what would happen if the Turkish empire disappeared. He was inclined to believe that Europe would delay such a catastrophe the longest time possible, but if the present state of things continued, its natural consequences could not de indefinitely delayed. Lord Rosebery had accused the government of inaction, but when in May last he himself had been in power he did not give any sign of resorting to force if England's demands were not conceded."

The remainder of the speech was merely a repetition of Salisbury's address to the non-Conformist Union Association. Upon the conclusion of the speech the address was agreed to.

Hon. James D. Bryce reminded the House that it was a government of which Lord Salisbury was a member which deprived the Armenians of Russian protection under the treaty of San Stefano and substituted the treaty of Berlin, by which England undertook the moral responsibility for the protection of the Armenians. The government would have to explain which power it was that upset the European concert.

Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen First Lord of the Admiralty, rising at this point, retorted: "It was Mr. Gladstone who invented the European concert; Turkish failure to execute promised reforms relieved us from obligation to defend Turkish integrity."

The House of Commons then adjourned.

THE IRISH CHAIRMANSHIP.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Times says that Michael Davitt is freely mentioned as a compromise for the nomination to succeed Justin McCarthy as chairman of the Irish National League, but in well-informed circles it is thought a trial of strength between the Dillonites and Healyites will occur. It appears that Thomas Sexton refused the chair unless assured beforehand of Healy's absolute submission. Healy offered to coöperate on friendly terms but absolutely declined to give Sexton a blank check. The Standard says that Michael Davitt has been sounded and has declined to accept the chairmanship of the Irish party. It is rumored that the government commission reported that Ireland is overtaxed to the extent of £2,000,000.

MATTER ONLY A RING.

PECULIAR THEORY OF CHEMIST ALEXANDER ROY.

The Grand Trunk Railway's Analyst Explains the Nature of Roentgen's Rays—Prof. Haanel Says Edison Cannot Photograph the Brain.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

TORONTO (Ont.,) Feb. 11.—Alexander Roy, chemist and analyst on the Grand Trunk Railway, gives in today's Mail and Empire a theory explanatory of the nature of cathode rays which applies in Roentgen's new photography. He says all matter consists of vortex rings of ether resembling a common smoke ring. Ether may be classified into eight different divisions, represented by the seven colors of the spectrum and an extra color, not yet recognized as a primary color.

The vortex rings of electricity, light, heat and sound will pass through any substance whose rings have the same speed of rotation, and thus it is that the rays pass through some substances, and, not passing through others, throw their shadows on the sensitive plate.

PROF. HAANEL'S EXPERIMENTS.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.,) Feb. 11.—At the Syracuse University, under the direction of Prof. Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., F.R.S.C., successful photographs are being made with rays of light. Last week, on the second trial, the skeleton of a live frog was photographed in an hour and fifteen minutes' exposure. Last night, in a cardboard box, a ticket, dime, copper cent, carbon lead-pencil and steel key were penetrated, and in another experiment some bone buttons, link cuff-buttons and a piece of watch chain were imperfectly penetrated, owing to an under-exposure of thirty minutes.

Prof. Haanel covers the sensitive dry plate with black paper to protect it from daylight and reduce exposure. He says that Edison cannot photograph the brain because it is transparent.

BAT SHEA EXECUTED.

He Dies in the Electric Chair for Killing Ross.

DANNEMORA, Feb. 11.—Bartholomew Shea died in the electric chair today, paying the penalty for the murder of Robert Ross of Troy in March, 1894. Shea was accompanied to the gallows by a clergyman from his home, and a priest from the Roman Catholic Church of this place. After receiving the last sacrament Shea declared he was innocent. The straps being adjusted, a priest read the service of the dead. While the priest read the first voltage was turned on. It was 9:55 o'clock when Shea entered the room, and at 9:58¾ he was pronounced dead.

The current sent the body tightly against the straps. The neck and bared leg grew purple. For 31 seconds the contact was maintained and reduced to a light voltage for 31 seconds, when the current was turned off. There was an escape of air from the filled lungs, and Dr. Ransom ordered the current on again. A contact of 27 seconds was maintained and then the stethescope failed to show any life. The escape of air from the lungs sounded like a prolonged sigh, and made some people thing there was life, but the physicians said that death was instantaneous.

A BURSTED MAIN.

Terrific Downpour of Water Sweeps Away Property at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND (O.,) Feb. 11.—Early today an immense watermain burst with terrific force on Franklin-avenue Hill, west of Cuyahoga River, and several hundred feet of the hill, on which were located many small houses, were washed into the river. A small frame house, occupied by Mrs. Mary Ravey, 60 years old, No. 9 Franklin Hill, was inundated and with the contents hurled into the river. Mrs. Ravey was drowned.

A New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio freight-train, passing at the foot of the hill at the time, and several cars were carried into the river. On the cars were three of the train-crew and the men were carried down with the cars and nearly drowned. Houses were washed along or dropped into a great pit scooped out by raging water and much damage done

[SPORTING RECORD.]

WILL DODGE TROOPS

The Big Prize-fight May Go to Nogales.

Mexicans Would Be Too Late to Stop It.

The Australian System of Starting Tried at Ingleside—Yesterday's L. A. W. Convention Proceedings—Murphy Restored.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

DENVER, Feb. 11.—A special to the News from Nogales says that there is little doubt that the managers of the fight have decided to pull it off in that town on the Mexican side in the State of Sonora. It would be impossible for Mexican troops to reach the place within a week, while the pugilists and their friends could make the trip in a night. Mexican troops would not be allowed to travel by the American railroads.

EXPECTS IT TO TAKE PLACE.

EL PASO, Feb. 11.—Consul Buford, the American representative at Juarez, thinks the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight will take place. He so declared in an interview this morning. What action he will take he declined to say, but admitted that he had received instructions as to what he was to do in the event that the pugilists attempted to meet in the ring.

"I believe that the big fight will take place," the Consul said, with an air of conviction. "No, I shall not see it. I might, were the conditions concerning me here different. I have received instructions from Washington. They are, of course, secret, and I am not at liberty to talk. I am convinced, however, that the fight will take place."

The impression obtains that Consul Buford has information that makes his declaration authoritative, and his manner when he said the big mill would be brought off conveys the impression that he speaks by the card. Nor are declarations of the Governor of Chihuahua and the Mayor of Juarez greatly out of joint with those of the American Consul. The gist of the Mexican officials' remarks is "if we can prevent it, the fight will not take place." The Governor and Mayor seem to doubt their separate and joint power to prevent the fight. Miguel Ahumada, Governor of Chihuahua, arrived right from the seat of government of the State. He was accompanied by a gubernatorial guard of fifty State troops. Infantry from the garrison met the Governor at the Mexican Central Railway station, and acted as escort. The Governor is a fine-looking man of military bearing. He speaks little English. Through an interpreter he said: "The movements of Mexican troops, like those of other military bodies, are not announced to the public. You will then pardon me if I refrain from discussing that matter. Personally, I do not care about fighters or what they do. I do not know but I should like to see the fight, but as an act of courtesy to the American government I shall do what I can to prevent an event which it will not permit its citizens to hold within its own country."

Gov. Ahumada will remain in Juarez until after the next bullfights, which will be next Sunday.

Tito Arriela, Mayor of the City of Juarez, said today: "Like His Excellency, I should like to see the prizefight. I am in sympathy with him and shall coöperate as far as in my power lies."

Enoch Rector, the kinetoscope man, declares the fight shall take place. He says that the kinetoscope plan is the only chance for him to get back his $17,000 and Dan Stuart his $30,000. The final money was posted today in the hands of Tom O'Rourke, selected as final stakeholder. The hotels are filling up and the boarding-houses are overflowing. Incoming trains are adding to the crowds and others are on the way.

Tomorrow morning, Gov. Ahumada, United States Marshall Hall of New Mexico and Adjt.-Gen. Mabry of Texas will hold a conference in Juarez regarding the prizefight. Just what will be done is not known and the parties to the conference have not yet decided on any plan of action. Early tomorrow morning Gov. Ahumaga will make a personal inspection of his side of the river, looking for possible preparations for a fight in his State.

MARSHALING ARIZONA'S FORCES.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Feb. 11.—The Governor and adjutant-general today issued orders to the militia companies at Phoenix, Tempe, Mesa, Yuma and Tucson to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service. This action has been caused by private advices that Stuart intends to load his fighters and their audience on the cars at El Paso and make a quick run into Arizona, where it is believed the fight will be pulled off near San Simon Station without molestation. This would be less than four hours' run from El Paso and tents could be pitched and the big fight settled before the authorities could get to the ground.

Gov. Hughes is determined that the fight shall not occur on the soil of Arizona, forcibly stating his opinion that the proposed contest is typical of the most degraded instances of mankind. United States Attorney Ellinwood has been called into consultation, and it is understood that Gov. Hughes has telegraphed to the Interior Department, suggesting that a strong force of United States deputy marshals shall be stationed at the border in order to block the fighters if they turn this way.

A "BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS."

EL PASO (Tex.,) Feb. 11.—The place of the fight is still secret and will not be known until the spot is reached. Seven additional Texas Rangers reached here this morning, making thirty-two now under the command of Adjt.-Gen. Mabry. It is reported that the Mexican rurales are gathering across the river at Juarez. A number of excursionists from New York and other eastern points arrived this morning and larger numbers are reported on the road.

The ministers of El Paso decided this morning to open a "Board of Foreign Missions" against prizefights. They went in a body across the river to Juarez to see Gov. Ahumada, and get him to take active steps against the possible designs of Dan Stuart to pull off the fight on Mexican soil. Stuart, however, remains confident and declares the fights will surely come off. There is no doubt that he will keep his word as far as the big fight is concerned, and the chances are very strong that he will keep it as regards most, if not all, of the lesser fights.

A NEW STAKEHOLDER.

EL PASO (Tex.,) Feb. 11.—Col. Lawler of Houston, stakeholder for the Maher-Fitzsimmons fight, telegraphed this morning that owing to sickness in his family, he will not be able to come to El Paso. James F. O'Rourke, backer of George Dixon, was chosen stakeholder.

CORBETT AND ED. SMITH.

DAYTON (O.,) Feb. 11.—The sporting element had some excitement here last night in the way of a direct challenge given to James J. Corbett, the fighter, by "Denver" Ed. Smith. Corbett is here with his theatrical company, "The Naval Cadet," and at the end of the second act Smith met Corbett as he was coming off the stage. Smith said: "I want to have a fight with you, and I will put up $10,000 to fight any place on the American continent."

"I can't do it, as I am under obligations to fight the winner of the Maher-Fitzsimmons 'go.'"

L. A. W. SLATES SMASHED.

Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts Chosen President of the League.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

BALTIMORE (Md.,) Feb. 11.—All the slates which the league politicians have been fixing up with so much care for the past three days were smashed today by the election of Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts as president of the League of American Wheelmen and the selection of Louisville as the place for holding the next annual meet.

The racing board reinstated Charles M. Murphy, the class B rider, but Titus and Cabanne, Murphy's associates, were not reinstated.

The most important report of the morning was that of Chairman Gideon of the racing board. The report states that a large number of suspensions were made last year, of which sixteen were permanent. In 1894 there were 250 class B men; now there are 573. In the same year there were 90 professionals in the league; now there are 703. Professional racing, the report asserts, has been clean and honest since the league assumed control of it. The report recommends that records in the future be limited to one-quarter, one-third, and one-half of a mile and one mile.

As soon as the convention reassembled in the afternoon an attempt was made to elect officers. President Willison, failing to secure a postponement of the election, claimed the right to sumbit a report which, he said, had an important bearing on the election of officers. He secured the floor and talked until after 5 o'clock, to the manifest annoyance of many of the delegates. The subject of his report was the conference between the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the L.A.W., and the board of trade of bicycle manufacturers on the question of catalogue advertising and other matters. He asserted that a bill of $1232 had been contracted in this connection by Consul Potter, which he thought the convention should pass on before electing officers. President Willison said charges had been made in this connection that he had neglected his duties as president. This he denied. This matter brought up Consul J. B. Potter's lawsuit against the league, and a long wrangle followed. Finally a motion was carried to receive the report, and postpone its consideration.

The election of officers was then declared to be in order. Archibald C. Willison and Sterling Elliott were placed in nomination. A ballot having been taken, it was announced that Elliott had received 104 votes to 73 for Willison of Maryland, the incumbent. The rostrum was then completed by the unanimous election of the following ticket: First vice-president, C. S. Cossum of New York; second vice-president, A. C. Morrison of Wisconsin; treasurer, E. S. Hartwell of Colorado; Auditing Committee, J. F. Adams of Massachusetts, chairman; T. F. Van Norte of Pennsylvania and G. C. McCarthy of Colorado.

The convention then took up the question of selecting a place for the 1896 meet. Both Louisville and Toledo sought the honor. After several nominating addresses, the roll was called and Louisville was selected by a vote of 93 to 79. Adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Ingleside Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The Australian system of starting was given a trial at Ingleside today and the result of the trial will be noted with considerable interest. Gratify, the favorite, was virtually left standing. Three favorites, one second choice and one outsider won today. The weather was fine and attendance large.

Six furlongs: Kamsin won, Levena C. second, Olive third; time 1:16.

Four furlongs: Zamar won, Ingleside second, Lord Chesterfield third; time, 0:50½.

Seven furlongs: Sir Vassar won, Scimitar second, Leonville third; time, 1:29½.

Handicap, hurdle, one mile over four hurdles: St. Brandon won, Burmah second, Bell Ringer third; time, 1:50½.

Seven furlongs: Ferris Hartman won, Fortuna second, Tenacity third; time, 1:29¾.

A Football Player Dead.

DENVER, Feb. 11.—William B. Macon, who was a member of the Denver Athletic football team and well known in western football circles, died today of diphtheria.

WILDEST EXCITEMENT.

MANITOBA WILL NOT BE COERCED BY THE DOMINION.

A Remedial Bill Introduced in Parliament Which Sets the Greenway Government's Teeth on Edge—Revolution is Talked Of.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

OTTAWA, (Ont.,) Feb. 11.—Hon. A. R. Dickey, Minister of Justice, introduced the Manitoba Remedial Bill in the House of Commons tonight. Mr. Dickey announced that the Dominion government expects Manitoba to facilitate the working of the bill. If it did not, further legislation would be asked. The bill was given a first reading. It is on the seceond reading that the important debate will begin.

CIVIL WAR POSSIBLE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Times-Herald's special from Ottawa, Ont., says that the introduction of the remedial bill in Parliament today caused the wildest excitement in Manitoba, the province most directly interested in the passage of the measure. The Greenway government openly announces that any attempt to coerce Manitoba into submission will bring on serious trouble. Rebellion is likely to follow and civil war is a possibility.

The Conservatives of Manitoba, realizing the danger which threatens the province, and fearing a race and creed-war following the passage of the bill which restores parochial schools to Roman Catholics, have gone so far as to warn the Dominion government to consider the consequences of hasty action in the matter.

The galleries of Parliament were crowded today when the Minister of Justice introduced the bill. All the passages relating to the school bill were formally submitted to the Legislature by Premier Greenway tonight. It is likely the Premier's first step will be to appeal to the Privy Council of England.

Sunk in a Storm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The steam lighter Lester, during a fierce storm today, sank off Rockaway Inlet. A tug went to the rescue of the crew of nine men. The men at the life-saving station at Rockaway Beach believed that they were saved. A report from Coney Island states that the life-savers there saw two men hanging to a yawl and, before help could be given, they sank out of sight. They say they also saw two brothers pick up one man and that was all.

WALLER TO GO FREE

He Will Be Pardoned by the French Government.

The United States Waives All Claims for Damages.

President Cleveland Transmits the Correspondence to Congress—Says There is a Conflict of Evidence—Olney's Report.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Ambassador Eustis has been instructed to accept the offer of the French government to release ex-United States Consul Waller from further imprisonment and pardon his offense on condition that the affair be thereby terminated as between France and the United States, and the latter make no claim in behalf of the prisoner based upon his arrest, conviction or imprisonment. Waller may, however, sue in the French courts for damages for ill-treatment.

In his message transmitting the Waller correspondence, President Cleveland says:

"It will be seen on examination as would, of course, be expected, that there is a slight conflict of evidence upon some of the features of Mr. Waller's case. Nevertheless, upon a fair and just consideration of all the facts and circumstances as presented, especially in view of Mr. Waller's own letter, the conclusions set forth in the report of the Secretary of State do not apper to admit of any reasonable doubt, nor to leave open to the executive any other course of action than that adopted and acted upon as therein stated. It is expected that Mr. Waller's release from imprisonment will be immediately forthcoming."

Accompanying the correspondence, which is voluminous, is a report by Secretary Olney summarizing its features and explaining the reasons which animated the executive in terminating the incident as above described. In the beginning, the Secretary gives the history of the Crockett case, showing that Waller, when United States Consul at Tamatave, acting as administrator of the estate of Crockett, a deceased United States citizen, was guilty of maladministration; that when Mr. Wetter took charge of the consulate in January, 1894, Waller had disappeared and the consular records were in great confusion.

Wetter caused a civil suit to be brought against Waller on account of the Crockett estate, and, before a court composed of Consul Wetter, Mr. Geldarcht, Waller's intimate friend, and Messrs. Rider and Howe, Waller was convicted of gross mismanagement of the estate and of abuse and neglect of trust, and was removed from the position as administrator, being ordered to make good the sum of $1961 and interest to the Crockett heirs. Wetter asked leave of the State Department to prosecute Waller criminally, and the department replied that it could give no specific instructions. Touching the Waller concession, the Secretary says, referring to a letter from Wetter, dated April last:

"This same letter contains an allusion to the Waller rubber concession land grant near Fort Dauphin, after indicating various ways in which the Crockett money may have been spent in bribes to secure the concession, but no evidence is produced, nor is there any proof of the nature, extent, validity or value of the concession. The value may have been supposed to be dependent upon the issue of the contest then going on between the French and the natives, while it is certain that the French authorities have always held the concession to be without any validity."

Secretary Olney next tells how Waller, returning to Tamatave in 1894, on his way to America, was prevented from proceeding by the insistence of Consul Wetter upon his paying the Crockett judgment, which he was unable to do, and now, after the capture of Tamatave by the French in December, 1894, Waller was arrested by them and tried by a court known as the "Marine First Permanent Council of War."

The charges were dispatching a letter to his wife from Tamatave without the same having been seen by the French authorities; second, corresponding with the enemies of France and furnishing them information prejudicial to the military and political situation of France. The trial took place in open court and Waller was sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment; an appeal being refused.

Secretary Gresham in 1895 called upon the French government for the record and evidence and these were furnished. As to the evidence Secretary Olney says:

"Without any admission of the duty of the French government to permit an inspection of the evidence, a duty which that government claimed from the outset did not exist, the evidence was submitted to Mr. Eustis for such examination as he chose to make. Waller's guilt, upon the first charge of sending a letter from Tamatave without a permit from the French authorities to inspect it, an offense said to be punishable by a nominal fine, stands confessed. As respects the second charge, a charge of course of much greater gravity, Mr. Eustis reports as follows: 'In order to understand the significance of the evidence communicated (by Waller), it must be borne in mind that the French had a garrison at Tamatave and the Hovas had one at Faratafe. These two points were distant from each other only a few miles. In a letter to Tessier he describes the condition at Tamatave, that smallpox is raging; that many are dying; that there are more than one hundred French soldiers in the hospitals; that they have dysentery and fever and, unless there should be a change in the order very soon, the fatality of both soldiers and citizens would be very great. He speaks very carefully of the arrest of several Hovas, who were reported to have been shot.'

"To have communicated the enfeebled and straitened condition of the garrison at Tamatave might certainly have provoked an attack by the Hovas from Faratafe, the information being given to an agent of the Hovas. He described the rapes and outrages committed by French soldiers on Malagassay women, and says it seems strange that civilized men should commit such crimes upon the Malagassay women, and speaks of much Malagassay property having been destroyed by the French troops. Whether these statements were true or false, they were certainly calculated to increase the horrors of war by provoking retaliation on the part of the Hovas. He writes that all mail leaving Tamatave for Antananarivo is read by the colonel of the French army before it can pass; that he has a chance to send this letter by the English steamer via Natal, and it will escape the eyes of the French.

"In this letter to his wife, he denounces D. and P., who are identified as Draper and Purdy, as French spies, and asks her to inform Tessier and friends of the fact. It is true that he asked that they be sent away from the capital. When asked by the presiding officer why he exposed these two men to be executed he replied that he did it from motives of revenge. I am credibly informed that those two men were American citizens.

"Waller's wife, in acknowledging the receipt of this letter, was not to mention anything in it, but simply to say: 'Your 44 received,' and after she and Tessier had read it to destroy it and not to mention its contents except to Tessier and secretaries, the latter are interpreted as meaning secretaries of the Hovas government. These letters are in the handwriting of Waller and at the trial he acknowledged having written them.

"After examining the original letters of Waller I have no doubt whatever of his guilt. It was not a case of inadvertent or imprudent writing, but was a deliberate attempt to give information to the enemy to the prejudice of the military situation of France. The evidence fully sustains the charge. The whole tenor of the correspondence discloses his guilty intention and no court could have hesitated to condemn it."

Concluding, the Secretary says:

"Upon the request of Waller, our Ambassador at Paris will be instructed to arrange for furnishing security for the cost of any suit before the French court which Waller may be advised the facts of his case will warrant. Mr. Eustis has already been instructed to supply him with the means of transportation to the United States should he desire to come here. It may be added as part of the history of the case, that the family of Waller being left in destitute circumstances the department instructed its representative to provide further present necessaries and to furnish them means of getting to the United States. That relief was accordingly extended to them, the charges to which this government has thus far been put amounting to $1317.14."

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.

The Sultan has invited the powers to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

A Topeka, Kan., dispatch says Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has ordered the Valley State Bank at Hutchinson to close its doors and wired that he would take immediate possession.

A New York dispatch says John C. Jones was found dead in his room at the Glen Island Hotel. It is believed that he committed suicide, while temporarily insane by taking morphine. An autopsy will be held.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: William Woodville of Rockhill, Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Casper N. Morrison of Missouri, to be Judge-Advocate with rank of major.

The Parnellite members of the Irish Parliamentary party yesterday decided to introduce three amendments to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, including home rule, political amnesty and local government reform.

At Middletown, N. Y., fourteen-year-old Maggie Collard and Mabel Winters, aged 13, ventured on the thin ice over a pond Monday evening against the injunctions of their parents. The ice broke and both were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

A Hartford, Ct., dispatch says that John W. Stedman, a well-known Hartford banker and treasurer of the State Savings Bank, died Tuesday night at his home of heart disease. He was 76 years old and was formerly a newspaper publisher. He was president of the State Historical Society.

Commander George M. Bache, U.S.N., retired, died yesterday at Washington, aged 55.

The Senate in executive session yesterday, confirmed the following nominations: W. W. Rockhill, to be First Assistant Secretary of State: William Holloway, to be receiver of public moneys at Oregon City, Or.

Alexander Lavrenius, a Russian political prisoner, who escaped from Siberia in 1888 and who was for some time a resident of Chicago, died yesterday in Denver. He went there in October last and began the study of medicine in the Denver University. His health was broken down by the hardships attending his Siberian imprisonment. He was 46 years of age.

George B. Rumble, until a few days ago, book-keeper and confidential man of the Board of Trade firm of George R. French & Co., has been arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Ball on a charge of larceny and embezzlement, the amount involved being $1000. Rumble was taken to the County Jail pending a preliminary arraignment before Judge Ball.

A Wichita, Kan., dispatch says that C. H. Davidson, president of the Kansas National Bank of this city, has received notice that his son, James W. Davidson, has been decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the order of the Rising Sun, he being the first foreigner honored in this manner since it was conferred on Sir Edward Arnold, five years ago. The decoration was given on account of the valuable information given the Japanese troops in Formosa by which they gained the capital.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Rome says that the Opinione publishes a violent attack upon Gen. Baratieri, reproaching him with inexplicable optimism and want of foresight. This journal contrasts his former promises to undertake at once an offensive movement against the enemy with his present appeals for reinforcement. A rumor is in circulation to the effect that he will be replaced by Gen. Baldissera. The expulsion of Italian war correspondents from the Italian camp continues. Menelek has made further proposals for peace.

Chinese Inspector W. P. O'Malley arrived in Denver yesterday and will make his headquarters there. He was transferred from the custom-house at New York city. He will cover all the Western territory and the Canadian border. His principal duties will be to investigate the certificates of Chinese when they want to leave this country and to see that the copies of certificates which the Chinamen take home with them for the purpose of identification when they return are not transferred. Inspector O'Malley was formerly chief of the fire department at Geneva, N. Y.

Good Times Ahead for Needles.

(San Bernardino Sun:) The Eye says that arrangements are being made by the United States authorities to move the Mojave Indians up from the agency to the vicinity of Fort Mojave, where 80,000 acres of land will be put under irrigation for them, and their produce they will float down the river to Needles. And adds: "Tt will be a good thing for our town." Perhaps a far greater benefit than the Eye apprehends, for this experiment by the government may demonstrate the feasibility of irrigating a more extended area, and a great profit in doing so, and may (the Sun thinks it most probably will) within a period not remote make that fine town the center of a great and profitably-productive agricultural section, rich in rare products to which it will be found especially adapted.

TWO THOUSAND DEAD

The Awful Sweep of the Ravenous Turk.

Those Spared to Flee Wander Cold and Starving.

Details of the Attack Upon the Armenians of Palu—Brides not Safe from Lecherous Marauders—A Despairing Cry.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The American Relief Association has received the following letter from Palu, dated December 21:

"I received your letter of November 14. We were glad to hear from you. You ask us to give the details of the massacres. It is impossible to describe to you all that has happened here. I can only state the facts briefly.

"On Tuesday the Turks began carrying away our live stock from morning until night, and we learned from them that we were going to be attacked on Wednesday morning. At the first onslaught we lost fifteen persons. Fully two thousand Turks and Kurds crowded into the town, and it was impossible for us to protect it. We tried to appeal to the officials for protection, but failed. We waited until evening, and then, daring to wait no longer, started for the monastery without taking food. The Turks had full possession of the town, and the number of our slain was thirty. In the morning we found that even the monastery, which was filled with men, women and children, was not safe.

"Thursday noon a gang of 150 Turks began to hammer at the heavy iron doors, trying to force it, but we held out until night. Then they pulled the wall down next to the door, and opened it in that way. In an hour 1500 people, mostly women and children, were robbed, and the women, among whom were a number of brides, were brutally assaulted. The cries of the women and children were deafening. After the Turks and Kurds had satisfied their beastly lust they left the monastery. Then all of us who were able, in order to save our lives, started for the mountains with only the clothes we had on, and leaving our homes and possessions in the hands of the Turks.

"Now, within twenty days at least two thousand have been killed, among whom were two of our priests. Six hundred homes and stores have been reduced to ashes and the rest of the people living have been reduced to accept Mohammedanism. My father is killed, and we are left homeless, hungry and with but a single garment. Barefooted, we wandered among the ruins of our desolated homes, begging for anything to keep us alive. Before spring comes we must die unless we are helped. We are strangers in our own town. Oh, for God's sake, send us succor lest we perish.

"This is but a little account of our miserable condition. Read it to all the Armenians that they may know our sorrow. Are there no Christians there (in America) to save us?"

HAVEN'T CAUGHT 'EM YET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 11.—The Porte has informed the ambassadors of the powers that it agrees to grant an amnesty to Armenians who have been for a long time past besieged by Turkish troops in the town of Zeitoun, after revolting against Turkish rule and capturing the town.

POLITICS

HUNTER OR NIHIL.

The Kentucky Deadlock no Nearer a Settlement Than Before.

FRANKFORT, (Ky.,) Feb. 11.—The ballot in the senatorial contest today resulted: Hunter, 57; Blackburn, 56; Carlisle, 2; McCreary, 3; Bennett, 1; Cochran, 1; Bate, 1; Holt, 1. Hunter's friends declare that if he cannot be elected no other Republican shall.

GERMANY AND BIMETALLISM.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—In the Reichstag today the Agrarian leader, Count von Mirbach, referring to Prince Hohenlohe's statement on Saturday in regard to bimetallism, said that it was the manner which Germany sounded Great Britain on the subject of a conference which evoked a negative reply from the latter country. He contended that in order to arrive at a solution of the question a preliminary conference which should include the United States and France was necessary.

Prince Hohenlohe replied that Great Britain had not declined in principle to take part in a money conference, but had clearly intimated that an opening of the Indian mints was not contemplated. In view of this situation, the imperial Choncellor continued, no practical result had been expected from attempts to raise the price of silver and he considered it useless to prosecute them.

OPENING REDONDO BEACH HOTEL, Saturday, February 15. Grand ball in the evening. Santa Fé trains leave 9:50 a.m., 4:50 p.m.; special at 7:30 p.m. Returning, special will leave Redondo at 11:15 p.m. Round trip, 50c. Tickets good returning Monday.

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WHERE THE FLOWERS BLOOM EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR;
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LAKE VIEW HOTEL, ELSINORE HOT SPRINGS. FINEST SULPHUR BATHING in So. Cal. Elevation 1300 ft. Fine Hunting. Hotel new and first-class: rates $10 to $15 per week. C. S. TRAPHAGEN & CO., Props.

THE CARLTON PASADENA, E. COLORADO, NEAR FAIR OAKS AVE., European and American Plan, first-class. Mrs. Mattern, Prop.

HOTEL RAMONA COR. SPRING AND THIRD STS. CENTRAL. EUROPEAN First-class at moderate rates. F. B. MALLORY, Prop

THE ANTLERS, MONROVIA, FINEST FOOT-HILL RESORT ON THE COAST Table unsurpassed. Terms reasonable. Gowan & Herrick, Props

HOTEL LINCOLN SECOND AND HILL—FAMILY HOTEL; APPOINTMENT perfect; electric cars to all points. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

CALIFORNIA HOTEL Cor. Second and Hill; CHOICE ROOMS, CUISINE UNSURPASSED, NEW Management. F. J. Gillmore, Prop

HOTEL VINCENT—615 SOUTH BROADWAY. NOW OPEN. NEW AND FIRST class. Low rates. European. E. W. JONES, Proprietor.

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HOTEL MITCHELL: PASADENA OPPOSITE THE GREEN. FIRST-CLASS Rates $9 per week and up

[COAST RECORD.]

ATE HUMAN FLESH.

Horrible Reports from the Formosan War.

Japanese Hacked to Pieces or Burned Alive.

Dr. Brown is Not Allowed to Have Dr. Day of Los Angeles—A Successor to Bishop Manogue. Loss of a Resolution.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TIMES.)

VICTORIA (B. C.,) Feb. 11.—(Special Dispatch.) Advices received today by steamer from Yokohama give terrible details of the treatment of Japanese by the Formosan rebels, some correspondents going so far as to say that the Chinese practice cannibalism.

Early in January the rebels took possession of Kelung. A detachment of Japanese was sent to attack the place and, after considerable opposition, succeeded in driving the rebels off and entering the village, which was afterward fired. The troops were horrified at the ghastly spectacle of nineteen bodies of their countrymen, beheaded and frightfully mangled. They were railway workmen.

Many may not be aware of the cannibalism that exists among the Chinese, although there is probably not a foreigner in Formosa but knows of the eating of portions of the bodies of savages, or of markets in Formosa settlements containing the human flesh of the savages for sale. During the outbreak of 1891, so great was the loss of life that the flesh of human savages was brought in and sold the same as pork in the markets.

The mutilated bodies of Japanese were found, several of them disemboweled, and with their hearts cut out; also minus other parts. Some were found who had been burned at the stake, the embers still smoking. The charred bodies, with hands and feet still fastened, were some of the awful spectacles which the soldiers saw.

The most terrible feature of the whole affair is the torture which the unfortunate Japanese were subjected to. They were without weapons, and to defend themselves against spears and swords they had only their naked arms. The rebels were possessed of arms and ammunition but no shots were fired. None of the bodies had marks of bullets, and the reason is too evident, the Celestial fiends reserved the men for another death, one more true to the Chinese. The arms of all were found badly gashed and their hands cut, while in several instances the fingers were severed as they had grasped the naked blades with their hands.

The rebels also captured the village of Paetbi-Na, and were afterward driven out by the Japs. Here the same ghastly spectacle met their eyes. Seven Japanese teachers were taken from the schoolhouse where they had barricaded themselves. Their remains were found by the Japanese troops in the same mutilated condition as at the other place. Heads, hearts, kidneys, livers and, in several instances, feet and hands were missing. Eight Japanese carpenters were treated in the same manner.

At Kimpaoli the Chinese forced an entrance into the house occupied by seventeen gendarmes. The latter made a charge through the line of rebels toward the river, a short distance away, for across it were woods in which they could expect at least a chance of escape, but of the seventeen only two reached shelter, their fifteen comrades falling into the hands of the Chinese.

In Kantow the attack was so sudden that ten Japanese belonging to the telegraph construction corps, fell easy victims and were disposed of in the characteristic Chinese manner.

BISHOP MANOGUE'S SUCCESSOR

Will Be Rev. Father Grace or Rev. Father McSweeney.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Pope Leo XIII has at last named the man who is to fill the bishopric of Sacramento, made vacant by the death of Bishop Manogue about a year ago. The cablegram announcing the Pope's decision, however, was indefinite in a way, and it is not yet positively known upon which of two priests the honor will fall. These two men are Rev. Father Thomas Grace of the cathedral at Sacramento, and Rev. Father Thomas McSweeny of St. Francis de Sale's church of Oakland.

The first intimation received in this city that the choice for the office had been made was in a cablegram to Rev. Father Conway of St. Mary's Hospital from Mgr. Picks, a prelate of Rome. It came this morning.

WANTED DR. DAY.

But the Ministerial Council Limits Dr. Brown's Advisers.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The ministers who will sit as judges in the council of churches summoned to try the Rev. Dr. Brown, decided upon the policy which will mark the trial. Dr. Brown will not only be tried on the charges generally known, but he will be asked to answer any charge which in the progress of the examination may be made.

It is known that Dr. Brown attempted to influence the action of the deacons, not only in the choice of churches which should constitute the council, but in the characterization of the charges themselves. He exerted every energy to secure the admission of churches south of Tehachepi and also to eliminate from the invitation to the churches the phrase "certain charges." In both efforts he was unsuccessful.

Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, having been made the object of attack by the friends of Dr. Brown, has become naturally the leader of his opponents. She has asserted time and again that she held in reserve a witness who would prove conclusively the guilt of the accused pastor. Something of the personality of this witness and something of the testimony which this person will give have been learned.

The first important development yesterday occurred at the meeting of several of the ministers who will try Dr. Brown. At the conclusion of the Monday Club of Congregational ministers, those gentlemen who have become members of the council because they are pastors of the churches which have been invited, held an informal session in one of the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. The letters missive or invitations to the churches were discussed at length. An endeavor was made to construe these letters so far as they had reference to the scope of the inquiry.

It was decided in the first place that the deacons of the First Congregational Church meant, without the slightest question, to ask for the fullest inquiry. This investigation, it was decided, should not only include the consideration of any evidence in reference to the charges made by Mrs. Davidson, the Stockton episode and the affair in which Miss Overman is involved, but also any other charges which any persons should desire to make.

It was the opinion of those present that any person, either the accused pastor or a witness, should be given the right to be represented by attorneys. This means that Mrs. Cooper, as well as Dr. Brown, will be represented by an attorney.

The clergymen will demand from the representative of the First Congregational Church and from Dr. Brown himself the meaning of the letters missive which have been sent to the various churches. They are assured that these letters place no restrictions upon the inquiry, and with that assurance, they will proceed.

It is not generally known that the deacons of the First Congregational Church spent several hours in framing the letters missive to the various churches. When the original draft was made the Rev. Dr. Brown objected to the phrase "certain charges." He preferred to have the accusations against him characterized as "rumors," but the deacons insisted upon making the word "charges," and so it was sent out to the churches.

Dr. Brown also asked that the southern Congregational churches of the State be invited to take part in the council. He was particularly anxious to have the Rev. Dr. Day of Los Angeles as a member of the tribunal, but the deacons again resisted his appeal and chose no church south of Tehachepi.

LEGISLATIVE JUGGLERY.

The Anti-Railroad Refunding Bill Resolution Gets Lost.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SACRAMENTO Feb. 11.—News having come from Washington that the discovery was made to the effect that no record could be found of the resolution passed by the last Legislature protesting against the adoption by Congress of a railroad refunding bill of any sort, a Bee reporter looked up a history of the matter. It was found that the resolution had passed both branches of the Legislature but that it got lost some way on the road to the Governor's office; at least the records do not show that it was ever received by the executive.

The history of the anti-funding resolution is as follows:

In January, 1895, Assemblymen Belshaw and Bledsoe introduced two resolutions, known as Nos. 2 and 3, which were adopted and sent to the Senate. The Senate adopted a substitute for these, introduced by Senator McGowan, and sent it back to the Assembly, where it was laid on the table. Subsequently, Mr. Belshaw introduced a joint resolution, No. 7, which was unanimously adopted by a viva voce vote, and transmitted to the Senate, where it was adopted by 35 ayes and no nays.

This resolution protested against the Reilly funding bill, which was then before Congress, and recommended mortgage foreclosure and collection of the railroad debt. In event of failure to do this, it recommended that the United States take possession of the road and operate it. In regular course of business the engrossing clerk, or one of his assistants, should have taken this to the Governor, but this was evidently not done, or if he did start with it, he lost it on the road.

A HEROIC MOTHER.

Mrs. Frank Reed Nearly Drowned Trying to Rescue Her Child.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SANTA CRUZ, Feb. 11.—This afternoon Mrs. Frank Reed and her ten-year-old daughter Mary were on the rocks near Lighthouse Point gathering shells. When they started to return to the cliff drive the girl dropped some shells and started to pick them up, when a wave washed her from the rocks.

The mother, frantic with fright as she saw the child disappear, ran to save her and was herself washed off. When she arose to the surface the girl had disappeared, and Mrs. Reed, after a hard struggle managed to reach the rock. The girl's body has not been recovered although men are looking for it. Mrs. Reed and family who are from Fresno have been camping near the river for several weeks.

A Customs Official Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Martin Cleary, a customshouse inspector, was arrested today charged with accepting bribes from a Chinese opium manufacturer and from Chinese immigrants who desired to land, but did not possess the necessary certificates authorizing them to enter the United States. A warrant has also been issued for the arrest of Charles Favor on the charge of impersonating a revenue officer. Favor was Cleary's alleged accomplice in the cases of extortion.

In Jail with Her Children.

PHOENIX (Ariz.,) Feb. 11.—Mrs. Carrie Wilson, who shot down her neighbor, Miss Hammond, on the street over a small family difficulty, has been held by the committing magistrate under bonds of $3000 to answer before the grand jury to a charge of assault to murder. She has five small children, several of whom are with her this evening in jail.

Pope Leo's Reading.

(Marion Crawford, in the February Century:) The Pope's favorite poets are Virgil and Dante. He knows a great part of both by heart, and takes pleasure in quoting them. When Father Michael, the apostolic prefect to Erithrea, was taking his leave, with other Franciscans who accompanied him to Africa, His Holiness recited to them, with great spirit, Dante's canto upon St. Francis.

The Pope reads the newspapers, passages of interest being marked for him by readers in order to save him time. He frequently writes letters to the bishops and encyclicals in a polished and Ciceronian style of Latin. The encyclicals are printed at the private press of the Vatican, an institution founded by him, and furnished with all modern improvements. They are first published in the "Osservatore Romano," the official daily paper of the Vatican, and then finally translated into Italian and other languages, and sent out to the bishops abroad. Leo XIII writes excellent verses, both in Latin and Italian, and likes to see and talk with men of letters, as well as to read their works. Two years ago he requested Prof. Brunelli of Perugia to buy for him the poetical works of the Abbé Zanella. The request is characteristic, for His Holiness insisted upon paying for the book, like any one else.

The Terrible African Fever.

(Henry M. Stanley, in the February Century:) During 1882 we built Kimpoko and Gobila stations, explored the Kwa and Mifini rivers, and discovered Lake Leopold II; but on returning from this voyage I was attacked by a violent fever. It was my second experience of the dangerous hematuric type. I was unconscious for days, and on recovering my senses found that my legs had swollen to an immense size. For a month afterward it appeared to me as if a quarter of a hundred-weight of mercury had been injected into each leg.

[RAILROAD RECORD.]

STOCKHOLDERS WIN.

Decision of the Los Angeles Cable Road Litigation.

After a Trial in Chicago Holmes is Defeated.

The Valley Road and Its Coveted Right-of-Way Through Fresno. Equipment for the New Line. Tourist Travel.

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago says: "In the Superior Court today Judge Horton decided the celebrated Pacific Railway case, awarding a victory to the stockholders. The Pacific Railway was a Los Angeles street-car line, in which C. B. Holmes, former general superintendent of the Chicago City Railway Company, was largely interested. The matter was recently revived in a bill brought by creditors of the defunct company to force the stock liability of stockholders, including sixty prominent Chicago business men. It is on this bill that Judge Horton passed, holding that stock liability cannot properly be enforced. As to the question of liability of the defendants as stockholders, the court said it was the understanding between defendants and the Pacific Company that a conveyance of all the property of the California Company which they had bought, was to be accepted as payment in full of the stock of the Pacific Company. The Pacific Company could not, therefore, recover from defendants on any stock liability. The creditors could not recover on the ground of contract liability when the corporation itself could not, and the principal upon which creditors must recover, if at all, is that there had been misrepresentation of fact, and fraud committed. The burden of proof of fraud, the court said, is upon the complainant. Upon a full consideration of all the testimony in the case, it does not appear to be established thereby that there was such fraud, either actual or presumed, by or on behalf of the defendant stockholders, as to make them individually liable for debts of the Pacific Company. It follows that the bill and intervening petitions of complainants must be dismissed for want of equity, as against the stockholders for stock liability. The court held that claims of complainants are good as against the company. The complainants will take an appeal.

The suit grew out of the purchase in 1889 by about sixty business men and capitalists of Chicago, of the stock of the Los Angeles Cable Railway Company. After the purchase was made the Chicago investors formed a new corporation under the laws of Illinois to own and operate the road. This company was the Pacific Railway Company, and its capital stock was $2,500,000. The investment was not a paying one, and in January, 1895, a receiver was appointed by the Circuit Court of Cook county for the Pacific Railway Company and a receiver was also appointed at Los Angeles, who took possession of the property under the laws of California. The road was sold under foreclosure proceedings to satisfy a trust deed which had been placed on the property. This foreclosure sale practically wiped out the assets of the company, but a bill was filed by several Chicago banks and capitalists who had claims ranging from $25,000 to $100,000, asking that the stockholders be held liable on their stock subscriptions under the laws of Illinois for the debts of the company.

Judge Horton said the creditors could not contend that the sale of the property of the Los Angeles company to the Illinois corporation was void, because they were parties to the transactions and therefore not in a position to complain.

CARS FOR THE VALLEY ROAD.

STOCKTON, Feb. 11.—Martin Carter, one of the contractors for the building of 100 cars for the Valley railroad, was here this week trying to make arrangements for the building of cars in this city. The cars will be worked out in the East and will be put together in this State, and the contractors wanted terms from local manufacturers for the finishing of the work here.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OFFICIALS.

STOCKTON, Feb. 11.—General Manager Kruttschnitt, W. C. Curtis, A. D. Wilder and Mr. Palmer, an engineer of the Southern Pacific, were here this afternoon and made an inspection of the company's property in this city. After looking over the water front and their lines the train pulled out for Placerville. While on the water front Mr. Kruttschnitt was introduced to a number of business men at their offices and the greetings were friendly and pleasant.

THE VALLEY ROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Vice-president Robert Watt presided at the meeting of the board of directors of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company today. Bills to the amount of $48,360 were ordered paid. Of this amount $10,342 was for labor. The contracts let a few days ago for 150 flatcars and 18,000 tons of rails and the contracts for spikes, bolts and fish-plates and lumber were signed. It was agreed to invite bids for four or five more locomotives.

A report was made that cash payments were now being received in response to the call for the fifth 10 per cent. assessment on the total subscribed stock of $2,500,000.

The directors discussed the question of the finances of the company. The impression prevailed that the total subscriptions of $2,500,000 would provide ample means for building the road from Stockton to about ten or fifteen miles south of Fresno. From that point on to Bakersfield additional money would be needed. One way will be to sell bonds. The other recourse will be to invite the original subscribers to the fund of $2,500,000 to proportionately duplicate their subscriptions.

FROM THE EAST.

The Union Pacific excursion, which arrived yesterday, had the following-named passengers for California: Hattie Eastwood, Henry Gervias, St. Paul, F. A. Meachen and boy, Pipestone City; Mrs. W. H. Thompson, Greeley, Colo.; E. L. Simmons and family, Omaha; J. C. Fompel, New York; M. H. Kinne, New Haven, Ct.; F. and J. Wilton, Mrs. E. J. Cramsie, Annie Cramsie, Mrs. J. Cramsie; J. E. Seymons, Chicago; A. W. Behrens, New York; Mrs. W. F. Garey, W. S. Garey, P. C. Dufor, E. P. Dufor, E. J. Galvin, W. Fritz and wife, Willis Green, Chicago; J. H. Denton, J. H. Cunningham, Worthington; A. W. Hubbs, Chicago; T. J. Kale, Ida Kale, Willis, Kan.

THE FRESNO RIGHT-OF-WAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The Supreme Court today set aside the denial of the application of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railroad Company for a writ of prohibition directed to the City Trustees of Fresno in the matter of the road's right-of-way, and directed that the alternate writ issue. This will allow argument to be heard on both sides of the proposition.

The Valley road applied to the City Trustees of Fresno in the matter of the road's right-of-way through that city. The board passed the application to print as an application for a franchise, and proceeded to announce that the franchise would be sold to the highest bidder. To this the Valley road objected, its attorney contending that the road was a through line; that no other genuine through railroad would want the right-of-way asked for, and that any bid by another road for the franchise would be for the purpose of blocking the Valley road. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court on these grounds, asking that an alternate writ of prohibition issue.

Chief Justice Beatty decided the writ and a petition for a hearing was then put in by the attorney for the road, as the denial left no course open for the road to pursue. This was granted today.

COMING BY BOAT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The passengers on the steamer Mexico for Los Angeles are Miss Bellnak, J. H. O'Brien, E. W. Evans, Mrs. J. H. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. Thungen, George McCabe, P. L. Hole, J. L. Morton, I. Levy, Mrs. Eastwick, B. E. Eastwick, F. B. Lutenberg, Mrs. B. de Roork, Miss H. Mills, Mrs. J. Winnett and two children, Miss Cummings, J. F. Thompson, Mrs. C. L. Lindsay, Miss I. Lay, Miss H. Lay, S G. Douglas, G. Levison and wife, D. Dutton and wife, W. S. Smith, J. McKinnon, L. Thoenee, E. U. Zenan, A. H. Aldrich, E. D. Lane, Miss Lane, Blanche Bissbee, W. S. Cragin and wife, and twelve steerage. For Santa Barbara: Mrs. Richard, Mrs. Parks, Miss Burton, W. B. Thurlow, Miss C. Jones, J. M. Lane, Mrs. McDowell, D. Stark, J. F. Armstrong, M. C. Hyde and one steerage. For San Diego: Miss Fernatta, Miss M. Fernatta, Mrs. W. Tout, Mrs. C. de Macy, William Horstey, Miss Laflin, J. R. Keanese and wife, Mrs. A. V. Travis and two children, M. J. Doolan, M. Lissner, C. E. Graham, Mrs. Fernatta and five steerage.

SANTA FE MAGNATES.

President Ripley and the other officials of the Santa Fé yesterday paid a visit to San Pedro and looked over the place where the great harbor is to be. The officials will, before leaving for Mexico, go over all the lines in Southern California.

Plant Hickory in California.

(California Fruit Grower:) California is sadly in need of good timber for the manufacture of carriages and other vehicles. We have practically little hickory or white ash suitable for such work; and it is well known that these woods are used very extensively in the manufacture of vehicles of various kinds. Nothing is equal to white or "shell bark" hickory for buggy felloes and spokes, as well as for shafts and other parts of such vehicles. While some of the native oak might be utilized for hubs, if a wooden hub is to be any longer used, yet our manufacturers must import most of the wood used in their carriage work. As yet we believe no combination of metals has been able to take the place of hickory in vehicle construction. But is the supply of that material unlimited? By no means. In many parts of the eastern section of the country where hickory grows naturally it has become scarce and its planting and cultivation have been recommended. There is little doubt that the growing of hickory would be a highly profitable enterprise in California. Under proper care the tree grows rapidly, and although the "crop" would not be available for some years, yet it would be a valuable one when harvested and subsequent growths would require less time to mature, for if cut at the proper season a new growth would spring from the roots left intact in the ground, and reach a given size a year or two earlier than the first growth from the nut. Land not adapted to present cultivation might well be planted to this valuable wood, and there is little danger of an over-supply. It is really surprising that this avenue to wealth has thus far been wholly neglected, apparently, in this State. Had land-holders in suitable localities taken the matter up ten or fifteen years ago, the hickory groves of California might now be worth millions of dollars and become a permanent source of income to hundreds of land-holders.

Those who have had experience allege that hickory groves should be planted in rows, say six feet apart, with the trees four to five feet apart in the rows. This assures a more slender and erect growth than if placed farther apart, and the result is that in about four years the young trees may be used for hoops for casks or otherwise, and from that time other important uses develop as the trees attain age and size.

Remedy for Root Knot.

(California Fruit Grower:) A subscriber at Winters asks us for a remedy for black knot on fruit trees.

We do not think that black knot is prevalent in this State, and doubt if our correspondent has given the proper name for the disease which troubles his trees. It may be and probably is root knot, and so the best remedy we know of was announced at the Fruit-growers' Convention in Sacramento in November, 1894, by W. E. Smith of Napa. Mr. Smith removed the earth from the roots so as to expose the knots; then with a three-eighths bit bored to the heart of the knots, and partly filled each hole thus bored with a concentrated solution of copper sulphate (bluestone.)

From. Mr. Smith's able paper printed at the time in the California Fruit Grower, we reprint the following, which will give our correspondent and others valuable information in this connection:

"In using the remedy, my advice is to make the bluestone solution as strong as the water will dissolve. In applying the solution, be sure that it penetrates the core of the root knot. If the knot is on the main stem of the root so as to be easily accessible, I would advise to knock it off and puncture the soft core repeatedly with any pointed instrument. Then apply the solution with a swab. Be thorough in having the solution penetrate the diseased wood."

Mr. Smith states that the cost of such treatment need not be more than 3 or 5 cents per tree, and his experience has been that this remedy is a "sure cure" for root knot.

Later.—Sample knots have reached us and are plainly the knots known as "root knots," for which the treatment recommended above by Mr. Smith should prove successful.

Admiral Jervis and Capt. Hallowell.

(Capt. A. T. Mahan, in the February Century:) At 6:30, it then being daylight, the leading British ship, the Culloden, seventy-four, reported five sail to the southward and westward, and a small sloop of war was sent ahead to reconnoiter, the fleet proceeding under moderate canvas. As it advanced, and more and more enemies loomed up out of the haze, the customary reports succeeded one another in monotonous yet somewhat exciting rotation. "There are eight sail of the line, Sir John." "Very well, sir." "There are twenty sail of the line, Sir John." "Very well, sir." "There are twenty-five sail of the line, Sir John." "Very well, sir." The admiral had by this time been joined by Capt. Hallowell, an officer of very distinguished merit, but of eccentric character. His ship had been lost during his temporary absence on other duty, two months before, and he was now present only as a passenger. When the final report of twenty-seven ships was made, the admiral's chief of staff ventured a remonstrance on the inequality of force. "Enough of that, sir," retorted the admiral. "If there are fifty sail, I will go through them." Jervis was not a man with whom liberties could be taken, but Hallowell was not to be restrained. "That's right, Sir John!" cried he, patting him on the back; "and, by—— we'll give them a d—d good licking!"

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

THE DISCOVERY OF A NEW REPUTED SERUM REMEDY.

Manual Sensibility—The Very Latest Thing in Bicycle-sadles—Checking the Wheel-thief, etc.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1896.—J. F. W. Harris, in commenting on various features of his experience as a college instructor, says one of the most interesting things in manual training is the manner of handling tools and instruments as shown by the different students. Manual sensibility does not seem to depend upon mental ability; in fact those having the highest degree of mental capacity are inclined to be indifferent to manual operations, or lack the ability to come into direct touch with the material world. This lack of manual sensibility, however, is also noticeable in many of the lowest mental capacity. It is found that those having the most sensitive touch and a fair eye for distances make the best workmen; that is, they are the most capable of handling tools and making the most accurate and delicate mechanism. The sense of touch is the most accurate in mental dexterity. Three types are met with. The first or highest type is where contact is made by the ends of balls of the fingers or thumb with a very light touch. The second, is where the side of the fingers or thumbs is used with a heavier touch. The third is where the contact is effected by means of the muscular part of the fingers, the knuckles, and the muscles of the thumb, or the muscle of the fleshy part of the hand, with a heavy pressure. Mr. Harris has concluded that sensitiveness of touch does not depend upon the nervous organization, but temperment has much to do with it, the larger number of "clumsy" type being found in those of phlegmatic temperament, while the expert workmen are more apt to be of sanguine disposition. A familiar illustration of the principles involved is seen in the grasping of a hammer. The sensitive hand takes a grasp to suit the work to be done. For a light hammer the grasp of the handle is made lightly with the last three fingers and the palm of the hand, guided by the forefinger laid along the top of the handle, with the thumb along the side, or the balls of the thumb and finger are placed on opposite sides. In the insensitive hand, the same grasp is used for all straight-handled tools of whatever weight. This hand is always more calloused, and is stiffer than the sensitive hand, owing to the tight grasp, and the greater abuse it receives by the heavy touch. This is the hand that screws up a nut until it strips the thread, or twists off a tap or set screw. The owner of such a hand will tell you, in the most surprised manner, that he only screwed it up tight, and is confident that the material of which it is made is of an inferior quality. Mr. Harris says that at one time he regarded such an occurrence as the result of pure carelessness, but from the number of cases which have come under his observation, and the similarity of their methods, he is convinced that there are some so constituted as to be entirely unable to obtain a clear conception of the strength required, or of the touch necessary for accurate work. The "clumsy" type are seldom able to form a clear mental picture of even the simpler forms of machinery as given in working drawings; they often require the help of perspective drawings, and not infrequently must see the mechanism itself before they can associate the parts in their minds. Wonderful cases of manual sensibility in everyday life are the detection of counterfeit money, and the separation and classification of injured notes by female operatives in the Treasury Department at Washington; the manufacture of standard gauges, where the accuracy is guaranteed to be within the one ten-thousandth of an inch; in wire drawing, where the operative can detect an increase of diameter of less than one-thousandth of an inch solely by the sense of touch in the thumb and finger, and in the manufacture of steel balls for bearings, where an operative has been known, by rolling them between the thumb and finger, to pick out several balls of a group, which, by actual measurement, with a micrometer caliper, proved to be out of round not more than eight ten-thousandths of an inch. The highest type of manual sensibility is found in those of sanguine temperament, who use finger points in all operations of contact; the side contact shows deficiency of sensibility, and the worst type is in those of phlegmatic temperament where the muscular parts of the fingers and thumb, or power part of the hand are used for contact. The first type shows the greatest amount of directing and measuring force, while the last seems to have a mist between the work and the mind through which it is groping its way.

A REPUTED NEW SERUM REMEDY.

One of the staff of the Pasteur Institute, in Paris, Dr. Marmoreck, an Austrian, claims to have discovered, after four years' study, a serum which has the power of combating erysipelas and puerperal fever, and, indeed, all affections caused by the microbe known as streptococcus. This microbe is the chief agent of those affections of more or less gravity which complicate typhoid fever, scarlatina, smallpox, etc., and to it are due the cases of infection after surgical operations. For the preparation of his serum, Dr. Marmoreck uses horses. He has lately experimented successfully in the hospitals on patients suffering not merely from erysipelas, but from puerperal affections and broncho-pneumonia. It has been announced that Dr. Kitasato, now laboring in Japan, has produced an anti-toxine serum for Asiatic cholera. It is stated further, that he has detected the characteristic bacilli of leprosy, has produced the disease by inoculation with this germ, and by the immunizing process, has obtained an anti-toxine serum by which leprosy can be cured. Another discovery must be added to his list. The Japanese soldiers returning from China and Formosa suffered not only from cholera, but also from an abdominal typhus fever of malignant kind. Dr. Kitasato has found the bacillus of this disease, and is engaged in producing a serum for the treatment of it. In his laboratories he has a large number of horses, sheep and other animals undergoing that process of immunization with the details of which all those who are interested in the production of diphtheria antitoxine are now familiar. There he obtains the antitoxine of diphtheria and lockjaw—both of which are now in use in Europe and America—as well as the new antitoxines of cholera, leprosy and malignant abdominal typhus. The report that Dr. Kitasato has also produced a serum remedy for consumption by the same process, needs confirmation. We shall know before long whether this German-Japanese expert believes that he has procured a curative serum from animals made proof against consumption, or is simply using the tuberculin of Koch, which has been pretty effectively discredited as a remedy for tuberculosis in confined parts of the human body.

THE LATEST IDEA IN BICYCLE SADDLES.

The bicycle saddle as at present made has been fitly dubbed "the rider's curse," and the recent determined effort on the part of the manufacturers to construct a saddle that will not injure the rider appears to have borne little fruit. In one direction, however, there seems reason to hope that a solution of this vexed question is at hand. Apparently the most sensible move yet made in this direction is the plan of taking a mold from the individual rider seeking a true seat, and building a saddle to conform to the same, as certain shoemakers construct shoes from the cast of the foot. In doing this the rider's own wheel is placed in a fixed stand and friction is applied to the rear wheel, so that he can assume the position he actually has when riding. Instead of a saddle there is placed on the seat post a flat piece of wood, rimmed at the back with leather, and on this board is placed modeling clay to a depth of about three-quarters of an inch. A piece of thin fabric is put over the clay to protect the clothing, and the rider is required to sit in his natural pose and pedal from five to fifteen minutes. From the impression made in the clay a plaster cast is made, and from this is formed a mold, in which an aluminum plate is cast. The aluminum plate is the basis of the saddle—in fact, is the saddle after being covered with seal leather or pigskin, and having a strip of oval form removed from the center. A number of prominent riders in some leading New York bicycle clubs are using saddles constructed after this fashion. These saddles, naturally, cost double what is paid for the ordinary saddle, but the gain in comfort and health is said to be remarkable. When is saddle has been generally introduced it is said to be the intention of its inventor to have placed on the market a ready-made form that has been cast from composite molds, each cast from the impressions of a score of riders.

CHECKMATING THE BICYCLE THIEF. It is suggested for the benefit of the detective bureaus that are now being formed in many cities for the protection of bicycles from theft, that the numbers should be put in a more conspicuous place than at present, and before the first and after the last figure a mark having an official stencil should be placed. For instance, if a wheel were numbered 625,501, and the maker's mark were a star, placed before and after the number, a thief, desiring to change the identification, must efface the stars, as well as the figures. The metal, after filing, would not stand the replacing of the stars. The use of such a system would also prevent the addition of figures, a common practice now. If the number of the bicycle were placed in plain view, an altered number would be speedily detected, and the buyer could offer no excuse for purchasing stolen property. A simple and effective method of private identification is to turn the wheel upside down, remove a portion of the enamel, say one-half by one inch, from any part of the frame, cleaning until the metal is entirely free from enamel. Then cover the space with candle-grease, and wet the point of some sharp instrument with carbolic acid. Write your initals or private mark on the tubing, and after allowing the acid to leave its trace, rub off the grease, and with one application of enamel cover all trace of your work. This gives indisputable proof of ownership.

Ravages of the African Climate.

(Henry M. Stanley, in the February Century:) Six years of arduous labors and anxieties in torrid Africa, with only a brief six weeks in Europe between, will sap the best constitutions, and the hematuric form of fever is not a trifling disease. Few recover from it, in fact, and the pioneer who must brave the heat and rain is peculiarly liable to it. Besides, the special work for which I had been engaged was completed, for regular communication between the Atlantic and Stanley Falls, and the means of its continuance, were now established. So, after initiating Sir Francis in his new duties as my successor, I sailed for Europe.

Charley Durkee Dying.

A report gained currency last evening that Charles H. Durkee, the well-known turfman, was dead. Mr. Durkee has been hovering between life and death for several days, but Dr. H. C. Buell, the attending physician, reported at 10 o'clock last evening that the patient was still alive, though his life hung by a slender thread. Dr. Buell was still with the sick man at midnight. Thomas Fitzgerald, Durkee's partner, is in the city. He said last evening that he expected to hear of Mr. Durkee's death almost any hour, as he is very low. Mr. Durkee's brother and family also are greatly concerned, and scarcely dare to hope that he will recover. His ailment is Bright's disease.

More Time for Durrant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—At the request of the District Attorney, who desires more time to examine the bill of exceptions in the Durrant case, Judge Murphy today granted Durrant a further stay of twenty days.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Finest Beyond Question.

Captain Marryat Cigar.

Smoke One Today.

They're Great.

10c. 3 for 25c. 2 for 25c.

HARBURGER, HOMAN & CO., Makers, New York.

Scott's Emulsion

stands for wasting, decreased vitality, impoverished blood. The combination of Cod-liver Oil with the Hypophosphites of lime and soda as prepared in it, is exactly what is needed for the above conditions.

Beauties. Beauties. Beauties

Not the beauties that wear the bloomers, nor the trailing skirts, but

Anita Cream,

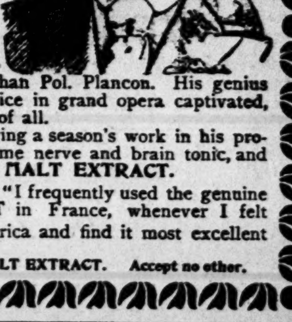
Which Beauties the Complexion.

LADIES—Electricity, scientifically applied, permanently removes superfluous hair, moles, birthmarks, wrinkles, etc. Mrs. Shinnick, Electrolysist and Complexion Specialist 323 South Broadway.

POL. PLANCON.

The Great French Singer is in Perfect Voice.

Believes in Keeping So, and Tells How He Does It.



Among the few great artists who came from France to this country and beamed for a season in operatic circles last year, none attained a readier and more hearty welcome and appreciation at the hands of the American public than Pol. Plancon. His genius made itself felt immediately, and his voice in grand opera captivated, while it thrilled and inspired the hearts of all.

With the inevitable strain accompanying a season's work in his profession, Pol. Plancon felt the need of some nerve and brain tonic, and used the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

This is what he says in regard to it: "I frequently used the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT in France, whenever I felt myself run down. I also use it in America and find it most excellent in clearing my voice."

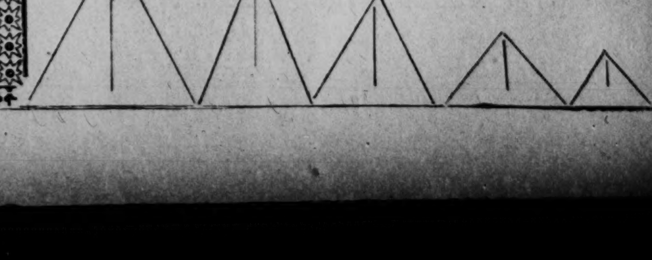
Ask for the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. Accept no other.

A Gradual Decrease

of the demand for poor Builders' Hardware is daily placing Corbin's in the lead of all others. The designs, the finish, the strength are all qualities possessed in them, unequalled in interior makes.

Tuttle Mercantile Co.,

308-310 S. Broadway.



CIRCULATION.

Sworn Weekly Statement of the Circulation of the Los Angeles Times.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.
Personally appeared before me, Harry Chandler, superintendent of circulation for the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily circulation records and daily pressroom reports of the office show that the bona fide editions of The Times for each day of the week ended February 8, 1896, were as follows:

Sunday,	February	2	23,710
Monday,	"	3	17,120
Tuesday,	"	4	17,150
Wednesday,	"	5	17,300
Thursday,	"	6	17,050
Friday,	"	7	17,150
Saturday,	"	8	17,400

Total for the week 126,880
Daily average for the week 18,125
(Signed) HARRY CHANDLER.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of February, 1896.
(Seal) J. C. OLIVER,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County, State of California.

NOTE.—THE TIMES is a seven-day paper. The above aggregate, viz., 126,880 copies, issued by us during the seven days of the past week, would, if apportioned on the basis of a six-day evening paper, give a daily average circulation for each week-day of 21,130 copies.

THE TIMES is the only Los Angeles paper which has regularly published sworn statements of its circulation, both gross and net, weekly, monthly and yearly, during the past several years. Advertisers have the right to know the NET CIRCULATION of the medium which seeks their business, and this THE TIMES gives them correctly, from time to time.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

LINERS.

One cent a word for each insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES—

GUARANTEED MINING STOCKS—INSIDE the Cripple Creek gold belt every share in every mine is sure to ultimately win a prize; to get development cash I deposit Denver mortgages to secure stock purchasers against loss, giving them two-thirds of the profits at the end of each six months. Send for circulars and references. JOHN E. LEET, 406 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colo.

MRS. ADELINE DUVAL MACK'S SCHOOL of Elocution and Dramatic Art, 816 S. Pearl st. Thorough vocal training; private lessons or classes; also dramatic training for theatrical profession.

RUPTURES GUARANTEED PERMANENTLY cured by safe, speedy and painless process, without detention from business. DR. WHITEHILL, 119½ S. Spring st. Hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

ATTORNEY GOING TO NEW YORK WILL take charge of matters in the East requiring the attention of an attorney. Address N, box 69, TIMES OFFICE. 16

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED and curled or remade. BOSTON STEAM DYE WORKS, 256 New High st. 13

DRINK CORONADO WATER, PUREST ON earth. W. L. WHEDON, Ag't, 114 W. First.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 950 to 966 BUENA VISTA ST.

WANTED— Help, Male.

HUMMEL BROS. & CO., EMPLOYMENT AGENTS,
(Successors to Petty, Hummel & Co.)
300-302 W. Second st., in basement California Bank Building. Telephone 509.
(Office open from 7 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., except Sunday.)

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.
Boy for livery stable, $10; boy to learn carriage painting; barber, country, 60 per cent.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT.
All-around cook, $60 etc.; boy to wash dishes, $10; first-class broiler, country hotel; fry cook, $12 etc.

HOUSEHOLD DEPT.
Nurse for children with measles, $1 day; housegirl, 29th st., $25, go home nights; young girl to assist, $8; also one for $10; housegirl, San Bernardino, $20; housegirl, 6 miles out, $15, good home, see employer here; second girl, $25, country; housekeeper for man and 2 children, between 30 and 40 years, German or French preferred, $20; housegirls, Elsinore, San Bernardino, Gardena, Garvanza, Nordhoff, Ontario, Fernando, Saticoy, Santa Ana, Rivera and Ventura, $15, $20, $25 and $30; housegirl, 2 adults, no washing, $25, fare paid.

HOTEL DEPT. (FEMALE.)
Chambermaid who can wait table, $20 etc.; waitress, city, $7 week; waitress, private boarding-house, $15; girl for chamberwork and waiting, first-class boarding-house, country, $25, fare paid; experienced pastry cook, first-class hotel, $40; 10 waitresses, good hotels, city and country, $20 each; girl for chamberwork and waiting, good hotel, $20; 2 first-class cooks, hotel, $30 each.
HUMMEL BROS. & CO.

WANTED — KEARNEY'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 115½ N. Main. Tel. 237. Six chambermaids for beach, $20; 10 waitresses, city and country; women cooks, boarding-houses and restaurant; all-around cook, country; girls for housework. 12

WANTED — REPRESENTATIVE, delivery-man, salesman, amanuensis, clerical, mechanical, assorted unskilled situations, saleslady, attendant housekeeper; housework, chambermaid, waitresses. NITTINGER'S, 414½ S. Broadway. 13

WANTED—4 MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS; steady employment at home and traveling; $15 to $18 per week. DEMAR & CO., 11 N. Fair Oaks avenue, Pasadena. 12

WANTED—TO INTERVIEW ALL SKILLED persons who desire situations or wish to better themselves. U. S. INDUSTRIAL AGENCY, 201 Currier Bldg. 12

WANTED—YOUNG MAN BUTCHER; MUST be sober, etc.; wages $25 and board. Cor. FOURTH and UTAH AVE., Santa Monica. 14

WANTED— AGENTS; 4 GOOD RUSTLERS to introduce our goods. Call today, 402 E. Sixth st. CAL. MEDICATED EGG CO. 12

WANTED—GOOD WORKER TO PUT TIME against capital to make homes. Address N, box 59, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED— TAILORS AND MACHINE OPERATORS. Inquire at office of JACOBY BROS., before 10 a.m. today. 12

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER. Address, stating salary expected, N, box 80, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—SHOEMAKER, MUST BE FIRST-class workman. G. W. WHITE, 13 N. Fair Oaks, Pasadena. 13

WANTED — TWO EXPERIENCED PIANO salesmen at once. KOHLER & CHASE, 233 S. Spring st. 12

WANTED— ACTIVE YOUNG MAN WITH $100 for position in meat market. 273 W. 30TH ST. 14

WANTED—A PANTS-MAKER. LOS ANGELES TAILORING CO., 120 N. Spring st. 12

WANTED— Help, Female.

WANTED—BY WIDOW, A WOMAN OF REFINEMENT to act as companion and assistant housework; compensation small; comfortable home. Call or address 1 to 4 p.m., 1928 BONSALLO AVE. 12

WANTED— EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES to introduce a new safeguard; liberal commission. FRASER PHARMICAL CO., 116 Bryson Block. 17

WANTED—RELIABLE HELP; EPISCOPAL MISSION, 732 S. Olive st. Industrious women and girls furnished employment free of charge.

WANTED—GIRLS; GENERAL HOUSEwork, cooks, waitresses. CROWN CITY EMPLOY. BUREAU, 8 S. Fair Oaks, Pasadena.

WANTED—LADIES WISHING TO MAKE A profitable income by learning to paint photos will do well to call at 316 W. THIRD. 12

WANTED— GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook. 336 W. 28TH. 12

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, WAGES $10. APply 314 W. 28TH. 12

WANTED— Agents and Solicitors.

WANTED—$20 TO $40 A WEEK TO TAKE orders for new family fireproof deposit case, telephones and other electric goods, aluminum photograph cases for monuments, aluminum sign letters and numbers for stores, houses, hotels and vehicles, collar and cuff polishers and many specialties. Write WORLD MFG. CO., W7, Columbus, O.

WANTED — AGENTS. 232 N. MAIN ST., room 22. 12

WANTED— Situations, Male.

WANTED—SITUATION BY MIDDLE-AGED German having years' experience in bee culture; practical experience of different kinds hives on bees. H. BEHRENS, 232 E. Second st. 12

WANTED— BY A COMPETENT CORRESPONDENT, etc., position as secretary or tutor to one or two young boys; salary $40, without board. Address M, box 23, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as stenographer, with good recommendations from last employer; also city references. C. F. M'INTOSH, 237 W. First. 14

WANTED— SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman; would go on a ranch, drive team or do general work. Address N, box 67, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED— POSITION BY A FIRST-CLASS young Japanese cook to work in private family. Address N, box 76, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—A SITUATION BY COMPETENT Japanese to do cooking or housework. Address H. S., 404 S. MAIN. 12

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (22,) with good education. Address G, box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED— Situations, Female.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, elegant cutter and fitter, accustomed to the finest work; will accept engagements by the day in private family; also take work home; perfect fit and style guaranteed; all latest French and Vienna styles. Call or address 239 HILL ST., near Second. 12

WANTED — A REFINED YOUNG LADY, trained kindergartner, who pseaks German, wishes a position in a family as nursery governess. For particulars and references address A. K., 1431 Orange st., Riverside, Cal. 13

WANTED—A CULTURED, MIDDLE-AGED lady of cheerful disposition, speaking the modern languages, desires a position as reader and companion to lady. For particulars and references address M. K., 1431 Orange st., Riverside, Cal. 13

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG GERMAN girl, position for housework; can do plain cooking; wages $17. Cor. FOURTH and SAN PEDRO STS., room 59. 12

WANTED—SITUATION AT SECOND WORK and light sewing; wages $20; or general housework, $25. Call for 2 days at 410 LOS ANGELES ST. 12

WANTED—BY A REFINED YOUNG LADY, situation as housekeeper in small family; best references. Address N, box 84, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED— WORK BY A BOOK-KEEPER with good references; has been in charge of wholesale office. Address N, box 68, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED — BY A GIRL, THE CARE OF children or assist in light housework, $8 or $10 a month. Address N, box 64, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GIRL TO DO general housework or as housekeeper; wages no object. Address N, box 57, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED— RELIABLE WOMAN WILL DO general housework good plain cook; good washer and ironer. Call 117 E. FIFTH ST., room 27. 12

WANTED— A SITUATION FOR UPSTAIRS work and sewing; cutting and fitting; city or country. Address N, box 86, TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED— SITUATIONS BY TWO FIRST-class Swedish girls for cooking or general housework. 1838 S. HOPE ST. 12

WANTED—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS general housegirl; can give good references. Please call at 630 S. HILL ST. 13

WANTED—SITUATION BY GERMAN GIRL as nursegirl; likes children. Apply S.W. cor. WITMER and FIRST STS. 12

WANTED—SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook. Please call 642 S. BROADWAY. 12

WANTED— Partners.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH FROM $5000 to $8000 capital to extend first-class ladies' fancy and furnishing goods business; over 15 years established and having a splendid and profitable trade; thorough investigation invited. Address N, box 61, TIMES OFFICE. 14

WANTED— IMMEDIATELY, LADY PARTner with $150 or $200, with some experience in the restaurant business, to assist another lady; splendid opportunity. Call after 2 p.m. 546 S. MAIN. 12

WANTED— A PARTNER, $150 CASH, FOR rough outdoor work; a good-paying business. Call before 3 o'clock p.m. at 827 S. GRAND AVE. 13

WANTED— A MAN TO GO IN A WELL-established business with capital about $800 or $900. Address or call 223 W. 33D, city. 11

WANTED— A PARTNER WITH $3500 IN A shoe manufacturing business at 208 BYRNE BLDG. 13

WANTED— Rooms and Board.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR GENtleman and 10-year-old daughter, between First and Tenth, Main and Flower. Address, giving particulars and price, N, box 79, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED— To Purchase.

WANTED — I WISH TO BUILD HOUSES for sale. It is my business. We want to buy lots on which to build. I will build either costly modern residences or tasty cottages, and want lots and locations to fit, and at prices that will leave me a margin or I will build to suit you on contract for sale and save you much money over prevailing prices for houses. Address, with exact location and prices, GEO. H. WHITMARSH, P. O. box 258, Los Angeles. 12

WANTED—WE HAVE $60,000 TO INVEST in business property; also $30,000 for property between Second and Tenth sts and Main st. and Grand ave. J. L. PATTERSON, C. W. FISHER, 419 S. Broadway.

WANTED— TO PURCHASE; WE HAVE A customer with spot cash for the best and cheapest lot in South Bonnie Brae; must be a bargain; no agents. MORRIS & LEE, 328 S. Broadway. 14

WANTED— A CHOICE NEW RESIDENCE, Los Angeles; part cash and orange grove near Covina. Address J. P. M., HOLLENBECK. 12

WANTED—TO BUY FURNITURE AND ANYthing you have to sell, spot cash. E. A. MILLER & CO., auctioneers, 435 S. Spring.

WANTED— TO BUY 8-ROOM HOME, BET. Seventh and 25th sts., Main and Figueroa. E. C. CRIBB & CO., 127½ W. Second. 12

WANTED—TO BUY FURNITURE AND EVerything else; don't sell until you get our figures. RED RICE CO., 432 S. Spring. 18

WANTED—2 GOOD LOTS IN THE GARBOlino, Cooper, Porter & South tract, cheap for cash. PERRINE, 101 S. Broadway. 12

WANTED—TO BUY COTTAGE AND BARN to move. A. WILLIAMSON, Eastern Market, Fourth and Spring. 18

WANTED— Rooms.

WANTED— TWO HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS with use of barn. Address N, box 77, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR SALE— City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—GRIDER & DOW'S ADAMS-ST. TRACT.
—THE TRACT OF HOMES—
64 choice residence lots unsold are now offered at $300 to $1000 on easy payments; 600 lots have been sold and over 250 homes built in the past 18 months; a school building, that cost over $17,000, and a fine church is located in this tract; five miles of streets graded, curbed and sidewalked, and lined with 2000 lovely shade and palm trees; city water; electric lights; modern street cars with 10-minute service; only 12 minutes' ride from business center; four 80-foot streets and one 100-foot street; lots 50x150 to alley; high and sightly location; rich loam soil, no mud. Don't buy for a home nor for an investment until you see the "Adams-st. Tract." Free carriages from our office; telephone 1299. For maps, prices and views of this tract call on or write to GRIDER & DOW,
13 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
CLANTON TRACT.
$550. Choice resident lots in this beautiful tract at $550, with a small cash payment, the balance on long time. The streets are all graded, gravelled, with cement walks and curbs. Located on Fourteenth st., San Pedro and Clanton st. Only a few minutes' walk to the business center. Free carriage.
GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

GRAND BARGAINS.
$300. Large 50-foot lot on 29th st., in one block of the electric cars, at $300; $25 cash and the balance at $10 per month; street graded and gravelled; cement walks and curbs, and sprinkled. Carriage from our office.
12 GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE— City Lots and Land.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—
$1100—Lot and a half, Towne ave., close to Third.
$630—35 feet Ceres ave., near Sixth, one-half cash.
$550—Short street, close to Santa Fé depot.
$1250—2 fine lots Alameda and Seaton, adjoining Arcade Depot.
$1350—Business lot, E. Fifth st.
$850—Winfield (clean side,) Alvarado Heights.
$1150—For 2 lots Girard, near Union, all street work paid.
$875—Los Angeles st., near 21, all street work paid.
$110—Fine lot, Maple ave., near 11th.
G. C. EDWARDS,
12 230 W. First.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES ON JEFFERSON ST., west of Vermont ave., the owner of this place has put it in my hands for sale; it will make 34 lots 50x140; no improvements, but it will soon come in for subdivision; it's on the right side of the street, and you can buy it for $100 a lot if you buy now; I have property near this further from town listed within 30 days at $1000 per acre or more than twice this price; the owner came in and withdrew from sale because of contemplated street-car facilities. LEONARD MERRILL, Sole Agent, 240 Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE— A CHOICE BUILDING SITE, overlooking Westlake Park, on Sherman st.; lot 50x150; all improvements, including cement curb and walk, cobblestone gutter, grading and graveling and the leveling of the lot ready for a house; all this, including a perpetual view of the park, the mountains, valley and ocean, as well as much of the city; all of this for $1000; any one desiring to build a house can get especially good terms. LEONARD MERRILL, sole agent, 240 Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE—SUBDIVISION ADAMS-STREET Park tract; lots from $175 and up; situated on E. 27th and 28th sts.; sold by front foot; superb orange trees; the oldest orchard in the county; splendid building sites; don't buy elsewhere before you see this and have found out about our very easy terms for those intending to build; streets graveled, cement curbs and sidewalks; money at 6 per cent. to build. See GEO. F. GRANGER or J. G. H. LAMPADIUS, 203 Stimson Block.

FOR SALE—
—MUST BE SOLD!—
Great bargain in 200 feet on 18th st. near Oak st.; will be sold separately or as a whole; a big snap.
FRANK M. WESLEY,
235 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—
Minnesota, Dakota and Montana headquarters, rooms 213 and 214, 232 W. Second st., Los Angeles Cal.
Property in all parts of Los Angeles; also orange, lemon, walnut, alfalfa and stock ranches throughout the State; eastern exchanges a specialty. Direct correspondence with owners solicited.
M'CORMIACK, REIS & CULLEN,
232 W. Second st.

FOR SALE—
ORANGEDALE.
Fine 50-foot lots on 23d st., in one-half block of the electric cars; covered with bearing orange trees; streets graded and graveled, cement walks and curbs, at $475 to $500, on easy terms. See them before you buy. GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—$1000 BUYS A LARGE CORNER close in on which you can build 4 or 5 cottages.
$500—buys a lot 40x140, on Ninth, near Stanford ave.
$400—Buys a lot 40x125 on Towne ave. between Eighth and Ninth sts.
W. I. HOLLINGSWORTH & CO.,
14 319½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL
—WOODLAWN—
LOTS,
Cor. Jefferson and Main sts.
Get maps of
OWNER, 319½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
RENTS $5000 PER ANNUM.
Southwest corner of Hope and Eighth sts., Los Angeles; lot 130x170; new improvements. Apply to W. DEAKIN, 8 New Montgomery st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE—SOME BARGAINS IN THE Wolfskill Tract.
Lot on Maple, near 11th, 50x150, to alley, only $1100.
2 lots on Winfield, near Union; all street work paid, $1150.
12 G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First.

FOR SALE—
$410—Nice level lot, sewered and graded, near N. Pearl and Alpine sts, worth $750. Price, $410. Make offer; must be sold. See BEN WHITE, 221 W. First st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LOT ON W. Beacon st., the finest in all the Bonnie Brae district for the money. See me about this, as you can buy it less than any lot equally as good. D. A. MEEKINS, 315 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—3 LOTS, 50x170 FEET EACH, graded street between Washington and 16th, Figueroa and Georgia Bell; only $900 each; will sell one or all; cheap at $1200. SHERWOOD & NELSON, 118½ S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—WITHOUT INTEREST; LOTS 1½ miles from First and Spring, $250 to $350; easy terms; no interest; good locality; no shanties; cement walks. P. A. STANTON, 115 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN all Bonnie Brae, lot 50x160 feet, close to Ninth st., only $1300; see me at once. E. A. MILLER, 237 W. First st. 12

FOR SALE — $25 CASH. BAL. MONTHLY, Central-ave. lots 50x150; shade trees, cement walks; water piped; $250 to $450. WM. MEAD, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 3 LOTS, CORner Bellevue ave. and Douglass will take monthly installments. See OWNER, room 78, Temple Block.

FOR SALE—LOT, CLEAN SIDE BONNIE Brae street, between 10th and 11th; for few days only, $1150. Address N, box 65, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR SALE — BARGAINS — LARGE LOT, near electric cars, special inducements to party building, NILES, Washington and Maple ave.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS, CLOSE TO electric car line, $250; $30 cash, $10 per month. I. H. PRESTON, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE — VILLA LOTS, CLOSE TO electric car line, $75 to $100; $15 cash, $5 per month. I. H. PRESTON, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS LOTS, 46x140, $120; $10 down, $10 monthly; no interest. Real Estate Exchange, 224 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — 5-ACRE LOTS, CLOSE TO cars, $750 cash, or easy installments. I. H. PRESTON, 217 New High st.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL GLENDORA.
In the choicest foothill region of the San Gabriel Valley.
The experience of years demonstrates it to be practically frostless.
A safe place to grow oranges and lemons.
A limited section of one of the finest groves in that section is for sale at a price far below its real value.
The owner must have money, and will sell 5, 10 or 20 acres of his grove at a sacrifice.
Washington navel oranges and Villa France lemons, all 5 years old, in prime condition.
Abundance of water; freedom from frost; finest soil.
We are authorized to sell not to exceed 40 acres in 5, 10 or 20-acre lots, at $500 per acre.
The owner will agree to pay $50 per acre for next crop and $75 per acre for crop of the second year, and will pay all taxes and care for property in first-class manner.
This is a proposition of great merit. We invite searching investigation.
DARLING & PRATT, sole agents,
13 Bradbury Bldg. Tel. 1600.

FOR SALE—
FAIR OAKS
in the "early fruit belt" now offers unexcelled opportunity to secure a beautiful fruit ranch home at reasonable price. Have you investigated its advantages? If not call and learn of the improvements being made. Best citrus and deciduous fruit land, with water, $100 per acre. Healthful location, good schools and social privileges; raise earliest and best fruits, and you will make money. Farm, Field and Fireside, proprietors. Call on C. L. HUBBARD, 109½ S. Broadway. 15

FOR SALE—$2600; 51.85 ACRES OF VERY fine land; will grow corn, fruit or alfalfa, and would make a splendid dairy farm; about 5 miles west of city limits; can not be duplicated for the price today. W. J. BRYANT, room 217, 204½ S. Broadway. 2 I have other lands ranging from $50 to $200.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE—
—COUNTRY PROPERTY.—

$40,000—ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST completely equipped ranches in the State; 300 acres, all under cultivation; 175 acres in fruit, all bearing; 100 acres of prunes; 75 acres principally apricots; a few orange and lemon trees; land all fenced and cross-fenced; 13-room house, modern in every respect; large barn and all kinds of outbuildings; drying plant with capacity to handle 1500 tons of green fruit; all the stock and implements necessary for the place; running water, also windmills and piped mountain water for domestic use; terms, ⅓ cash, balance as desired at 6 per cent.; you can meet the deferred payments and interest out of sale of crop in three years.

$3000—10-ACRE LEMON GROVE, CONSISTing of 961 lemon trees, interset with 961 peaches, 30 oranges, 21 walnuts, 40 plums; also some apricots, pears and berries; these trees are about 3 years old and will be in bearing next year; the water goes with the land; only 1 hour's drive from this office; it must be sold at once; it's a bargain; see it.

$4000 BUYS 8 ACRES OF FINE LAND, all covered with bearing fruit and alfalfa; some berries; a house of 8 rooms, barn and other outbuildings, windmill and tank; this place adjoins the city on the south, not far from electric car line; this is a good place for subdivision in the near future, and is the best bargain we have ever offered; this also includes a fine horse, wagon and new harness, fine Jersey cow, several dozen hens and chickens, and all farm tools.

$4000—30 ACRES OF FINE LAND, ALL fenced and cross-fenced; 280 orange trees and family orchard; about 3 acres in fruit all told; 2 acres in gum grove; 10 acres in alfalfa; balance corn land; this is as fine land as there is in California; has 2 houses of 4 and 5 rooms; barn 24x45 feet; will exchange for land about Vernon.

$4250—A FINE ALFALFA RANCH OF 17 acres; 14 acres to good stand of alfalfa; 3 acres to assorted fruit; nice 6-room house, 2 barns; one will store 100 tons of hay; the other is for horses and stock; good corrals; carriage-house and blacksmith shop; 2 fine artesian wells; this is close to the city and a great bargain; see it at once.

$2000 BUYS 4 ACRES JUST SOUTH OF the city limits, close to stores, postoffice, school and electric cars; there are 550 fruit trees in full bearing; 2000 evergreen blackberries and 100 raspberries in full bearing; this place brings an enormous yearly income and is offered at ½ price, only $2000.

$2500—A LOVELY SUBURBAN HOME; 2 acres, set to fruit of every variety; grape arbor, etc.; cypress hedge all around the place; a fine well of water; 6-room house, modern in every respect; wash-house and shed; chicken-house and corral with wire fence; terms easy; will exchange for house and lot in city.

$125 PER ACRE BUYS 37 ACRES OF NICE level land, within 40 minutes' drive of this office; this land adjoins land that we are selling for $250 per acre; it is a bargain and must be sold to satisfy the mortgage; think of it, only $125 per acre.

FOR EXCHANGE—10-ACRE WALNUT AND orange grove at Rivera; all fine sandy loam soil, in high state of cultivation; nice 6-room modern house, barn, corrals, carriage-house, windmill and tank; water-right goes with the place; will exchange for land at Tulare.

Send 2c stamp and we will mail you our souvenir, a pen and half-tone description of Southern California, comprising beautiful views of our city and county, giving the increased population and building record, also the growth of our industries.

Free carriage at all times.
GRIDER & DOW,
13 139 S. Broadway. Tel. 1299.

FOR SALE—WHAT WE ADVERTISE WE can prove true. The Alamitos tract has the finest view, most delightful climate and productive soil of any portion of this State. Read and reflect. We offer land where the lemon, pomelo, loquat, olive and all deciduous fruits reach perfection; where strawberries, guavas and other small fruits are grown with profit in winter as well as summer; where freedom from dreary fogs, damaging frosts and blighting winds makes living a delight every day of the year. Land a rich sandy loam, free from adobe or alkali. Unsurpassed ocean and mountain view, graded streets, handsome residences; pure artesian water piped to land under pressure in iron pipes. Alamitos is 20 miles from Los Angeles, adjoining Long Beach, the queen of seaside resorts, with High School, stores of all kinds, ocean piers, 2 lines of railways electric lights and cement sidewalks. We offer Alamitos land in tracts from 5 acres up for $150 per acre—¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, 3 years. A share of water stock deeded with each acre of land. For maps or further information call on or address E. B. CUSHMAN, agent Alamitos Land Co., 306 W. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—THE HOME OF THE ENGLISH walnut is in the Placentia district.
We have 20 acres of walnuts, 6 years old, now in bearing, which we offer as an unsurpassed bargain.
Abundance of water; soil in every respect adapted for walnuts.
Trees in prime condition.
20 acres for $4000—$200 per acre.
We invite searching investigation.
Think of it, only $200 per acre for a really first-class bearing grove.
—DARLING & PRATT,—
Special Agents,
Rooms 316-317, Bradbury Bldg.
Tel. 1600. 13

FOR SALE—AT ONTARIO, 2½ ACRES OF oranges, 6 years old, on Euclid ave., a lovely home house beautifully furnished; all modern conveniences.
—ALSO—
10 acres half oranges and half lemons, 2 years old, with a first-class stone and cement head ditch.
I also have for sale one of the best brick blocks in Ontario, store 90 feet long by 30 feet wide; warehouse in rear; built 1 year ago; store is rented for 10 years as a dry goods store; the upper story is rented for offices, and a public hall, the hall is fully furnished with chairs, piano, etc. (all free of incumbrance,) and will bear the strictest investigation.
Apply to Box 334, ONTARIO, Cal. 20

FOR SALE—ORANGE AND LEMON LANDS.
The finest orange and lemon land in California.
$100 per acre with water; $163 per acre planted; easy terms.
See Lindsay land exhibit at Chamber of Commerce.
$100 and free transportation to Lindsay and return to any one who can find one frozen orange or lemon on any tree in Lindsay.
For information call on or write
LEE A. M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway,
Los Angeles, Cal.
Or Cooper & Co., Visalia, Cal. 14

FOR SALE—5000 ACRES—
Finest lemon and alfalfa land in California; plenty of water; near the ocean; 20 minutes by rail from city; perfect climate; no frosts; young lemon trees passed uninjured through freezes that ruined fruit and trees elsewhere; less irrigation necessary than in hot inland valleys; more money in lemons and alfalfa than in anything else; apples, pears, peaches, apricots, prunes, corn, wheat, barley, beans, etc., grow without irrigation.
For sale in tracts to suit; low prices; easy terms.
D. FREEMAN, Owner,
595 S. Spring st., city.

GARVEY TRACT.
400 acres of the best orange and lemon land in Southern California; surrounded by lemon and orange groves sheltered by the foothills; no frost or cold winds; semi-tropical fruits and flowers thrive in winter; spring water piped to each lot and deeded with the land. Close to schools, churches and railways. Mr. Hellman of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank has bought 20 acres in this tract, and now makes it his home. See this property and be convinced that we have better land at lower prices and on more favorable terms than any in the market. For maps, views, prices and terms, write or call; free carriage to the tract.
13 GRIDER & DOW, 139 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—
Chino Valley fruit, alfalfa and sugar-beet land, $50 to $90 per acre, with water; near 2 railroads and the largest beet-sugar factory in the United States; easy terms to actual settlers; special inducements to large colonies.
C. W. MAXSON,
123½ S. Spring.

FOR SALE—$2400; 40 ACRES IN MISSION olives, 3 years old. A. W. MORGAN, 152 Wilson Block.

FOR SALE— Country Property.

FOR SALE — 17 ACRES 9 MILES FROM the city, 3 minutes' walk from depot at Gardena, the great berry and celery section, 4-room house, Cal. style, well and windmill for domestic use; plenty of water for irrigation from Gardena Water Company; 3 acres in strawberries, 1 acre in blackberries, 8 acres other fruits and vines, all 3 years old; the balance of the land, about 5 acres, is first-class celery land; no other property like it can be bought for less than $350 per acre, but the owner says sell, and I offer the 17 acres, "lock, stock and barrel," for $4200; this is $1750 less than property within a stone's throw brought recently for the same number of acres. LEONARD MERRILL, Sole Agent, rooms 240-241 Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE—WITHIN ONE MILE OF CITY limits, 10 acres set to navel oranges, walnuts and assorted fruits; all in full bearing and in choice location; no better soil anywhere, even in California; the best-kept place in Los Angeles county; large barn; splendid chicken yards; well, windmill, tank and tankhouse, cosy cottage, modern, with large bathroom, hot and cold water, a large front yard, full of beautiful flowers of every description grown in this section. This is an ideal home; only 200 yards to railway depot, with frequent trains to city; and I can drive from my office in 45 minutes; price low, everything considered, $8000. LEONARD MERRILL, Sole Agent, rooms 240-241 Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE—A HOME OF 20 OR 40 ACRES of land in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, bought now before the rise, will pay large returns on investment. Fruit land, bean land, or land for diversified farming now sell at from $5 to $40 per acre; climate delightful; soil fertile; water abundant. For full particulars call on or address (the owners of 50,000 acres) PACIFIC LAND CO., San Luis Obispo county, Cal., or 127 W. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR SALE—LEMON GROVE OF 10 ACRES; trees beginning to bear; soil A1; water under pressure; no frost to injure tender growth of trees or tomato vines; bear in mind such localities are scarce; fine scenery of valleys, mountains and ocean; if you desire a fine location for a home be sure to investigate this; will sell for $350 per acre; $2000 cash, balance to suit. Address H, box 100, TIMES OFFICE. 26

FOR SALE—1800 ACRES GOOD FRUIT AND bean land in Ventura county; this tract as a whole for $10 per acre; also 1900 acres land in Florida for sale or exchange. Address JEAN M. VALLETTE, Pasadena, or T. MARTIN, 442 Byrne Bldg., cor. Broadway and Third, Los Angeles.

FOR SALE—$1700; 10-ACRE RANCH ONE mile south city limits; house, barn, windmill, etc.; 4 acres in naval oranges, etc.; other choice fruit, 1 acre strawberries, 5 acres in pasture; surrounding property held at $300 per acre. P. L. SHIDELER, 225 W. Second st. 12

FOR SALE—$4000; 1½ ACRES AND COMfortable 8-room house, stable, etc., all in good order, at Highland Park, inside city limits—a fine suburban home; will take ½ in good property; owner is non-resident. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 14

FOR SALE—ORANGE GROVE.
—DUARTE—
35 acres, modern 9-room house, good barn, will sell 10, 15 or 20 acres to suit purchaser; come while crop is on, it will speak for itself. T. S. M'KEE, Duarte. 15

FOR SALE—$3000; IN SAN GABRIEL VALley; 15 acres choice land, situated 6 miles east of city boundary; 5 acres in alfalfa, with plenty of water; 5 acres in bearing peaches; 5 acres in grain. IRELAND & JOHNSON, 216 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$17,500 WILL BUY CHOICE 60 acres orange, lemon and deciduous-fruit orchard near Covina on 5 years' credit. THE M'CARTHY CO., owners, 646 Market st., San Francisco, or J. P. McCarthy, Hollenbeck Hotel; few days. 13

FOR SALE—LAND IN 5, 10 OR 20 ACRE tracts at $50 per acre 10 miles from city, on line of Redondo Beach railway; small cash payment down, balance on long time 6 per cent. interest. M. N. SHELDON, 150 S. Broadway. 15

FOR SALE—JURUPA RANCHO; CORN, ALfalfa and sugar-beet land, $40 per acre; deciduous and citrus fruit land, $40 per acre and up; 1000 acres plowed for renting. I. D. & C. W. ROGERS, 406 Stimson Block.

FOR SALE — 100 ACRES GOOD ALFALFA land with water at Workman Station, near Downey, all fenced; good house and barns; price $80 per acre; terms easy. Apply to PETER LAMB, room 36, Baker Block.

FOR SALE—Relinquishment of 160 acres of government land. Plenty of water for irrigation, with right of use. Price $350. For further information address or call at room 26, 420 S. MAIN ST., city. 12

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, 20 ACRES alfalfa land; 5-room house, barn, artesian well; 4 acres alfalfa; will take house and lot on part payment; 6 miles south city. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—SCHOOL AND GOVERNMENT lands, all counties, only $1.25 acre; easy terms. Established 1885. Send for information. WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, notary public, 221 W. First. 14

FOR SALE—80 ACRES FINEST ORANGE land, near asylum, Highlands, San Bernardino; best orange land in the State; will be sold at a bargain. Address N, box 75, TIMES OFFICE. 12

FOR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES FINE FOOThill land for olives, almonds, etc., for house and lot, or $400 cash, remainder easy terms; capital investment. Address K, box 15, TIMES OFFICE. 15

FOR SALE—$6000; LOVELY HOME OF 5 acres at Hollywood, highly improved; will take some good property in Los Angeles as part payment. ERNEST G. TAYLOR, 214 N. Spring st.

FOR SALE — 40 ACRES, 12 MILES SOUTH of city; 5 acres inside city. WESTERN LAND AND LOAN CO., 230½ S. Spring.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE; 80 ACRES land; 20 improved. Address A. G. PIER, Grapeland, San Bernardino, Cal.

FOR SALE — CHEAP LANDS, RIVERSIDE county. HEMET LAND CO., 244 S. Broadway

FOR SALE—WE SELL THE EARTH. BASSETT & SMITH, Pomona, Cal.

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—
GRIDER & DOW'S BARGAINS.
—CITY HOUSES.—

$600—A NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE; $150 cash, $15 per month; here is a chance to get a good home for less money and on easier terms than has been offered in the city for the last three years.

$650 BUYS A COMPLETELY FURNISHED 3-room house and large lot, situated in a desirable part of Pasadena; also horse and buggy and about 2 dozen chickens; house is hard finished and nicely decorated; this is a great bargain; just the thing for a small family.

$1850 BUYS FINE NEW 5-ROOM COTTAGE, all modern; 50-foot lot, street graded and cement walks; this house is located on 28th near Main; see it; it's a bargain; small cash payment down, balance same as rent.

$1200—$100 CASH, $20 PER MONTH, WILL buy you a beautiful 5-room, hard-finish cottage, just completed, in a good residence part of the city; see this before you buy if you want a nice home for a little money.

$1850 BUYS A LOVELY NEW MODERN 5-room cottage, within 10 minutes' walk of this office; small payment down, balance $20 per month.

$2000—FOR SALE—NEW MODERN 7-ROOM house; lot all fenced, cement walks; only 15 minutes' walk from this office; ¼ cash, balance long time.

$2600—ONE OF THE FINEST 6-ROOM cottages in the city; large rooms, bath, hot and cold water, cement walks, lawn and flowers; everything modern; it cannot be beat for the money.

$2500—6-ROOM COTTAGE, ½ BLOCK FROM electric car line; completely furnished; streets graded, lot fenced, cement walk, lawn and flowers; 6 large orange trees; can be sold without furniture on the installment plan; easy terms.

Free carriage at all times.
GRIDER & DOW,
13 139 S. Broadway. Tel. 1299.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, new, reception hall, large closets, pantry, bath, porcelain tub, hot and cold water, house finished throughout in pine; exterior design pleasing and artistic; lawn, flowers and shrubbery; large old orange and lemon trees; splendid stable and carriage-house; street graded, cement curb and walks, in a choice neighborhood; no rented houses; one block from car line; located S.W., convenient to school, churches, and within 20 minutes' drive of this office. This elegant home has not been offered for sale until now at less than $4900; but the owner says I must sell it, and in order to do so I offer it at $4250; you only need $1250 cash to buy it with, balance 2 and 3 years, if desired. LEONARD MERRILL, sole agent, rooms 240-241, Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE—COTTAGES IN ANY PART OF the city on payments $100 cash, $20 per month. L. R. KURTZ, room 308, Byrne Block. 13

FOR SALE— Houses.

FOR SALE—
BEAUTIFUL ELLENDALE PLACE.
House in this tract of 8 rooms, completely furnished, new furniture; lot 50x200 to alley; at low price.
Very fine large lots in this tract, 50x200 to alley, at special low prices.
Located on W. Adams st., between 2 electric car lines.

W. ADAMS ST.
Also fronting on Little Adams st., only 148 feet from Hoover; this piece consists of 4 lots and has a frontage on Adams st. of 94 feet and on Little Adams st. of 81½ feet, and can be sold at a special low price now, which is equivalent to $25 per foot on Adams and $15 per foot on Little Adams; the elegant residences adjacent, its nearness to electric cars and fronting on beautiful Adams st., make this a very desirable purchase for an elegant home or for speculation. This will bear close and careful investigation. Owner must sell and we are authorized to sell it low.

BONNIE BRAE TRACT.
We have without question the best corner in this tract for a superb home, on the corner of Burlington ave. and Ninth st. It is several feet above the street and therefore much more desirable than one filled in. This is bank property and must be sold now.

For these and many other bargains see
—DARLING & PRATT,—
Sole Agents,
Rooms 316 and 317, Bradbury Block.
Tel. 1600. 13

FOR SALE — WE MEAN BUSINESS AND must sell at once, at a bargain, a modern 6-room house, furnished or unfurnished, with bath, pantry, barn and outhouse; choicest of flowers and fruit trees; come and see us. I. B. DOCKWEILER, rooms 5, 6 and 7, Burdick Block. 12

FOR SALE—
Beautiful new cottage, a "dream of a place," in a choice neighborhood, southwest; house has every modern convenience to be found in the most elegant homes, wired for electric lighting; large rooms, hall, and closets; an ideal bath, with porcelain tub; house hand decorated, in a most pleasing and tasteful manner by one of our most artistic frescoers; exterior appearance stylish and pleasing; for good and sufficient reasons this model little house is for sale at a low price, actual value considered; I have the sole agency, and am going to sell it, too, for it's worth all I shall ask, $2750; only $600 cash required, balance to suit; to right parties will make good terms.
LEONARD MERRILL,
13 240-241 Bradbury Block.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 8-ROOM MODern house, brand new; southwest, on 80-foot street; convenient to electric lines; large, light and well-designed rooms; parlor 14x19, dining-room 14x16, splendid abth, hot and cold water, pantry, closets, etc., house finished in white pine, exterior is especially pleasing in design; faces south and is directly facing another street; will sell for $3900, $1400 cash, balance terms to suit; other people would ask $4500 for this place but owner says I "must do something with it quick." LEONARD MERRILL, Sole Agent, 240 Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM COLONIAL house; brand new; every convenience included; sewer connections made; street all improved; nice surroundings; lot 50x150; faces east; less than a block from one electric line and only 2 blocks to another; 15 minutes' ride from my office; this is a well-built house, built by the owner, who is a first-class workman himself, and who put in all his time while the house was being built; will sell you this complete place for $3250, with everything paid for; title perfect. LEONARD MERRILL, sole agent, 240 Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE—A MODERN, 6-ROOM, BRAND-new cottage, finished in white pine; has bath, pantry, closets, hot and cold water, screen porch, etc.; street is graded, graveled and has cement curb, and walks; located south and west of this office, convenient to double-track electric line; 15 minutes from Spring st. This is a complete and cosy home at a price that is its actual value and on terms to suit; $500 cash, balance monthly or otherwise, to suit you. LEONARD MERRILL, rooms 240-241, Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE—
FOR DESIRABLE HOMES
See those large choice lots, 50x150, for $250 and up, in Conger's Wilson tract; take notice that all lots have wide alleys, city water, on graveled streets, cement walks, choice shade trees; building clause; only 15 minutes walk from business center, on a double-track electric car line; improvements now made; easy terms; all lots within one block of car line.
H. M. CONGER & SON, 123 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — $3500; A NEW EIGHT-ROOM house handsomely decorated, finished in Oregon pine; modern, hall, bath, pantry, closets, hot and cold water, tiled-over kitchen sink; red gravel drive, large carriage-house and barn; buggy rack, etc.; cement cellar; lawn, flowers, etc.; near car line, southwest; price $3500 only $300 cash, balance monthly or to suit; might take less cash to right parties. LEONARD MERRILL, rooms 240-241, Bradbury Block. 13

FOR SALE—MY FINE PLACE, NOS. 1200 TO 1220 W. Seventh st., consisting of 5 1-3 acres with costly improvements, at a very low price and on easy terms. Address owner, E. W. JONES, on the place, or at Hotel Vincent, 615 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PRETTY 5-ROOM COTTAGE, hard finished, bath, patent water-closet, sewer connection, garden and trees, lawn, cement walks and sidewalks; everything new and clean; a bargain. Apply on PREMISES, 1953 S. Los Angeles st.

FOR SALE—FLAT OF 8 ROOMS, NICELY furnished, on Grand ave. near Seventh st.; rent low; price $300; will take part pay in room rent. Call or address N. E., 634½ S. GRAND AVE. 15

FOR SALE—7-ROOM HARD-FINISHED 1½-story house on lot 65x130, near 36th and Wesley ave., only $1500 for a few days. SHERWOOD & NELSON, 118½ S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—5-ROOM HOUSE AND 8-ROOM house; lawns, flowers and cement walks, beautiful location; southwest; monthly payments or cash. MEAD & COHRS, 116 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL homes for sale; everything new and clean; large lots; see me if you want something good. E. A. MILLER, 237 W. First st.

FOR SALE—$4750; 182x213, DOUBLE CORner, on Main st.; 7-room house, barn, etc.; snap bargain. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE AND 2 LOTS, southwest, cheap; must sell quick JNO. N. HUNT, County Tax Collector's office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TOWNE ave., between Fifth and Sixth. Make me an offer. Address OWNER, N, box 58. 13

FOR SALE—PLEASANTLY SITUATED 5-room cottage, cheap. Address OWNER, 647 Crocker st. 13

FOR SALE— A BARGAIN; HOUSE AND lot; will take part trade. 142 W. 31ST. 15

FOR SALE—$14,000; FINE FLATS, BROADway. Room 28, TEMPLE BLOCK.

FOR SALE— Business Property.

FOR SALE—FINE 9-ROOM LODGING AND boarding-house, paying $50 monthly above expenses; low rent; long lease; $450 cash. BARCLAY & DAUGHTER, 222½ S. Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BRICK BLOCK, NOS. 828-830 E. Third st.; also 10-room house. See OWNER, room 78, Temple Block.

FOR SALE— Hotels and Lodging-houses.

FOR SALE—FINE LODGING AND BOARDing house of 22 rooms, on Hill st.; must be sold by the 15th, at the very low figure of $1000; all full; takes in over $600 per month; time given, even at that; elegant and new, splendid location. MRS. C. S. HEALD, 326 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—THE BEST-PAYING LODGING-house in Los Angeles; 35 furnished rooms and offices; low rent; $1000 cash, balance on monthly installments; only reliable parties need apply. 341½ S. SPRING ST., room I. 12

FOR SALE — LODGING-HOUSE OF 21 rooms on Broadway; central; rent $60 per month; furniture for sale with lease; rooms sunny; all full; no agents. 326 S. BROADWAY. 13

FOR SALE — FURNITURE OF 7-ROOM flat, nearly new; rooms all occupied. 655 S. HILL ST. 13

CHIROPODISTS—

MISS VACY STEER CURES DANDRUFF—Hair invigorated; corns and bunions removed without pain. 107½ S. BROADWAY.

CHIROPODY, MASSAGE, ELECTRICITY and baths. MISS C. STAPFER, 211 W. 1st.

FOR SALE— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—
A beautiful $600 upright piano; used only a short time (practically new,) for
$380.
KOHLER & CHASE,
233 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! The Southern California Music Company, 216-218 W. Third st., Bradbury building, wish to announce that they have some fine bargains in upright pianos, warranted good as new, at prices ranging from $175 for a J. & C. FISCHER, to $360 for an elegant Steinway & Sons.

FOR SALE—PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!
Great Bargains in Slightly-used Upright Pianos.
1 Steinway & Sons, good as new, $375.
1 Matchless Shaw, good as new, $375.
1 Decker Bros.', fine condition, $250.
1 Decker Bros.' almost new, $300.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.,
216-218 W. Third st., Bradbury Bldg.

FOR SALE — WE CONDUCT AUCTION sales in the city and any place in the State, and can get you more ready money than any one else. E. A. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, 435 S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SECOND-HAND COVered 1-horse delivery wagon, used for light work for 2 years, in good repair. Call on H. CHANDLER, 239 W. First st., Times subscription department.

FOR SALE—
HAY.
W. W. HOWARD,
15 304 W. First st.

FOR SALE—TODAY ONLY, A FINE C. D. Pease upright piano, nearly new, $125 cash, worth $400. BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC CO., 113 S. Spring st. 12

FOR SALE— AN UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE tone, durable and only slightly used, worth $500; will sell for about half that. Address N, box 42, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND PIANO OF five-room cottage; would exchange for city lot. Apply afternoons only, 631 E. WASHINGTON ST. 12

FOR SALE—$15 MONTHLY BUYS A HOME, new 4-room cottage, closets and bath, Ninth and Central. R. D. LIST, 123½ W Second.

FOR SALE—AN 1894 STEARNS SPECIAL, wheel in first class condition, for $45. Call at 264 N. VERNON AVE. Pasadena. 13

FOR SALE—HAY; 500 TONS GOOD HAY, $6.50 to $7 per ton at Inglewood. D. FREEMAN, 595 S. Spring st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD ACREAGE FOR A lodging-house. Address N, box 78 TIMES OFFICE. 12

FOR SALE — NEW PEASE UPRIGHT piano on easy payments at 1616 EDD ST., city. 16

FOR SALE—REDLANDS REAL ESTATE. Address HUSTED & INCH, cor. 38th and Hough. 12

FOR EXCHANGE— Real Estate.

FOR EXCHANGE — THE FINEST HOUSE in the city; 9 large rooms, hall, bath, pantry, closets, cement cellar, large barn and corrals, fine fences, in fact this is a model home, strictly modern; must be seen to be appreciated; want from 2 to 5 acres close in. Address OWNER, N, box 63, Times office. 13

FOR EXCHANGE — BEN WHITE, 221 W. First st., has hundreds of trading propositions of all kinds; over 2000 ranches of all kinds; over 200 houses and lots, vacant lots etc.; list your property at once. Apply to BEN WHITE, 221 W. First st.

FOR EXCHANGE—5 ACRES NICELY IMproved A1 soil in Santa Ana; will bear investigation; price $3500; clear; want stock of groceries or dry goods. Address J. G. QUICK, Santa Ana, Cal. 18

FOR EXCHANGE — 160 ACRES NICE, level, fertile land, plenty water, Los Angeles county; value $2000; want city property. SHIELDS, 105 S. Broadway. 12

FOR EXCHANGE— FIRST-CLASS 10-ROOM cottage, modern improvements, with barn; good location; for good lodging-house in city. 201 CURRIER BLDG. 12

FOR EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE; CHOICE lands near Los Angeles for good eastern or other California property. P. A. STANTON, 115 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — WHAT HAVE YOU here to offer for my nice home place in Southwestern Iowa, $2200. Address N, box 72 TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR EXCHANGE—INCOME CHICAGO, NEbraska and Kansas property for Los Angeles; will assume. SMITH BROS., 145 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—INCOME MINNEAPOLIS property for real estate in Los Angeles or vicinity. Address N, box 83, TIMES OFFICE. 16

FOR EXCHANGE—INCOME EASTERN FOR California; city for country and alfalfa land. MORRIS & LEE, 328 S. Broadway.

SWAPS— All Sorts, Big and Little.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING-HORSE, large and handsome; fit for lady to drive, or will exchange for a good cow or hay. Address 2424 E. FOURTH ST., Boyle Heights. 13

FOR EXCHANGE — FURNITURE OF 8-room house, near Omaha, in good condition, for something here; I don't want to pay freight. Address N, box 73, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR EXCHANG—NEW BICYCLES—HIGH-grade, 2 ladies' and one gentleman's, will trade for a lot. J. ROBERTS, 129 S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — HOUSE OF 5 ROOMS, southwest; lot 75x138; mortgage $1000; price $3000. J. C. WILLMON, 101½ S. Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE — CARPENTER WORK for a good cow. Address 2424 E. FOURTH ST., Boyle Heights. 13

PERSONAL— Business.

PERSONAL — FRESH ROASTED COFFEE, Mocha and Java, 35c; Ralston cereal coffee, 15c; 5 lbs. good tea, $1; 8 lbs. rolled wheat, 25c; 12 lbs white beans, 25c; 6 lbs. Eastern buckwheat, 25c; can cocoa, 15c; can corn beef, 10c; can jelly, 5c; 4 lbs. peaches, 25c; 8 lbs, prunes, 25c; 10 lbs, raisins, 25c; 5 boxes sardines, 25c; 3 cans salmon, 25c; 50-lb. sack flour, 90c; 50 bars soap, $1; pork, 8c; bacon, 10c; pure margarine, 30c roll. ECONOMIC STORE, 409 S. Broadway.

PERSONAL— RALPHS BROS. —GOLD BAR Flour, $1.05; City Flour, 90c; brown Sugar, 21 lbs., $1; granulated Sugar, 19 lbs., $1; 6 lbs. Rice, Sago or Tapioca, 25c; 4 cans Tomatoes, 25c; 7 bars German Family Soap, 25c; 3 pkts. Breakfast Gem, 25c; 8 lbs. Rolled Wheat or Oats, 25c; 3 cans Salmon, 25c; 3 cans Corn, 25c; 5 boxes Sardines, 25c; 5 gal. Gasoline, $1; Coal Oil, $1; 3 cans Oysters, 25c; Lard, 10 lbs., 65c; 12 lbs. Beans, 25c. 601 S. SPRING ST., cor. Sixth. Tel. 516.

PERSONAL—SCREEN DOORS, $1.25; WINdow screens, 50c; ironing boards, 35c; counters cheap; house repairing, planing, sawing and turning. ADAMS & BOWEN, 742 S. Main. Tel. 966. Res. phone blue 581.

PERSONAL—MRS. PARKER, PALMIST, life reading, business, removals, lawsuits, mineral locations, all affairs of life. 236½ S. SPRING ST., room 4.

PERSONAL—A NEW MAP OF SAN DIEGO city and county, 25c and 50c prepaid. Order of EDWARD M. BURBECK, Fifth and D streets, San Diego.

PERSONAL— A LADY OF REFINEMENT would board children; reasonable terms; good care; pleasant home. 1842 N. MAIN ST., city. 14

PERSONAL—LADIES' MISFIT STORE, 622 S. Spring. Highest cash price paid for ladies' second-hand clothing; send postal.

PERSONAL—IF IN TROUBLE OR WANT to know your future, consult ZINGARA, at 217 S. Hill st.

PERSONAL — CASH PRICES PAID FOR gents' old clothing. PAISNER, 445 Ducommun.

PERSONAL — MRS. L. LENZBERG, LIFE-reading; 9 to 5. Cor., 751 E. NINTH.

DENTISTS— And Dental Rooms.

ADAMS BROS.' DENTAL PARLORS, 239½ S. Spring st. Filling, $1; plates, $6, $8, $10; all work guaranteed; established 10 years; office hours, 8 to 5, Sundays 10 and 12.

DR. TOLHURST, DENTIST, FRED BYRNE Bldg. cor. Third and Broadway room 230.

DR. C. H. PARKER, ROOM 24, MUSKEGON Block, 307 S, Broadway, Los Angeles.

DR. URMY, DENTIST, 124½ S. SPRING ST. Painless extracting, 50 cents.

DR. C. V. BALDWIN, DENTIST, ROOMS 1 and 2, 125½ S. SPRING ST.

STOCKS AND MORTGAGES—

FOR SALE—$1000 TO $7000 OF LOS ANGELES Iron and Steel Company's stock. This stock must be sold; investigate and make an offer; also $5000 20-year bonds. Inquire room 28, 208 S. BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—ANY PART OF 50 SHARES First National Bank stock, $155. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second st. 13

LINERS.

TO LET— Rooms.

TO LET — THE NARRAGANSETT; ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, single or en suite; no better in the city; house and furnishings new; location first class; private and public baths; radiators in every room; terms reasonable. 423 S. BROADWAY. 13

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; housekeeping privileges; first-class; also pleasant rooms for gentlemen; close in. NEAPOLITAN, 811 W. 6th. 13

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite, Nob Hill, kitchen privileges, electric car passes door, restaurant close by. Address N, box 50, TIMES OFFICE. 12

TO LET—ON WILMINGTON ST., LARGE front room, furnished, suitable for 1 or 2 young men, rent $8 per month. Apply 307 E. FIRST ST.

TO LET— $25; 7 ROOMS, UPPER FLOOR, new brick block, Seventh near Main. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 14

TO LET—FURNISHED SUITES; NEW, clean; best in city; suites for doctors and dentists. FREEMAN BLOCK, 596 S. Spring.

TO LET—LOS ANGELES ROOM-RENTING AGENCY, Miss Dawes and Mrs. Martin proprietors, 125½ S. Broadway. Information free.

TO LET—THE PIEDMONT—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite, rates reasonable. 117 E FIRST ST, near Main.

TO LET — HOTEL PORTLAND, JUST opened; newly furnished rooms, single or en suite. 444½ S. SPRING ST. 15

TO LET—A NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT room with small kitchen, cheap. 323 S. HOPE ST., near Fourth. 13

TO LET—SUNNY, BEAUTIFUL BAY-WINDOW suite, or single; grate; housekeeping. 556 S. HOPE, near Sixth. 12

TO LET—SUITE OF SUNNY ROOMS, COMPLETELY furnished for housekeeping. SAN JULIAN, 400 E. Fifth st. 12

TO LET— 3 SUNNY, FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms; bath, pantry; private house. 623 COURT ST. 13

TO LET—2 SUNNY ROOMS AND KITCHEN, completely furnished for housekeeping. 1032 S. OLIVE ST.

TO LET—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM with kitchen, $12. 316½ PAVILION AVE., off Temple. 12

TO LET—A SUNNY FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, $7; unfurnished, $6, at 707½ S. BROADWAY. 12

TO LET—NEW AND ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms and suite in modern house. 340½ S. HILL. 12

TO LET—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS; transient and permanent; close in. 127 E. THIRD. 13

TO LET—WILEY HOUSE, FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms. 517 S. BROADWAY. 13

TO LET—FURNISHED SUITE OF 2 OR 3 housekeeping rooms to adults. 525 SAND ST. 12

TO LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping cheap. 1663 W. FIRST ST. 12

TO LET—ROOMS AT THE BROTHERTON, 315½ W. Third, over Ralston Restaurant. 13

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED, SUNNY rooms, single or en suite. 241 S. MAIN. 13

TO LET—A 4-ROOM COTTAGE, HILL ST., close in. Apply at 216 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, $10. 619 W. SIXTH ST. 12

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, LIGHT housekeeping. 216½ W. SIXTH.

TO LET—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN private family. 523 TEMPLE ST. 12

TO LET — FURNISHED ROOMS. 1057 TEMPLE ST., near Beaudry ave. 18

TO LET— NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. THE STANFORD, 350 S. Hill. 18

TO LET—3 SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED. 213 S. OLIVE. 12

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, cheap. 721 WALL ST. 14

TO LET — 555 S. HOPE ST., DESIRABLE furnished suite. 14

TO LET— Houses.

TO LET—
New house, 8 rooms and bath, choice location, $42.50
Fine place, 9 rooms and bath, $30, water extra.
4-room cottage, small stable, $15, water free.
5-room cottage, close in, $15, water free.
16-room house, center of business, 228 Jackson st., $60.
15 FRED A. WALTON, 426 S. Main.

TO LET—6-ROOM HOUSE, 725 WALL ST.; also 6-room house, 721 Wall st., arranged to re-rent 3 rooms; also 4 rooms, 511 San Julian st.; these houses have large, sunny bay-window rooms, newly papered, bath, and sewer connection. Apply 636 WALL ST. 12

TO LET—COTTAGE OF 4 ROOMS IN THE Alexandre Weill tract, 2 blocks east of Central ave. and 1 block south of E. Ninth st.; terms $7 per month. Call at room 1, No. 202 N. MAIN ST. 13

TO LET—FOUR CHOICE ROOMS ON MAIN floor; bath, pantry, closets, grate, lawn, good yard; close in; with water, $20. EDWARD FRASER, 216 S. Broadway. 12

TO LET—SALE OR EXCHANGE, NICE 10-room house, Pasadena, $25; hot water, shades, range and barn; high ground. 1641 ORANGE ST., Los Angeles. 12

TO LET—5-ROOM FLAT, ALL NEW, SUNNY rooms rent reasonable, a fine place to live summer and winter. W. F. FISCHER, 522 Wall st. 16

TO LET—CLOSE IN; NEW HOME, 4 rooms, bath, water closet, hot and cold water; rent $15; water free. 788 KOHLER ST. 16

TO LET—$25; FIRST FLOOR OF PRIVATE residence; lovely, sunny rooms, furnished for housekeeping; adults only. 327 W. 23D ST. 14

TO LET—A RESIDENCE OF 11 ROOMS ON Broadway, bet. First and Franklin sts. CALKINS & CLAPP, 105 S. Broadway. 15

TO LET — A 5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE, close in; fine neighborhood; water free, $20. BUSH & MACKEIGAN, 358 S. Broadway. 12

TO LET—9-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE, 215 N. Grand ave. Apply next door, 219, or to the COULTER DRY GOODS CO.

TO LET—4-ROOM COTTAGE, 215½ S. HILL st.; no children. Inquire of W. H. TUTHILL, 216 S. Broadway.

TO LET—NICE 4-ROOM FLAT DOWN stairs, $12 per month. 633 TOWNE AVE., Wolfskill tract, close in . 14

TO LET — $10; 5-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 1236 Victoria st. ALLISON BARLOW, 123 S. Broadway.

TO LET—5-ROOM COTTAGE AND FURNITURE for sale. 228 N. HOPE ST.

TO LET — ONE SIDE DOUBLE HOUSE, 4 rooms, $11. 325 WINSTON ST. 13

TO LET—10-ROOM HOUSE, CLOSE IN. APPLY at 221 S. OLIVE ST.

TO LET— A CLOSE-IN 5-ROOM COTTAGE. AGENT, 226 S. Olive.

TO LET—HALF OF HOUSE, 3 ROOMS. 212 E. 24TH. 15

TO LET— Rooms and Board.

TO LET—CLOSE IN, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bay-window room, with choice private board; all conveniences; desirably located on the hill with excellent surroundings. 209 S. BUNKER HILL AVE. 12

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD; ELEGANTLY and newly furnished; table unsurpassed in every respect; house modern; no invalids, no children; neighborhood charming. 1507 S. GRAND AVE. 13

TO LET — HANDSOME NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; fine location; easy walking distance. 961 ORANGE ST. 12

TO LET—A LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, WITH board, use of bath, nice neighborhood; $40 for two, $25 for one. 1031 S. HILL ST. 13

TO LET—BOARD AND ROOM FOR TWO IN private family, bath and parlors, $4 per week. 915 S. LOS ANGELES ST. 13

TO LET — DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH first-class board; rates moderate. 1010 S. OLIVE ST. 17

TO LET—NICE, SUNNY ROOMS WITH board, also use of horse, surrey. 2720 S. GRAND AVE. 12

TO LET—WITH BOARD, 1 SUITE AND 2 large bedrooms; all desirable. Apply at 814 S. HOPE ST. 13

TO LET — PLEASANT, SUNNY ROOMS, with or without board. THE BELMONT, 425 Temple.

TO LET— Miscellaneous.

TO LET—TWO ACRES IN SUBURBS, SUITABLE for chicken ranch; good house, windmill and tank; first house north of Washington on WESTERN AVE. 13

TO LET — 6 ACRES ON FIGUEROA ST., 2 miles south of city limits; good 5-room house. M. N. SHELDON, 150 S. Broadway. 15

TO LET—60 ACRES PEAT LAND, WITH OR without 12 cows. MORRIS & LEE, 328 S. Broadway. 12

TO LET— Furnished Houses.

TO LET— $100; ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, southwest, on electric car line; one of the finest places in Los Angeles; everything new and complete and in fine neighborhood; $100 per month, including horse and carriage if desired; only very desirable tenant accepted. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 17

TO LET—TO FAMILY OF ADULTS—A modern 5-room cottage, completely furnished for housekeeping, including piano, gas range, new refrigerator, etc; lawn and flowers, high elevation, one block from First st., rent $25. Inquire at 2600 MICHIGAN AVE., corner Fickett, Boyle Heights. 12

TO LET—
5-room furnished house.
5-room unfurnished house.
4-room furnished flat; low rent; all modern conveniences. MATTISON,
12 Owner, 911 S. Hill st.

TO LET—8-ROOM COTTAGE ON ANGELENO Heights; gas for cooking, hot and cold water, piano and everything to keep house with; possession at once. No small children. See FRED SEXTON, 266 Wilson Block 12

TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 4 COMFORTABLY-furnished rooms, suitable for business man and wife; rent reasonable to reliable parties; private dwelling, near to business. 561 S. HOPE ST.

TO LET — A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house, most desirable location, new, scrupulously neat, 8 rooms and bath; modern plumbing; sunny exposure. 2323 S. HOPE ST. 15

WANTED — LADIES TO MAKE $8 TO $12 per week at home or traveling; steady employment; no canvassing. DEMAR & CO., 11 N. Fair Oaks ave. Pasadena. 12

TO LET — FURNISHED 2-STORY 9-ROOM house, electric cars; stable; $40. R. D. LIST, 123½ W. Second.

TO LET— Lodging-houses, Storerooms.

TO LET— FINE, WELL-LIGHTED FRONT rooms in third story of Times building; also large rear room, suitable for society hall; elevator to be installed. Apply COUNTING-ROOM, Times building basement.

TO LET — STORE BUILDING, MAIN ST., near Adams; store building, 220 E. Seventh st.; deskroom in brick building, good location. FRED A. WALTON, 426 S. Main st. 15

TO LET— A LARGE STORE ON MAIN ST. near Third, with fine basement. W. M. GARLAND & CO., 207 S. Broadway. 14

TO LET—25 FINE, LARGE, HANDSOME rooms; all modern improvements; newly papered. Apply 254 S. MAIN. 15

TO LET—LARGE OFFICE SPACE OR desk room cheap. 132 S. BROADWAY. 17

TO LET—HALF OF STORE, 224 SOUTH BROADWAY, with window.

MONEY TO LOAN—

NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT —COMPANY— Loans money on all kinds of collateral security, jewelry, diamonds, pianos, professional libraries, lodging-house, hotel and private household furniture, merchandise, etc.; also on bonds and mortgages; low interest; money quickly; business strictly confidential. Rooms 95 and 96, Bryson Block, fifth floor. JOHN MITCHELL JONES, Manager.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY LOANS IN ANY amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry and sealskins; also on pianos, furniture and household goods in private, lodging, boarding-houses or hotels without removal; partial payments received; money quick; business confidential; private office for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOciety of San Francisco will make loans on improved city and country property.
On loans of $5000 and under certificates of title from the Title Insurance and Trust Co. will be accepted, making the expense on such loans very small. Building loans a specialty. Apply to R. G. LUNT, agent, 227 W. Second.

UNION LOAN COMPANY, STIMSON BLOCK, cor. Third and Spring, loans money on all kinds of collateral security, watches, diamonds, furniture and pianos, without removal; low interest; money at once; business confidential; private office for ladies. CLARK A. SHAW, manager, rooms 111 and 112, first floor, Telephone 1651.

A BARREL OF MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS,
Pianos, furniture, real estate, etc.
Business strictly private.
S. P. CREASINGER,
147 S. Broadway, rooms 1 and 2.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNTS ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, safes, lodging-houses, hotels and private household furniture; low interest; money quick; private office for ladies. G. M. JONES, rooms 14 and 15, 242½ S. Broadway.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, warehouse receipts, etc.; lowest rates; money quickly. 101 S. BROADWAY. 16

TO LOAN—MONEY, FROM $500 TO $30,000 to loan in sums to suit; no delays. CONTINENTAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, 207 S. Broadway. Victor Wankowski, agent.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, pianos, sealskins, warehouse receipts, live stock, carriages, bicycles, all kinds of collateral security; oldest in city; established 1886. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring.

POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, BROKERS, 305 W Second st., lend money in sums to suit at reasonable rates. If you want to lend or borrow, call on us.

TO LOAN—AN UNLIMITED AMOUNT FOR loans of $5000 or less; no commissions; light expense. SECURITY LOAN AND TRUST CO., 223 S. Spring st.

TO LOAN—$200 TO $25,000 ON IMPROVED or unimproved real estate; expenses light. LEE A. M'CONNELL, 113 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT 6 PER CENT., REpayable in monthly installments. Agent, G. F. GRANGER, 203 Stimson Bldg.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON MORTGAGE IN SUMS OF $1000 TO $100,000. J. B. LANKERSHIM, 426 S. MAIN ST.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT reasonable rates. Inquire WM. F. BOSBYSHELL, 107 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN— $10,000 AT 6 PER CENT. INTEREST; small loans preferred. Room 20, POTOMAC BLOCK.

TO LOAN—$25,000 ON BUSINESS PROPERTY in this city. Inquire room 30, RAMONA HOTEL. 16

TO LOAN—$1 UP ON ANYTHING. D. L. Allen, 237 W. First, next to Times Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD FIRST-CLASS real estate. E. A. MILLER, 237 W. First.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. MORTIMER & HARRIS, 78 Temple Block.

MONEY WANTED—

WANTED—MONEY; CAN LOAN ANY REASONABLE amount on good security. If you have any in large or small amounts idle, and wish to loan it, call on JOHN FLOURNOY, real estate and financial agent, 145 S. Broadway, and he will assist you in finding a customer for it free of charge to you. 12

WANTED—MONEY; $6000 WANTED IN A new legitimate and sound industrial enterprise, from which the investor may realize from $75,000 to $100,000 in the next 5 years and from $5000 to $8000 annual dividends; fullest investigation courted. Address N, box 44, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS $1200 on first-class city real estate; will pay reasonable rate of interest quarterly; no agents need apply. Address J. P., TIMES OFFICE. 13

WANTED—$2500 AT 8 PER CENT. NET ON highly improved 30 acres at Covina, this county, valued at $10,000. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 W. First. 12

WANTED—$4300 FOR 3 YEARS AT 10½ PER cent. on first-class close-in income property. EDWARD FRASER, 216 S. Broadway. 12

WANTED—TO BORROW $1250 3 YEARS ON lot and 6-room house, new, gilt-edge. J. M. TAYLOR & CO., 102 S. Broadway. 13

WANTED—$1200 ON NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, corner lot, well located. POINDEXTER & WADSWORTH, 305 W. Second. 18

WANTED — TO BORROW $800 ON 6-ROOM cottage on Crocker st. E. C. CRIBB & CO., 127½ W. Second st. 12

WANTED — ABOUT $3000. ADDRESS N, box 49, TIMES OFFICE. 13

SPECIALISTS— Diseases Treated.

DR. B. G. COLLINS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, with the Los Angeles Optical Institute. Eyes examined free. 125 S. SPRING ST.

DR. W. F. HEDSTROM GROWS HAIR AND invigorates the scalp. 107½ S. BROADWAY, room 7.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS—

WM. T. SMITH & CO., GOLD AND SILVER refiners and assayers. Highest cash price for old gold and silver, placer and retort gold, ores, etc. 128 N. MAIN ST., room 9.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES— Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN GROCERY STORE; close in; 2 fine living rooms, $550. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CIGAR STAND, near Hollenbeck Hotel; great bargain; $375. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN; STATIONERY news and cigar stand; very central; $225. I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BOARDING-HOUSE, 22 rooms, a bargain; house full; easy terms. 12 I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MONEY MAKING.
A new and modern hotel, hot spring and bath-house, which today net a monthly revenue of $1000; in the most delightful climate in Southern California; is for sale on account of condition which cannot here be stated; at a great sacrifice. Address ALICE DE BORRA, Elsinore, Cal. 17

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A CHANCE OF a lifetime for a good business man with $10,000 or $15,000 to invest; ½ interest in the most profitable wholesale business in Los Angeles; books will show a net profit of 35 to 40 per cent. on last year's business; can have entire management of books and financial part of the business; this will bear the most rigid investigation; no one but a thorough business man who is prepared to devote his entire time to the business need apply. GRIDER & DOW 139 S. Broadway. 14

$5000 TO $10,000—A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL mercantile corporation, whose business has increased 100 per cent. during past 12 months, is desirous of obtaining more capital in order to extend operations; we will guarantee 8 per cent. net to purchaser of above amount of stock; there is no "position" attached but a thorough investigation of books will be allowed to party meaning business. Address N, box 66, TIMES OFFICE.

THE TREASURER OF AN INCORPORATED company owning valuable property, desirous of going East, wishes to dispose of his interests in said company. This is an excellent opportunity for a bright man with $2000; will bear fullest investigation as a money-making proposition. Address N, box 85, TIMES OFFICE. 12

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN A GROWING and profitable business, in the best business center in Los Angeles; for an energetic man to act as manager, who can take $10,000 or more interest in same; this will be found a rare opoprtunity. Address, for particulars, "BUSINESS," P.O. box 347, Pasadena, Cal. 12

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—A NEW and complete 7-room house with barn and store, 16x50 on good corner; street graded and sewer connections all made, electric car line in front, the whole business for $3000, $500 balance $25 per month. Apply to owner, J. M. BROWNE, 250 E. 30th. 12

WANTED — A PARTNER WITH $5000 TO take a working interest with $100 per month salary in a new manufacturing business just starting up; profits large and business first-class; manufacturing a staple article; first-class references given and required. Address M, box 27, TIMES OFFICE. 12

THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE CITY IS that new 6-room house, all modern, on Ruth ave., between Fifth and Sixth sts., Wolfskill tract; it will rent for enough to pay 15 per cent. on the investment; easy terms. See the builders, JOHNSON & KEENEY CO., 104 S. Broadway. 13

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT OUTFIT, CONSISTING of a lot of cooking utensils, all porcelain and blue granite-ware enough silver to set up six tables, large lot of glassware and dishes new, have been in use only short time. S. P. CREASINGER, 247 S. Broadway.

$500 TO $5000—WE HAVE ONE OR TWO desirable opportunities in either the bakers' or confectioners' line; don't buy before seeing the SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUPPLY CO., jobbers in bakers' and confectioners' supplies, 107-109 N. Los Angeles st.

FOR SALE—THE CONNECTICUT BAKERY and grocery, 1120 Fourth st., San Diego, Cal.; horse wagon, etc.; here is a chance if you wish to step into a well-established paying cash business; full instructions to purchaser. Apply at the STORE. 14

AVERY BICYCLE AGENCY, 410 S. BROADWAY, have secured the services of B. S. Stanley, who has had 14 years' experience in repairing wheels. Bring your wheels to us for a good job and reasonable prices.

FOR SALE—$5000 WILL PURCHASE AN INTEREST in established manufacturing business party having that amount; the best opening in Southern California is offered. Address N, box 82, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR SALE— ONE OF THE BEST LIVERY businesses in Southern California; must be sold at once on account of sickness; thorough investigation. Call or address REDLANDS LIVERY, Redlands, Cal.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE, doing a big business; have between 40 and 50 boarders; all livery stock first-class; best of reasons for selling. Address J, box 30, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE — MERRY-GO-ROUND, $1600 will buy a very large steam merry-go-round, nearly new; cost $3500; only those meaning business need apply. G. M. ROGERS, 631 S. Main st., room 18. 14

FOR SALE— WELL-ESTABLISHED CANDY and pop-corn factory, with store attached; well furnished and doing good business; death of owner reason for selling. Apply to 239 E. FIRST ST. 18

FOR SALE—A ½ INTEREST IN A GOOD paying business $300; can't do the work alone; some energetic man with good reference investigate. Address N, box 74, TIMES OFFICE. 13

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LIVERY businesses in the city; will stand full investigation; if you mean business call at once. COUTS, WILSON & CO., 317½ S. Broadway. 14

FOR SALE — AN OPPORTUNITY FOR party with $2000 to $2500 to secure an established business; paying well; good reasons for selling. Address N, box 81, TIMES OFFICE. 12

RUPTURE—A CURE GUARANTEED BY A safe, speedy, painless and permanent method, without detention from business, by DR. WHITEHILL, 119½ S. Spring st.

FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED HARNESS business, stock well assorted, cheap rent, with living rooms, $300. For a few days, apply 1974 E. FIRST ST. 12

A STENOGRAPHER WHO CAN SPELL and punctuate correctly and compose when necessary, can be found at No. 225 W. Second st. MRS. M. H. HUEHNER.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF DRY GOODS; BEST location in San Diego; excellent opportunity for right party; invoice $6000; will discount W. W. KIRKLAND, San Diego. 15

FOR SALE— A JEWELER'S STAND, FIXTURES, fittings and some stock; good location; part cash, part trade will be taken. 212 W. SECOND.

FOR SALE—$300; 3-CHAIR, COMBINATION barbershop, fine location, good trade, low rent. Come today, 208 BYRNE BUILDING. 12

CHICAGO YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO represent California house in the East. Address N, box 60, TIMES OFFICE. 12

TO PRINTERS—JOB OFFICE FOR SALE; good location and business; easy terms. J. C. MOORE, 127½ W. Second st. 16

FOR SALE—GOOD GROCERY WITH GOOD trade and well located; owner going East. 801 S. OLIVE cor. Eighth. 18

GOOD OPENING FOR FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY store at Fullerton. See H. G. WILSHIRE, 143 S. Broadway.

PRINTERS AND MANUFACTURING STATIONERS. GRAUL & ELLIS, 226 W. First st. Tel. 1113.

FOR SALE—PAYING LUNCH-COUNTER, cheap for cash. 206½ S. LOS ANGELES ST. 12

FOR SALE — BLACKSMITH BUSINESS, stock and tools. 62 UNION ST., Pasadena.

FOR SALE— ½ INTEREST IN A SMALL, clean business. 456 S. BROADWAY. 12

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN, CIGAR-stand 406 N. Main st. 12

FOR SALE—$36; RESTAURANT OUTFIT; 224 E. SEVENTH ST. 14

TO SELL OUT, SEE I. D. BARNARD, 117½ S. Broadway. 12

PHYSICIANS—

DR. MINNIE WELLS, DISEASES OF WOMEN; electricity scientifically used; orificial surgery; 12 years' successful practice in Los Angeles; Getz folding Russian steam baths, complete with formulas, $10. 2341 Thompson st., 4th door from 23d st. University car. 4

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, ROOMS 133-134-135 Stimson Blk. Special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children. Consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

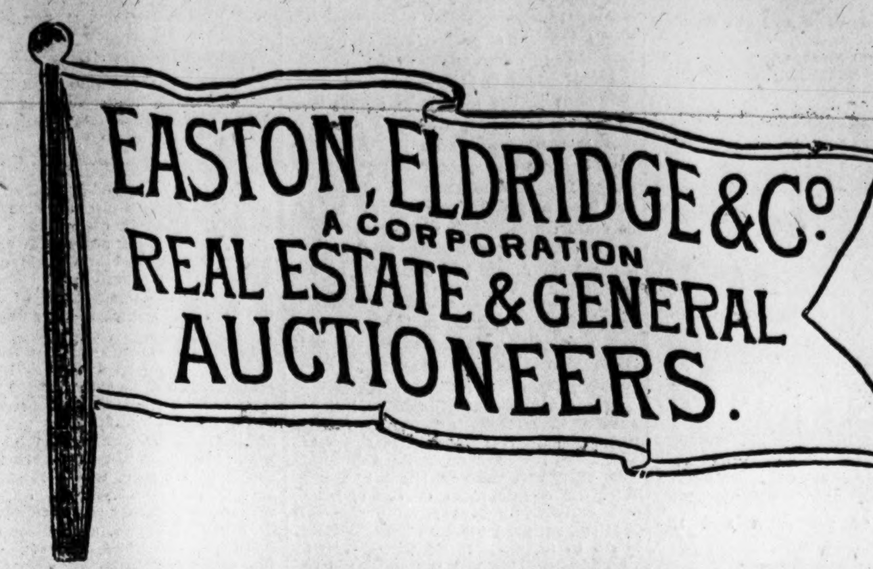
DR. CHAMLEY—CANCER AND TUMORS; no knife or pain; no pay till cured; 63-page treatise and testimonials free. 211 W. First.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE DENTIST'S OUTFIT for sale cheap by JOSEPH JAEGER, barber supplies, 252 S. Main.

DR. LYDIA MUMA, NERVOUS CHRONIC and women's diseases. 138½ S. SPRING.

BOYNTON NORMAL FOR TEACHERS, 525 STIMSON BLOCK.

WENDELL EASTON, President. GEO. D. EASTON, Secretary. GEORGE EASTON, Vice-President. ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK (Treasurer, L'd,)



To close a partnership we are offering at PEREMPTORY SALE Choice Building Lots in the celebrated

Take Central Avenue Electric Cars.

NADEAU ORANGE TRACT.

Select Your Lot TODAY.

On Central Avenue, south of Jefferson Street.

50-Foot Lots From $200 Upwards.

Terms Absolutely Easy. Remember, Street work will be complete. Cement Sidewalks. City Water. A model location for a home. THIS IS YOUR CHANCE. Don't let it go by. NOW IS THE TIME to make your deposit. See the property and then call for maps and information from

EASTON, ELDRIDGE & CO.,

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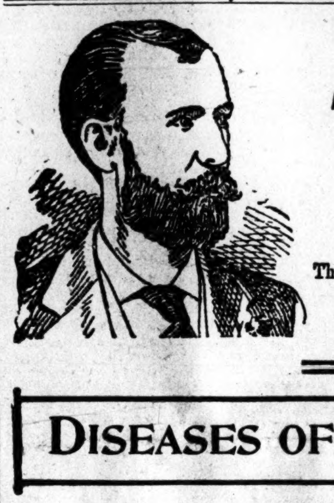

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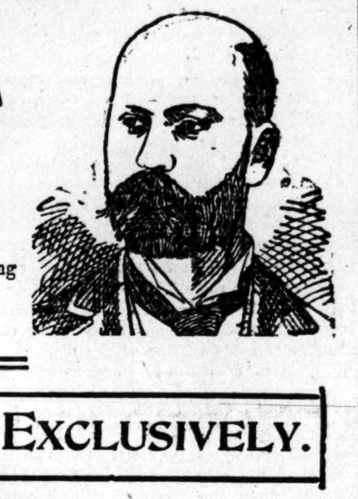
The Only Doctors in Southern California Treating

Every Form of Weakness —AND—



DISEASES OF MEN EXCLUSIVELY.

To show our honesty, sincerity and ability,

WE ARE WILLING TO WAIT FOR OUR FEE UNTIL CURE IS EFFECTED.

We will send free, securely sealed, a little book explaining our methods.

We have the largest practice on the Pacific Coast, treating Weaknesses and diseases of Men and NOTHING ELSE.

Main and Third Sts., over Wells-Fargo & Co.. Private side entrance on Third Street.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE— And Pastures to Let.

FOR SALE — JUST ARRIVED AT THE Blue Front Barn, cor. Third and Los Angeles sts., carload of 4-year-old mules, from 1000 to 1200 lbs. each; also carload of fine young horses, single drivers, saddle horses and work horses; every horse guaranteed as represented; call and see them. JOHN M'PHERSON.

FOR SALE — 10 LARGE WORK MULES, extra good; also 20 good horses for farm and general use, some good roadsters; also a threshing machine outfit and a lot of farm tools, harnesses, wagons, buggies, etc., will be closed out on reasonable terms. W. W. HOWARD, 304 W. First st. 15

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED AT CALIFORNIA Stock Yards, No. 242 S. Los Angeles st., the finest carload of draft, driving and all-purpose horses ever brought to the city, and you know who you are dealing with when you hear the name of ALLEN & DEZELL.

FOR SALE—A FINE, STYLISH HORSE, suitable for general family or road use; gents' English pigskin saddle, cost $30, for sale cheap; also a nice boy's saddle and harness. W. W. HOWARD, 304 W. First. 15

FOR SALE—50 HEAD FIRST-CLASS MULES, 10 head A1 driving horses, 25 head good work horses; 1 span Shetland ponies, finest in the city; see this stock before you buy. Call or address 1025 SAN PEDRO ST.

FOR SALE—MY COB MARES "PEPPER" and "Ginger," good breed, not afraid of cars, one of the best carriage teams in Los Angeles, $325, or will sell with trap, harness, etc., all complete, $500. F. W. KING, with Hawley, King & Co.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE A YOUNG mare, 6 years, afraid of nothing; good traveler; want a gentle family horse for a lady to drive; eastern preferred. Address box 25, Highland Park P.O. 12

FOR SALE — ALL KINDS OF HARNESS; our own make; we handle no factory goods; we have a large line of good harness, cheap; repairing neatly done. Call 107 N. Broadway. W. F. MANN.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FAMILY AND DAIRY cows. Going out of business. W. A. MORGAN, "B" st., bet. Ninth and Tenth st., Pico Heights. 12

FOR SALE—GENTLE WELL-BRED HORSE suitable for lady; will exchange for good cow. Address N, box 70, TIMES OFFICE. 12

FOR SALE—2 FINE, WELL-BROKE ROADSTERS from the country; at Eureka Stables; must be sold. Inquire for SYLVESTER. 12

FOR SALE — GOOD DRIVING MARE, sound, young and stylish. 235 S. LOS ANGELES ST.

FOR SALE—$160, A YOUNG MARE WITH pedigree, new business wagon, harness, etc ROOM 208, Byrne Block. 13

FOR SALE—FINE, STYLISH SADDLE horse, saddle and bridle; must be sold; bargain. 230 REQUENA ST. 12

FOR SALE—100 FINE DRAFT AND CARRIAGE horses; 500 tons hay. D. FREEMAN, 595 S. Spring st., city.

FOR SALE — FRESH JERSEY COWS. FIRST HOUSE north of Washington, on Western ave. 13

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE; FOR DRY cows 2 fresh family cows, both young. 538 S. FLOWER.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS. Apply southeast corner TENTH AND HILL STS. 13

FOR SALE—FRESH COW, CALF 2 DAYS old. 241 W. 21ST ST. 14

LIVE STOCK WANTED—

WANTED—GOOD HORSE FOR ITS KEEPING. 709 S. BROADWAY. 13

BATHS— Vapor, Electrical and Massage.

MASSAGE, ELECTRIC AND VAPOR BATHS, chiropody. MISS C. STAPFER, 211 W. First.

MRS. L. SMIDTH EDDY, 121½ S. BROADWAY. Massage, electric and vapor baths.

Minneola Valley ON THE

With Water, $25 an acre. One inch of water with ......each 5-acre tract of land,......

TERMS:—$10 an acre down; balance 3, 6 and 8 years,

Interest 6 per cent. From 1-4 to 1-10 the price of other land with water.

MINNEOLA VALLEY is situated on the main line of the Santa Fe Railroad, 130 miles from Los Angeles. The valley is 15 miles wide by 21 miles long. The soil is decomposed porphyry, exceedingly rich and very deep. Land and Water to Suit the Times.

WILDE & STRONG,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 228 W. Fourth St., Chamber of Commerce Buildings

EXCURSIONS— With Dates and Departures.

EXCURSIONS TO THE EAST—THE FAVORITE personally conducted excursions of the Santa Fé route leave Los Angeles every Thursday morning at 7:10 a.m. Pullman upholstered sleeping-cars run without change Los Angeles to Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul, with an annex car to Boston. The great point to remember is that you save at least one full day's travel by taking the fast train of the Santa Fé route. Attentive conductors accompany the parties through. Berths reserved and more detailed information obtained at the company's office, 129 N. SPRING ST., or through any agent of the Southern California Railway.

JUDSON'S POPULAR EXCURSIONS EVERY Monday over the Rio Grande, Western and Denver and Rio Grande Railways; scenic route; personally conducted; newly upholstered cars through to Chicago, New York and Boston; finest equipment; best service; quick time. Office, 212 S. SPRING ST.

PHILLIPS'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED excursions, via the Rio Grande and Rock Island route, leave Los Angeles every Tuesday, crossing the Sierra Nevadas and passing the entire Rio Grande scenery by daylight; also via southern route every Monday. Office 138 S. SPRING ST.

MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY—FOR TIME-TABLE see TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.

LOST, STRAYED And Found.

STOLEN—$250 REWARD—
$50 reward for the thief and $200 reward for the return of the gold spectacle frames stolen from us on the night of Jan. 31, 1896.
BOSTON OPTICAL CO.,
228 W. Second st., bet. Spring and Broadway.

LOST—BRACELET MADE OF GUATEMALA coin; stamped three volcanoes one side and ¼ real the other. Finder will please return to TIMES OFFICE and receive reward. 12

LOST—LADIES' PURSE IN BOSTON STORE Monday afternoon; about $2, gold ring and door key. Finder please return to 630 S. GRAND AVE. Liberal reward. 12

FOUND—A LARGE ST. BERNARD BITCH. Call 145 MYERS ST., Boyle Heights. Owner can have same by paying for this advertisement and keeping. 13

LOST—MINX BOA, SUNDAY, BET. TENTH and Flower and First st. Finder please return to TIMES OFFICE and receive reward. 12

LOST—DOG, SHEPHERD, BLACK, WHITE breast; liberal reward to the finder. G. E. GOULD, cor. Pico and Main, photographer. 12

LOST—FEB. 8, IN SOUTHWESTERN PART of city, black overcoat. Return to 132 S. LOS ANGELES ST. and receive reward. 12

LOST—WHITE SPITZ OR ESQUIMAUX dog, named Ben, wears collar. Finder will be rewarded. Address 107 N. MAIN ST. 12

FOUND—BAY MARE WITH PART OF HARNESS. Inquire C. B. SCHMUCK, South Pasadena. 13

FOUND—SAM, THE HORSE-CLIPPER, AT TALLY-HO STABLES, N. Broadway.

EDUCATIONAL— Schools, Colleges, Private Tuition.

WOODBURY BUSINESS COLLEGE (INCORPORATED,) 226 S. Spring st., is the oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California; the most beautiful college-rooms and equipments to be found in the State; elevator for pupils' use; a large faculty of experienced and able instructors; open the entire year; both day and evening sessions; a practical English course, a thorough business course and a course in shorthand and typewriting, under an experienced stenographer. Write or call for illustrated catalogue and full information. G. A. HOUGH, Pres.; N. G. FELKER, Vice-Pres.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE (INcorporated,) 212 W. Third st., adjoining the Bradbury building. Oldest, largest, finest equipped, most thorough and practical business training school in the city; thorough courses given in book-keeping, shorthand typewriting, telegraphy and assaying; large faculty of experienced teachers; finest schoolrooms on the Coast; heated by steam; elevator; light and ventilation perfect. You are cordially invited to come and see us.

FROEBEL INSTITUTE, CASA DE ROSAS, Adams st., cor. Hoover. All grades taught, from kindergarten to college. Training-school for kindergartners a specialty.
PROF. AND MME. CLAVERIE.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 1918 TO 1922 Grand ave. A thorough and attractive boarding and day school; kindergarten in connection. MISS PARSONS and MISS DENNEN, principals.

ST. HILDA'S HALL—SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. —GLENDALE.— Three miles from Los Angeles limits. MISS K. V. DARLING, Principal.

AN IDEAL HOME FOR BOYS—PRIMARY, grammar and high-school work; board and surroundings first-class; terms moderate. LOS ANGELES ACADEMY, P. O. box 193.

GUITAR LESSONS BY NOTE; EXECUTION a specialty; guarantee scholars able to play in society in three months' time; 50 cents a lesson. MRS. C. B. WAITE, 211 W. First. 12

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 865 W. 23d st. Boarding pupils, $500 per year; day pupils, $100. Reopens October 2. MRS. GEO. A. CASWELL, principal.

GERMAN, FRENCH, LATIN, GREEK, mathematics, etc., taught by experts at home or in class. LOS ANGELES TEACHERS' AGENCY, 525 Stimson Block.

PASADENA SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AFFORDS the best opportunity to learn shorthand and typewriting. The shortest time, least expense, best method.

WANTED—PUPILS IN ENGRAVING BY engraver and designer; lessons evenings; terms reasonable. Address H, box 78, TIMES OFFICE.

MISS MARSH'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES (incorporated,) 1340 and 1342 S. Hope st. Kindergarten connected.

WANTED—POSITION AS PRIVATE TUTOR by a Harvard graduate; best of references. C. L. LAWRENCE, 834 W. Tenth st. 20

MISS ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR NERVOUS and backward children. 2129 NORWOOD ST., city. 26

MRS. HALL'S SCHOOL, 1006 S. BROADWAY; terms $2 to $4 per month; private lessons given. 27

FIENDISH CRIME.

A Young Man Horribly Mutilated by Footpads.

A fiendish outrage was perpetrated Monday evening upon a young man named Fred Standler, lately arrived from Nebraska. He had taken a room at a lodging-house on San Fernando street and while walking about in the neighborhood between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening was pounced upon by two ruffians who demanded his money. Standler informed them that he hadn't any, whereupon they threw him down, gagged him and threatened to emasculate him unless he produced some coin. He was unable to do this and the fiends actually proceeded to carry out their threats, one wielding a knife in a bungling manner, while the other held him so that he was powerless to offer resistance.

The young man was horribly mangled in the region of the groin and left unconscious by the wayside until about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was found by Police Sergeant Smith and sent to the Receiving Hospital. Police Surgeon Bryant dressed his wounds, after which the victim was removed to the County Hospital.

The crime is one of the most fiendish that has ever been committed in Los Angeles. The police are making every effort to catch the miscreants who perpetrated the outrage, but with little hope of success, as the men came upon Standler in the dark and assaulted him so suddenly that he was unable to observe their looks.

Republican Banquet.

The special and sub-committees of the Young Men's Republican League met yesterday afternoon to consider plans for the approaching banquet, which will occur on Wednesday evening, March 4, at the New Turnverein Hall. The League will have as its guests several of the foremost Republicans from abroad. One of the prominent caterers of the city will have charge of the table arrangements and has been given carte blanche. The hall will be magnificently decorated for the occasion and a full band will provide music. Covers will be laid for 250. Tickets may be obtained from members of the Executive Committee. The affair promises to be a memorable one in every respect.

The Equal Suffragists.

The regular meeting of the Los Angeles Equal Suffrage Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Temperance Temple on Broadway. Judge Utley presided at the meeting, which was entertaining and instructive to those interested in the cause of equal suffrage. Plans were formed for the canvassing of the city for the purpose of securing supporters in the cause of the constitutional amendment soon to be presented to the legislature Equal suffrage is now enjoyed in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. It was the evident wish of all present that California might soon join the sisterhood of States in granting equal suffrage to all.

THE BALDWIN RANCH TRIP.

The only way to see its famous stables, horses, winery, orange groves and magnificent grounds is to go by the Southern Pacific, whose trains are met at Arcadia by carriages belonging to the property, whose employés will explain the features of interest. A nominal charge of $1 is made for drive and lunch. Ten-day round trip, 65 cents; Sunday round trip, 45 cents. See Southern Pacific time-table this paper.

BIRTH RECORD.

NELSON—On February 9, to the wife of J. C. Nelson, a son, at No. 302 East Main street.

DEATH RECORD.

BANDINI—At Oceanside, February 9, 1896, Juan de la Cruz Bandini, aged 53 years. Funeral from Cathedral Wednesday at 9:30 a.m., February 12, 1896.

DOUILLARD—In this city, February 8, 1896, Mamie Frances Douillard, aged 13 years. (San Francisco and Stockton papers please copy.)

MOURNING hats and bonnets rented. No charge to customers. Zobel's, 219 S. Spring.

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C. W. CHASE, LAWYER AND CONVEYANCER. Room 103, PHILLIPS BLOCK.

C. F. CRONIN, LAW OFFICES, 13-14 BANK building, First and Main. Advice free.

AUCTION

Of elegant furniture of six-room at No. 934 South Flower street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, Thursday, February 13, at 10 a.m., consisting in part of elegant sofas, easy chairs and rockers, upholstered in silk tapestries, 2 handsome onyx and brass piano lamps; also handsome bouquet lamp; brass enameled bedsteads, and carved oak bed-room suites; Turkish couch, 1 ladies' white enameled dressing case, curled hair mattresses, expensive oak center tables, silk screens, hall hat tree, carved oak sideboard, extension table and dining chairs, china dinner service, cut glassware, handsome Troquette carpets, folding bed, handsome lace curtains, rugs, fine new gas range and kitchen furniture, etc.

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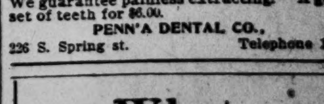

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The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXX. FIFTEENTH YEAR.

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Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—Queena.

FILES OF THE TIMES.

Nearly complete files of the Los Angeles Daily Times for seven years back have recently been collected and arranged for the convenience of the public. Subscription Department, basement of the Times Building, entrance No. 239 First street.

THREE CENTS.

All persons have a right to purchase the week-day issues of The Times at the counter or of news agents and newsboys for 3 cents per copy. The Sunday Times is 5 cents.

HELP FOR THE ARMENIANS.

The Times will receive, turn over, account for, and publish a list of all moneys that may be contributed through it for the relief of the suffering Armenians.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Mr. Matthew Arnold has stated his conception of English public policy in words that Americans, and the whole civilized world for that matter, will accept as true. He says that "the worst of the English is that on foreign politics they search so very much more for what they like and wish to be true than for what *is* true." The truth in the case is that, in England the masses have very little knowledge of the real state of public opinion in the vast outer portions of that great empire, for the English press at large voices only the sentiments of political leaders, and whatever they deem that it is desirable to have suppressed is carefully guarded from publicity. To this fact may be largely charged the attitude of the British public toward America in the Venezuela matter.

The Review of Reviews in a dispassionate review of the situation, and of modern journalism in London, says that "the London Chronicle has cut loose from the old tradition, and its recent influence upon English opinion and upon the course of affairs has been most extraordinary. The Westminster Gazette, an afternoon London paper, which, like the Chronicle, represents the radical wing of Liberalism, belongs to this same school of independent and sincere journalism. The inestimable service which the Chronicle in its large sphere as a great daily paper, and Mr. Labouchere's Truth, in its more restricted weekly field, have rendered in these past weeks, has been that of setting before the English people some of those plain facts in the Venezuela case which almost all other English newspapers have succeeded so remarkably in avoiding. It is now evident that the English public mind is bent upon some prompt and reasonable settlement of the Venezuela question—a settlement which shall recognize the fact that the United States has all along been right in so far as it has desired and requested investigation and arbitration. The Chronicle sent to Washington a member of its editorial staff, Mr. Henry Norman, and this intelligent and fair-minded journalist speedily informed himself concerning the real situation. His dispatches to the Chronicle had an amazing effect upon English public opinion. There is no public in the world, except the American public, that is so absolutely right minded as the British public, and the whole Venezuela trouble has grown out of the circumstance that the real facts have, until within the past few weeks, failed to reach the English newspaper readers."

Accepting this statement of the case, Americans can readily overlook much that has been displeasing to them in the attitude of the English public toward us, and lay the blame at the door of those political leaders, who for self-seeking purposes, have sought to mislead the public mind through the suppression of the truth.

The attitude of the two great English-speaking nations should be that of friendliness, for they have much in common. We can glory, no less than the Briton, in all that is great and grand in English history previous to our separation from the Mother Country, for that early history is our heritage as much as Great Britain's. We are of the same stock, the same blood, and to us as rightfully belong those early traditions that lend luster to the English name.

Standing shoulder to shoulder upon all great moral questions, in matters of justice and equity in political affairs, we could control the world and shape the policy of Christendom. To such end should our efforts be directed, and with such large aims always prominently in view, the jealousies and petty animosities which at different times have been manifested, would speedily die out, and England and America could work together for the emancipation of the world from the tyranny of despotism and the manacles of superstition.

WRITE TO THEM.

It is hardly necessary to say that to the people of Los Angeles city and county in particular, and to those of Southern California in general, the most important public question now pending before Congress is the harbor question. The building of a safe and suitable harbor on our coast, easily accessible from this city, is essential to the proper and unhampered development, not only of Los Angeles, but of the vast and rich interior country which is tributary thereto. The advantages of San Pedro as the most eligible site for this harbor, have so often been set forth in these columns that to repeat the arguments at this time is unnecessary. But every citizen who has at heart the welfare of Los Angeles and of Southern California should be willing to do whatever lies within his power to aid the San Pedro harbor project.

One of the ways in which the cause may be benefited is in the bringing of personal influence to bear upon Senators and Representatives. Many persons who are now residents of Los Angeles or of Southern California have personal acquaintanceship with Senators or members of the House. It is an easy matter for such persons to write to those of their acquaintance in either house, urging upon them the great importance of the proposed improvement to this section. Letters of this kind will be particularly effective if addressed to members of the Senate Committee on Commerce or of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors. In the hands of these committees will rest the fate of the harbor bill, and it is especially desirable that each and every member of the committees shall be made to realize the importance of the measure, and the desirability of favorable action.

Let every person, therefore, who is acquainted with Senators or Representatives, write personal letters to those of his acquaintance, urging this matter upon their attention, and emphasizing the importance of action at the present session. The members of the Senate Committee on Commerce and of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors are named below:

Senate Committee on Commerce—Senators Frye of Maine (chairman;) Jones of Nevada, Quay of Pennsylvania, McMillan of Michigan, Squire of Washington, Elkins of West Virginia, Nelson of Minnesota, McBride of Oregon—Republicans; Senators Vest of Missouri, Gorman of Maryland, Murphy of New York, Berry of Arkansas, Pasco of Florida, Caffery of Louisiana—Democrats.

House Committee on Rivers and Harbors—Messrs. Hooker of New York (chairman;) Herman of Oregon, Stephenson of Michigan, Reyburn of Pennsylvania, Cooper of Wisconsin, Burton of Ohio, Barrett of Massachusetts, Reeves of Illinois, Towne of Minnesota, Dovener of West Virginia, Clark of Missouri and Walker of Virginia—Republicans; Messrs. Catchings of Mississippi, Lester of Georgia, Clark of Alabama, McCulloch of Arkansas and Berry of Kentucky—Democrats.

The school savings banks system, which is quite common in Europe, is said to be in successful operation in several different States of the Union, some $58,000 standing to the credit of 9700 pupils. The system undoubtedly has many features to commend it, and need not interfere to any serious extent with the legitimate work of the schools as now conducted. It is proposed to introduce the system into the Los Angeles public schools. Perhaps it will be well. The modern idea of a correct system of fundamental education appears to be to spread the work over as large an area as possible. Why not include money-saving in the interminable list of things suposed to be taught in the modern public school?

Replying to a recent criticism of his dress, Congressman Bailey of Texas rises up in his virtuous indignation and observes: "I have always held that society had no right, by its dictum, to regulate the style of a man's clothes. Ever since I could afford it, I have dressed just as I do today. I have worn the same black broadcloth suit, cut in the same style; the same style of broad shirt front and a white tie; the same kind of collar and broad black felt hat. I wear these clothes regardless of the day of the week or the hour or of society's dictation, because I believe they become me, and they please my wife. There is a rule of society which prescribes that a dress suit shall not be worn until after 6 o'clock in the evening. If I chose to wear a dress suit, I would feel free to put it on in the morning or evening, or at noon; just as the fancy dictated. It seems to me that the society rule which attempts to regulate a man's dress is autocratic. The rule of prescribing dress originated in the old customs of the court nobility. We are simply imitating these old aristocrats when we bar a person out of society because he does not dress in the fashion. If men showed more independence in the matter of dress, they would soon be able to break over the society restraints, and after that anybody could wear whatever he chose to, so long as he conformed to the law of the land and wore something. So far as I am concerned, I shall continue to wear whatever suits me and at the same time meets the approval of my wife."

Col. Isaac Trumbo, in the course of a strong article published in the Salt Lake Herald against the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, says:

"If the present funding bill is passed in a form acceptable to the railroads, then the people of the West will have fastened on them a domination that will destroy them and prevent the development of the country, and subject its resources to the toll that the railroad masters may feel disposed to impose. If we may judge to what extent this toll will be imposed, we have but to recall what has been done in the near as well as in the remote past. The disposition ever has been to extort. While there may be a change in the method of the extortion, in no wise will there be a change in the disposition to extort. The fruitgrowers of the great State of California have seen the employees of the railroad walk through their thriving orchards as the fruit approached maturity and value it and estimate what it would bring in the eastern markets. Then the close cost of gathering it and placing it on the cars has been figured. Then the difference between the cost of harvesting and the price the crops would bring in the market where it could be sold would be fixed as the cost of transportation. And the orchardist is compelled to submit to the extortion or see his fruit rot in the baskets or fall from the trees. The whole of the State of California is subjected to exactly this method of having the fruits of its toil estimated. Whatever profit there might be between the cost of production and the selling value of the product, the railroad with ready and relentless hand ever takes."

The Queen's "speech from the throne" was read in Parliament yesterday, pro forma. It contained the usual conventionalities, expressed in the usual platitudinous manner, and will have about as much bearing on the conduct of British governmental affairs as a proclamation from the Ahkound of Swat would have on the government of Terre del Fuego.

A Washington dispatch conveys the important intelligence that "Little Ruth Cleveland wishes her father was a policeman." Out of the mouths of babes we sometimes learn wisdom. If Grover were a policeman he would not be President.

Now that a patent on bloomers has been issued, perhaps some freak will apply for a patent on the high theaterhat. If the use of the article could thus be restricted, by all means let the patent issue.

The United States Senate was once a dignified and conservative body, commanding the respect of the nation. It has degenerated into a rare assortment of freaks.

Altgeld is opposed to the third-term movement. This is the first real, sound argument that has been advanced in favor of a third term for Grover.

That $100,000,000 ought to tide the treasury over until the end of Cleveland's term of office. But will it?

One good result, at least, has flown from the proposition to censure Mr. Bayard. He is keeping still.

The fact that Tom Platt is engineering the Morton boom is not calculated to add to its popularity.

As this is leap-year, it properly rests with the ladies to buy the valentines.

ARRESTED AGAIN.

The Cowboy Preacher's Wife Once More in Custody.

Mrs. J. R. Rice, the cowboy preacher's better half, was arrested again yesterday evening for obstructing the sidewalk. She preached as usual to a crowd on Spring street. The sidewalk was kept clear by half a dozen bluecoats, who were taken off their regular beats to do duty at this point, but the street was blocked by a mass of humanity so that vehicles could scarcely pass.

Mrs. Rice's harangue was preceded by a short talk by Br'er Johnston, who held aloft a small American flag and under its folds again recounted the "brutal treatment" he had received at the hands of the police.

Mrs. Rice then mounted the tripod and delivered the sermon of the evening, prefacing her discourse with a mild tongue-lashing of the minions of the law and the newspapers. Her nasal twang was more pronounced, if possible, than usual, which goes to show that speaking bareheaded in the open air and being confined in chilly jails does not agree with her health.

At the close of the performance the preacheress stood on the sidewalk gossiping with some friends. Officer Dixon stepped up to her and said, "Madame, you will have to move on. My instructions are to keep this walk clear."

"I am moving on," she replied, at the same time walking a few steps. The officer walked to the end of his beat, and, returning, found that the obstreperous female was still there.

"Madame," the officer repeated, "you must move on, or I'll be compelled to place you under arrest."

"Arrest me, if you like," she said, giving him a defiant look.

"Then consider yourself under arrest," he replied, and waltzed her off to the station. A crowd followed, of course, but not so large a one as that of Sunday night. When the door of the station closed behind her, several anarchistic individuals in the crowd shouted "Down with the police!"

Mrs. Rice was not detained long, as $25 cash bail was speedily put up for her. Cowboy Rice, who usually lets his wife stand the brunt of the battle alone, did not appear on the scene. That worthy was off by his "lonely" somewhere having a good time. Rice, they say, is a high-liver and fond of worldly pleasures, which he can buy with the coin which his wife begs at her so-called religious meetings.

DID NOT ADVERTISE.

SAD FATE OF AN EASTERN RESTAURANT MAN.

A "Cafetaire" Scheme that Resulted in Dire Disaster to the Proprietor—How the Public Failed to "Catch On."

"Cafetaire" painted in graceful curves and glowing colors, a single word standing alone in an expanse of plate-glass, before a big storeroom on Broadway near Second street, is all that now remains of an ambitious man's effort to teach the natives of this city the latest thing in gastronomical lines.

Persons who pass the handsome new building on Broadway and Second streets cannot fail to notice the peculiar word, as in picturesque colors it fairly flaunts itself before the eyes of pedestrians, who chance to have business in the neighborhood. But behind the gorgeous sign, which is suggestive of a background rich in appropriate furnishings, dainty tapestries, exquisitely carved tables, soft sheeny lights, bon-bons, delicacies, and the rest of the accompaniments of a gilded, glorious sign on the front window, is naught but desolation, dust, cobwebs, emptiness, bare walls, and to crown all, a placard on the window bearing the suggestive words

TO LET.

A story with a number of interesting features varying from the humorous to the pathetic, is connected with the golden-ruby sign displaying the mystic word "Cafetaire," and the big, blank storeroom behind the sign.

In the remote East, that is to say, in such centers of culture as Chicago, Duluth and Kalamazoo, the enterprising persons who cater to the appetites of their fellowmen (for a consideration) have recently evolved a new method of transferring eatables from the kitchen to their patrons' stomachs.

Men who eat elsewhere than in the bosoms of their families, are familiar with the common, ordinary, every-day method, by which in hotels and restaurants the succulent hash of commerce is conveyed from the mysterious source of its birth to the hungry victims of its seductive and savory proportions.

That method is simply the seating of oneself at a table, waiting the appearance of the male, or perchance female, waiter, who, in more or less dulcet tones, murmurs for your guidance in selecting eatables for a contemplated meal, a string of nouns resembling a mosaic like this: "Rossbeefrosporkrosmuttoncorned beefncabbageporknbeansfriedliver nonions ham n eggs chopssteaksncutletsvallkinds!"

Competent observers and students of psychological phenomena have said that the mental effort required to decipher and interpret this volley of information from a merciless waiter or waitress has been responsible for much of the insanity, heart failure, appendicitis, and other diseases of a complex nature that have been the bane of so many great and good Americans of the past.

Be that as it may, certain eastern caterers determined to dispense with this time-honored method of obtaining a customer's order, and accordingly formed a new "school" of eating and labelled the institutions where the new method was to be practiced "Cafetaires."

This was the method. Into a room, sumptuously fitted up, with eatables of every sort and description placed in such position as to be easily accessible, came the would-be diner or luncher. No waiter, with strident voice and trisyllabic words, afflicted the place with his presence, but all was quiet, peaceful and silent save for the gentle crunching of toothsome dainties by the patrons of the place.

If a man desired a cup of fragrant Mocha, or delicately-scented Oolong, he simply helped himself to the desired article. If he fancied a ham sandwich, or a plate of hot rolls or a section of pie, or a slab of gingerbread, he hied himself to the shelf or counter where these refreshments were located, and dished up any quantity he desired.

The scheme worked like a charm. Men, weary of the old-time régime, flocked to the "Cafetaires," and feasted upon the fat of the land at a moderate expense, the beauty of the scheme being further found in the fact that each guest was put upon his honor to pay at the door for the exact amount of victuals consumed in the shop. Absentminded men declared that since visiting the "Cafetaire" their finances immediately "braced up" and restaurant bills no longer dogged the steps of the business man, who formerly found them his main thorn in the flesh.

Such was the popularity of the "Cafetaire" idea that the field in the East became overcrowded and profits fell off accordingly. It was therefore natural for would-be "Cafetaire" men to canvass for new fields where the novelty of the scheme would take like measles in a kindergarten. Horace Greeley's famous advice was remembered, and one Mr. Russ of Chicago decided to heed the same, and accordingly bought his ticket for the metropolis of Southern California, arriving in Los Angeles some time during the month of December, 1895.

The beauties of the Angel City pleased Mr. Russ, and the lively, hustling gait of the pedestrians who thronged the streets impressed him with the belief that here was to be had a splendid field for the operation of the latest—the very latest, in the eating-house line.

A "Cafetaire" should be started. That which had won the hearts of the Windy City people could not fail of fascinating the denizens of Los Angeles, so thought Mr. Russ. To think was to act with Mr. Russ. At once he found a suitable location for the "Cafetaire" on Broadway, just south of Second street. Work was commenced on the interior of the building and shortly it was made to take the shape of a sure-enough "Cafetaire." A sign painter was engaged and across the big plate-glass window was spread, in all the colors of the rainbow, the magic word, "Cafetaire." Bonbons, cakes and sweet meats were spread in tempting profusion in the window, and when the preparatory work was complete, the doors were opened, and the proprietor waited expectantly for the crowds of hungry citizens, that tired of the ancient method of feeding, would, no doubt, flock to the new institution, and there find relief from the objectionable features that are a part of restaurants, as the unfortunate single man knows them.

The crowds came, according to expectation, but they lingered at the doors of the "Cafetaire," peering inside, at the strange furniture and unwonted apparatus that was evidently intended for eating purposes, but which had no visible directions for its use in that line.

The query of the crowd was, "What is a 'Cafetaire?'" None seemed to know, and the query remained unanswered, only a few hardy souls venturing inside the "Cafetaire" to learn the nature of the thing and ascertain whether or no the intentions of the proprietor were honorable.

The paucity of patrons surprised and grieved Mr. Russ. Perhaps the first day was not a correct indication of the favor his "Cafetaire" was to find. Certainly men that eat, and who does not, would not hesitate to avail themselves of the benefits of the institution which he had founded at fabulous expense. But the crowds came not, even with the second and third days.

Then certain shrewd and knowing advertising solicitors waited upon Mr. Russ, and assured him that the public was only waiting to be apprised of the nature of his "Cafetaire" to patronize it in paying quantities. They showed him that utter ignorance of the new method of eating was all that kept the hungry Angelenos from his tables. This ignorance they guaranteed to dispel with a small "ad" in their respective journals. Would Mr. Russ like to place such an "ad" with them? Mr. Russ laughed the proposition to scorn.

"Cafetaires" were not advertised in Chicago. Why should they be in Los Angeles? Besides, "ads." cost money, and a goodly amount of that article had been spent in fitting up the "Cafetaire." No, Mr. Russ did not care to advertise, and the solicitors went their way, with pity and sorrow in their hearts for the guileless man who thus rashly tempted Providence by declining their assistance.

The passage of the days discovered the "Cafetaire" to be a losing investment of the worst sort. Crowds continued to gather before the place, but none went inside. They admired the beautiful sign, speculated as to the meaning of the strange word, "Cafetaire," and then wended their way to a hash-house or waffle foundry in the next block, and swore at the necessity that compelled their attendance at such places, ignorant of the fact that they had passed by the latest and most approved sort of eating-house.

Two weeks passed, and then the proprietor of the place with the gorgeous sign decided that for some unexplainable reason "Cafetaires" could not be made to succeed in Los Angeles. No amount of persuasion convinced Mr. Russ that advertising would do the business for him. He determined to sell out and emigrate. This he did, after selling the "Cafetaire" fixtures at a fearful sacrifice, and disposing of a residence which he had purchased upon his arrival in Los Angeles.

Mr. Russ has returned to Chicago, where other "Cafetaire" men will be warned against investing coin of the realm in restaurant enterprises in the West.

Meanwhile, the spacious storeroom for which Mr. Russ paid several months' rent in advance, is empty, and any one desiring a "Cafetaire" sign of elegant make, can obtain the same by peeling it off the plate glass. At present it serves no purpose, but to furnish a point to the illustration of how business can be run (into the ground) without the aid of advertising.

ROUND THE WORLD.

A Young German's Pedestrian Feat Well Started.

Grimy and sunburned, footsore and weary, Fritz Meyer came into Los Angeles last evening from the East, after having walked all the way from Germany, barring only the intervening section of the world that is too wet for modern pedestrianism. Fritz is not the first man to walk into this city, but, unlike some others who were before him, he did not do it of necessity.

Fritz is no hobo, and is not even playing the time-worn game of beating his way on a wager. He started from Berlin June 1, 1895, with a determination to go around the world, walking on terra firma and working on the oceans. When he left Germany's capital he also left his own, going thence penniless. He had a side partner, Max Wiesner, who accompanied him as far as Yuma, at which point he gave up, disgusted with the undertaking. Fritz came on alone across the desert.

Berliners can go a long time without drinking water, and this fact, together with favoring unusual coolness of the weather, helped him across the desert in pretty good condition. The redness of his face, as seen last evening, was partly owing to the sunshine of the desert, and partly to the refreshment he found at the Los Angeles oasis.

Fritz is an educated German and a newspaper man, speaking good English and possessing wits that will keep him out of trouble. He says he pays his way as he goes, out of proceeds derived from writing letters to German publications. He says he also earns occasional dollars by singing. He carries with him some books decorated with impressions from the dating stamps of railroad station agents along his route from New York to this city, and numerous autographs of public functionaries and section bosses, who testify that he went by their respective locations not faster than a walk. According to these duly-attested stamped dates he left New York August 16, and New Orleans, November 1. The pedestrian has undertaken to make his circumnavigation of the globe in two years and fifty days—two years for the land trip and fifty days for water traveling.

He says he was only once molested by officers of the law, and that was at a little station in South Carolina, where he was rash enough to make a speech against prohibition. He learned then that a Berliner who speaks his honest convictions in Gov. Tillman's State takes his life in his hands. Fritz will linger hereabout for a few days, and then resume his march northward. If he dodges the Antelope Valley constables he will do better than a good many other foot passengers who have ventured too near the section that reaps great wealth of fees by catching hobos.

POLICE COURT.

A Motley Crew of Drunks Given Time to Sober Up.

A goodly array of drunks graced the Police Court dock yesterday afternoon, Officers Sawyer and Rico having distinguished themselves the previous night by making about half a dozen arrests, each for drunkenness. There were all told sixteen of these bibulous individuals and the fines ranged from $3 to $10, or the corresponding number of days' imprisonment, as suited the size of the jag and the conduct of the intoxicated culprit.

Joe Miller was fined $5 for disturbing the peace, George Abbot, the scalawag who cut Miller in the cheek, neck and coat with a sharp knife, was given a thirty-days' sentence.

Henry Stadthagen was arraigned on the charge of selling impure milk. His hearing went over till tomorrow.

George Mitchell, convicted of disturbing the peace, was fined $15 by Justice Morrison. He appealed the case.

The Louisa Smeets case was reset for February 27.

The George Gilmore battery case was reset for February 14.

R. Dunkelberger, charged with battery, had his hearing set for today.

Justice Owens took the case of Gilardo Ramos, charged with disturbing the peace, under advisement.

Dominguez Harrigan, a youth who jumped on and off moving cars, was given a twenty-day floater. The same penalty was inflicted on the six tough "kids" who made night hideous in front of the Orpheum Theater.

The charge of petty larceny against S. Williams, the man who took some gunny sacks which did not belong to him, was dismissed.

Unknown Murderers.

Coroner Campbell held an inquest yesterday over the remains of the Chinaman who was killed at Vernon Sunday evening by highwaymen. The verdict of the jury was death by violence at the hands of persons unknown to the jury. No clew to the murderers has yet been obtained.

A Small Blaze.

A small blaze occurred at midnight in a laundry owned by Adolph Foyen, at No. 269 South Main street. The fire was soon extinguished, the damage not amounting to over $50.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Future Weather.

EL MONTE, Feb. 10, 1896.—(To the Editor of The Times:) Occasionally parties living outside of the semitropics reject this theory on the ground that it is unreliable. Observations during over twenty-five years in this county satisfactorily show that the quarterings of the moon, or lunations, are reliable for most of the time for rain forecasts, due consideration being observed for preventive and defeating causes. Great uncertainty is due to electro-planetary influence, and especially to that of Jupiter. Its effect is intensified and may be prolonged when the major-equinoxes of Saturn and Jupiter (as in 1895) fall in the same year.

Under the Herschell rule rains were due in 1895 about the middle, also in the last of October; the same in November and December, and three or four in January, 1896. The results were fogs and light rains. The rainfall for October was: 18th to 20th, .24; 29th, 1.00; total, 1.24; November 29, .40; December 15, .20; 20th, .50; total for December, .70; January, 1896, 16 to 19, 1.00; 20 to25, .40; 27 to 29, 1.50; total for January, 2.90; total for the season, 5.24.

Excessive heats here and heavy storms in the Northern and Eastern States, which had originated on this Coast and gone there, was the rule in the above-named months. The heavy and severely cold storms that were followed and represented here by a season of cold more prolonged and intense than I can recall in a California residence of nearly fifty years.

The average rainfall in El Monte is 17 inches. The rainfall for the season and to February 1 was 5.24 inches, as above mentioned. About twelve inches more will make the average. Planetary influence and blowing of winds prevented the rainstorms due here in the beginning of the season. As February at the North and East is their coldest month, the storms due here in this month may be prevented by dispersing winds. Except for the above we are liable to have rains as follows: February, three rains or rainy periods, beginning about 11th, 19th and 26th; March, about 4th, 12th and 20th. A southwester may start in the last of the month and run into April.

As the weather at the North and East almost invariably relaxes at the beginning of this month, it is reasonable to expect much rain in March.

April, perhaps, a southwester to begin about the 10th. Two or three light rains to begin about and between the 18th and May.

Weather goes a good deal by habit. The first storms in the commencement of the season in the times of starting, etc., are indicators of the storms to follow through that season. Thus all the storms this season have started at El Monte about two days before the lunations. Therefore the storms liable to occur as above stated are made to start two days before the rule. GEORGE H. PECK.

TIMELY TRAMP TOPICS.

(Los Alamos Central:) The man who never works is the man who always complains at others for being so shiftless and lazy.

(Pasadena Star:) A tramp in the Orange-county jail is reported to have gone into spasms over being washed by his fellow-prisoners. He was heartily opposed to water for interior or exterior application. This fact suggests the institution of a bath-room in our City Jail as an adjunct to the stone-yard provided for hobos. The two remedies of soap and stone-breaking would be the most efficient punishment for vagrancy that could be devised. "Soup, soap and salvation" may answer as a formula in lack of a better, but to be perfect it should include work. "Soup, soap and the stone-pile" preserves the alliterative properties and meets the needs of the fraternity.

(Santa Barbara Press:) There is a growing disposition in many of the States to utilize tramps for road building. The results of the experiment, wherever it is tried, are improved highways and fewer vagrants. The plan is an excellent one. Tramps live at the expense of others. They are the leisure class and are supported in idleness by a peculiar form of taxation imposed upon more industrious people. These taxes are levied upon farmers who feed vagabonds, and city folk who are stopped daily on the streets for the price of food or lodging. Legitimate taxes, however, are about all most persons feel able to pay, and there should be a way found to end these semi-compulsory contributions. No better method has been yet tried than to set these lusty professional beggars to work on the highways. A general adoption of this method would mean good roads or no tramps, and either result would be an unmixed blessing to the entire country.

(Long Beach Eye:) Three-fourths of the difficulties and miseries of men come from the fact that most want wealth without earning it, fame without deserving it, popularity without temperance, respect without virtue, and happiness without holiness. The man who wants the best things, and who is willing to pay just what they are worth, by honest effort and hard denial, will have no difficulty in getting what he wants at last. It is the men who want goods on credit that are snubbed and disappointed and overwhelmed in the end. Happiness cannot be bought by the bottle, nor caught up with by the excursion train, nor put on with any robe or jewels, nor eaten at any feast. It does not exist in any exhilaration, excitement or ownership, but comes from the use of the faculties of body and mind.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On February 9 in the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints Apollonia, Nicephorus, Attracta, Thelian, Ansbert, Erhard.

BIRTHS.

1710—Louis XV. of France.
1757—C. F. Volney.
1773—William Henry Harrison.
1819—Canon Gregory.
1838—Sir Evelyn Wood.

DEATHS.

1450—Agnes Sorel.
1555—Bishop Hooper.
1555—Dr. Rowland Taylor.
1773—Dr. John Gregory.
1779—Dr. William Boyce.
1782—Benjamin Martin.
1876—Hon. Reverdy Johnson.
1878—Marie Arme, Nicolet, Can.
1883—William E. Dodge, New York.
1884—Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, South Africa.
1886—Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Governor's Island, N. Y.
1886—Gen. W. R. Rowley, Chicago.
1892—Sir James Caird.
1894—Robert M. Ballantyne.
1895—Prof. James R. Boise, Chicago University.

OTHER EVENTS.

1814—George W. Campbell became Secretary of War.
1837—Battle of Camp Monroe.
1861—Jefferson Davis chosen President by the Confederate States.
1863—Commissary general of subsistence first appointed, with rank of brigadier-general.
1864—Col. T. E. Rose and Col. Streight, with 100 Union soldiers, escape from Libby prison at Richmond, Va.
1865—Gen. Lee appointed commander-in-chief of the Confederate army.
1865—Gen. Schofield appointed to command Department of North Carolina.
1867—Congress admits Nebraska as a State over the President's veto.
1867—Balize at S. W. Pass Mississippi River destroyed by fire.
1868—Fenian attempt at Cork to rescue Capt. Mackay.
1869—Passage by the Senate of the Fifteenth Amendment Bill.
1870—Congress authorizes the Secretary of War to establish a weather bureau.
1871—Act for a Commission of Fish and Fisheries; S. F. Baird appointed.
1878—Great opposition in Pittsburgh to proposed tariff changes.
1878—Epirus insurgents proclaim a union with Greece.
1881—Garfield and Arthur declared elected.
1885—Preparations in London to reinforce the Soudan army.
1886—Re-election of Sir William Vernon Harcourt.
1887—The late Senator Logan eulogized in the United States Senate.
1887—Dynamite explosion in Grand Operahouse, San Francisco.
1888—Mercury frozen in Montevideo, Minn.
1889—The Department of Agriculture created.
1891—Strike involving 10,000 miners begun in Connelsville, Pa.
1891—New ministry formed in Italy, with Marquis dé Rudini as Premier.
1892—Senate Finance Committee report against three free silver coinage bills.
1893—Count de Lesseps and son found guilty of swindling in Panama Canal.
1895—House passed a bill for the laying of a cable to Hawaii by government.
1895—Union Depot and hotel burned at St. Joseph, Mo.; loss, $275,000.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On February 10 in the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints Soteris, Scholastica, Erlulph. William.

BIRTHS.

1670—William Congreve.
1685—Aaron Hill.
1706—Dr. Benjamin Hoadly.
1775—James Smith.
1791—Rev. Dr. Henry H. Milman

DEATHS.

1686—William Dugdale.
1689—Isaac Vossius.
1747—Thomas Chubb.
1755—Montesquieu.
1783—Dr. James Mares.
1852—Samuel Prout.
1868—Prof. John F. Richardson.
1868—Sir David Brewster, London.
1883—Hon. Marshall Jewell of Connecticut.
1885—Samuel S. Cortney, New York.
1885—R. M. Shoemaker, Cincinnati.
1887—Charles W. Fitzgerald, Duke of Leinster.
1887—Mrs. Henry Wood, English novelist.
1889—Ralph Chandler, U.S.N., in Hong-Kong.
1893—Henry C. de Mille.
1894—Maxime du Camp, Paris.

OTHER EVENTS.

1813—Electoral vote counted in the Senate Chamber.
1814—Richard Rush became Attorney-General.
1840—Queen Victoria married.
1855—Act approved securing citizenship to children of citizens in foreign countries.
1868—United States Senator James Guthrie, of Kentucky, resigns.
1869—Objection to counting the votes of Georgia made in the House.
1869—Dr. Mudd, the alleged assassination conspirator pardoned.
1872—Reform charter introduced into the New York Legislature.
1874—Invasion of Bilbao by the Carlists.
1884—Eruption of Mt. Etna, Sicily.
1885—Gen. Earle killed while leading a charge near Berti.
1885—Martial law proclaimed in Panama.
1887—Floating ice in Hudson River sinks steamer with $140,000 cargo.
1887—Cyclones prevailing in Ohio; $100,000 damage.
1888—J. A. Benson, charged with land frauds, extradited from Denmark by United States.
1889—Legislatures of Western States investigate dressed-beef trust.
1890—President Harrison signs the proclamation opening the Sioux reservation.
1890—J. Fenner Lee of Maryland appointed Secretary of Legation at Rio.
1890—Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia appointed Minister to Russia.
1890—J. P. Briscoe appointed Chief Judge of the Southern Maryland District.
1890—Gentiles at Salt Lake City for the first time get control of office.
1892—France, Italy and Sweden chosen as Bering Sea arbitrators.
1895—State Printing House burned at Harrisburg, Pa.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY.

A Daily Resume of Events for Your Scrap Book.

On February 11 in the years named occurred the following important events in the world's history:

HOLIDAYS.

Saints Saturninus, Dativus, Severinus, Theodora, Caedmon.

BIRTHS.

1516—Mary, Queen of England.
1657—Bernard de Fontenelle.
1847—Thomas A. Edison.

DEATHS.

641—Emperor Heraclius.
1502—Elizabeth Plantaganet of York.
1763—William Shenstone.
1847—Macvey Napier, editor of Encyclopedia Britannica.
1878—Gideon Wells.
1884—Thomas Chenery, editor of London Times.
1885—Bliss M. Davis, St. Johnsbury.
1885—Cardinal McCabe, Dublin.
1887—E. R. Duval, French politician.
1889—Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Washington.
1893—W. H. C. Bartlett, scientist.
1895—Judge Charles E. A. Gayarre, New Orleans.

OTHER EVENTS.

1765—King George III. receives Peruquier's petition.
1815—Treaty of peace reached New York in the sloop-of-war Favorite.
1817—Congress authorized additional regiments for the regular army.
1855—Ras Ali deposed by his son-in-law Theodore, who is crowned as "Negus."
1856—President Pierce warns all persons against unlawful combination in Kansas.
1862—Elizabeth City, N. C., occupied by national troops.
1869—Steamboat Nellie Stevens burned on Red River; sixty-three lives lost.
1869—Nolle prosequi entered in case of Jefferson Davis at Richmond.
1873—Abdication of Amadeus, King of Spain; a republic proclaimed.
1878—Ship British America and a brig, Currie Winslow, collide off Sandy Hook.
1885—Turkish newspapers prohibited publishing news from Soudan.
1887—Completion of the Mackey-Bennett cable between New York and San Francisco.
1887—Veto of the Dependent Pension Bill.
1889—Bill creating the Department of Agriculture approved.
1889—A constitution for the empire of Japan proclaimed.
1889—Baltimore and Sparrow's Point Railroad opened.
1891—Port Oxford, Or., selected as site for dry dock on Pacific Coast.
1892—United States millers contribute 4,500,000 pounds of flour to Russian peasants.
1892—Heavy snowstorm prostrates all wires; Boston in darkness.
1895—French Line steamship La Gascogne, eight days overdue from broken machinery, reaches New York.

CHARACTERISTIC.

A doctor's wit must always be
A rather acid sort,
For he would naturally make
A chemical retort.
—(New York Recorder.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETINS.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Feb. 11.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.00; at 5 p.m., 29.96. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 46 deg. and 56 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 96; 5 p.m., 77. Wind, 5 a.m., north, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., southwest, velocity 5 miles. Maximum temperature, 64 deg.; minimum temperature, 42 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., cloudy; 5 p.m., clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 11. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.
Los Angeles, clear	29.96	56
San Diego, clear	29.96	56
San Luis Obispo, clear	30.04	58
Fresno, clear	30.02	58
San Francisco, clear	30.10	56
Eureka, clear	30.28	48
Portland, cloudy	30.22	42

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The Pomona Beacon says that everyone at Chino does some farming. The land owners raise beets, the young men raise caine, the Oxnards raise thunder and the boys sow wild oats.

The public schools are being accorded a vacation at this time, and the festive "kid" is making himself heard, seen and felt in this, his gladsome hour of relief from scholastic toils and troubles.

There is talk of building a family hotel in Pasadena, on the breezy heights overlooking the Arroyo Seco. The projected hostelry will be a vision of wide corridors and graceful arches and fountain-cooled patios, all in the picturesque and appropriate Moorish style.

The epidemic of measles is said to be on the decrease in Los Angeles and the afflicted may rejoice at the news, while those who have thus far escaped the malady are entitled to raise paeans of praise at their deliverance. Measles, though supposed to be a malady for infants, is a disease not to be sneezed at by even the "grown ups."

It sometimes happens that a second advertisement for bids, when the first proposals received are unsatisfactory, fails to bring about the desired reduction in the proposals. Property owners will be inclined to "kick" at the idea of now paying, for the paving of Main street, a much greater amount than would have been charged them under a former proposal to do the work.

A Brooklyn man writes to find out if "a speaking only English person can get about in Los Angeles without the aid of an interpreter." Judging from the style of the Brooklyn man's letter, it would take an unusually skillful interpreter to render his remarks clear to the average English-speaking person in any part of the continent.

The first of the series of letters descriptive of Southern California, which the Publicity Committee of the fiesta is sending out, has just made its appearance in a large number of the most influential newspapers of the country. The second will appear about March 14. The series will be published in every city of considerable size in the Union.

Evidently our naval officers need more practice in shore drills. One of the officers in charge of a part of the battalion of sailors while going through the open-order drill ashore at San Diego recently was observed standing in the rear of his men intently studying a tactics book and apparently finding out what to do next. A number of officers complain that the government does not provide field drills enough to keep the officers and men in good practice. This should not be so.

A Southern California rancher had an experience with the much-advertised lady bug, the insect which is credited with being a scale destroyer on a large scale, such as is discouraging to him, although this experience may not be general throughout this section. This rancher has released 600 bugs on his property, and scarcely a trace of the creatures is now to be found. The scale survives. The rancher believes in the adage that "the good die young."

It is evident that the time has arrived to draw the line in the obstructing of the public thoroughfare by street preaching fanatics and fakirs, some of whom are honest but misguided, while others are simply money-making frauds. The disturbance of Sunday night will doubtless lead the Council to place restrictions on such street assemblages, in accordance with the request of merchants, who suffer much inconvenience from these gatherings. The fact that a man may talk, or shout, or sing about religion does not absolve him from obedience to the law regarding obstruction of sidewalks. There are plenty of vacant lots that may be hired cheap, if the performers are unable or unwilling to hire a hall.

The Pomona Orange Growers' Exchange has a letter of importance to every fruit-growing section of Southern California. It is from the largest wholesale fruit concern in New York city. The firm writes that the superior quality of the California navel oranges, received in the East a year ago, made a reputation for Southern California that no other oranges could hope to gain; but that the half-green and sour fruit sent there before the holiday season, and then the many carloads of frosted and juiceless oranges received from Riverside in January, has done all California oranges an injury that may not be repaired in a year or two. The firm says that no orange growers in the Union ever had so favorable a market for their product as the Southern Californians had until they themselves deliberately tried to gull the easterners by selling fruit unfit for human consumption.

Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday's donations were: Washington navel oranges and Lisbon lemons, contributed by W. B. Martin, San Fernando; oranges and lemons, Orange County Chamber of Commerce, and flowers from Mrs. Longstreet of Boyle Heights.

WE LOVE
To show samples of our engraving and embossing. Prices are right, work correct and delivery prompt. The Webb-Edwards-Peckham Co., No. 233 South Spring street.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

The home of Rev. and Mrs. Fowler on South Bunker Hill avenue was the scene of an informal "at home" yesterday afternoon and evening. A host of friends of the popular pastor and his wife assembled to partake of their hospitality. The house was prettily decorated, mases of violets and geraniums filling the rooms with their fragrance, while clusters of calla lilies in antique vases were seen on either side. During the evening dainty refreshments were served by Misses Edith Day, Gracie Whitsell, Kate and Mary Fowler.

Among those present were: Rev. and Mrs. Colmery, Mmes. Hays, Estes, Dunlop, Tompkins, Judge Earl, Monleaux, Higgins, Knapp, Rivers, Carpenter, Knepper, C. E. Day, A. N. McBurney W. B. Mayles, McArthur, Stafford, Henderson, Marquis and Auer, Misses Chambers, Taylor, Mathews, Field, McArthur, Stafford, Bidwell, Hanley, Jessie Marquis, Bardue and Brobst, Mr. and Mrs. Field, Dr. Harris, Messrs. Newkirk, Hayes, McBurney, Day, Worden, Mulholland, Goodman and Bidwell.

ALTAR GUILD RECEPTION.

The young ladies of the Altar Guild of St. John's Episcopal Church gave a reception and afternoon tea yesterday to the ladies of the congregation. The affair, which was most delightful in every particular, was held from 2:30 to 5:30 at the residence of the pastor, Rev. B. W. R. Tayler, on West Jefferson street. The numerous guests were received most charmingly by Misses Lani Folsom, Basset, Maud Grier and Laura Pooley of the Altar Guild. Daylight was excluded and huge parlor lamps shaded in white and green shed a soft radiance on the scene. The large reception rooms were adorned most artistically and with pleasing effect. Graceful sprays of smilax and ivy draped the doorways and pictures, and hung in festoons on the walls. The mantel was laden with a profusion of geraniums, while dainty bouquets of tea roses graced the pianoforte. Huge clusters of lilies in Japanese vases were seen at either corner. The dining-room was arranged in a most pleasing manner. There was a profusion of violets in cut-glass bowls, and the snowy damask was garlanded at either side with smilax. White candles in brass candelabra with crystal pendants shed a soft light over the festal board. Dainty refreshments were served by Misses Boles, Weston, Dryden and Winnie Bleeker. Miss Hurst presided most charmingly at the chocolate table, while Miss Houghton dispensed the "cup that cheers but does not inebriate." Social chat enlivened the flying hours, which passed like magic. The many handsome costumes of the ladies added an air of brightness to the scene. Altogether, the afternoon was one of the most delightful affairs of the season. Among those present were: Rev. and Mrs. B. W. R. Tayler, Mmes. Knewing, Morgan, Bleeker, Nosworthy, Thorn, C. A. Smith, Dennis, Raze, Wolfskill, Robertson, Cowles, Robinson, Potter, Torrey McMillan, Jenkins, Strange, Allen, Ryland and McCullan, Misses McCullough, Braker, Bleeker, Dryden, Weston, Smith, Bartlett, Baker, Robson, Conway, McMillan, Pemston and Hurst.

LADY MACCABEE SURPRISED.

Last Friday afternoon a Lady Maccabee was most pleasantly surprised by about forty of her sisters of Banner Hive, No. 21. It being their social day, as the ladies were standing about the room, the gavel of the Lady Commander Stone called to order, and Lady Cutler, the installing officer of the hive, marched in carrying a bulky parcel, and asked that Lady Bean, retiring commander of the hive, be brought forward. The mistress-at-arms escorted Lady Bean to the front and Lady Cutler, in a brief but feeling speech, presented her with a beautiful silver water service. The recipient was so completely surprised that for a moment she was speechless, but she soon recovered sufficiently to make a graceful response. Ladies James and Smith had been especially active in getting up this testimonial of love and appreciation. After the presentation, refreshments were served and a time of social intercourse enjoyed by forty happy women. There were present Lady Commander Stone, Installing Officer F. D. Cutler, R. K. Lida Peck, F. R. Isabelle Harmon, Ladies Bean, Matton, James, Smith, Joy, Holland, Martin, McCoy, Kinch, Brown, Hancock, Schuster, Horne, Brown, and the Misses Brown, Hollenbeck, Trowbridge, Walker, Robinson, Fitzgerald, Ledbetter, Garber, Hutchinson, Perry, Russel and Brownfield.

NORMAL SCHOOL TALLY-HO.

A tally-ho party of eighth-grade pupils from the Normal School went out toward Eaton Cañon yesterday. Besides the people in the tally-ho three girls of the class went along on horseback. The class had a delightful outing, Mrs. Smith, the class teacher, was at the head of the expedition. Those present were: Misses Osgood, Elizabeth Mallory, Katherine Crary, Vora Pierce, Mabel Judd, Margaret Henderson, Elsa Lord, Margaret Cornwall and Adele Sentous and Messrs. Paul Van Trees, Harvey O'Malveny and Hugh Russel.

UNITY LEGION.

Last evening members of the Unity Legion entertained their friends in a rather unique manner, the affair being a "crazy social." The parlors of the church were crowded, many appearing in eccentric costume, the effect varying from the picturesque to the grotesque. The piquant costume of the ladies, of every hue and design, and the often remarkable garb of the men presented a scene of striking interest, as well as amusement. Among the "distinguished foreigners," as announced, were: Prof. Foleyo Parkerewski, Don Clarendo Van Wieski, Mme. Emo Bumillerino, Donna Bella Congarroo, Señoritas Alicia Boycero and Bella Smithyroo, and last, but not least, the child wonder, "Ragio Babio." During the evening, Miss Carrie Conger delighted the audience with a piano solo. The refreshments consisted of lemonade served from a dishpan in tin cup, and doughnuts from a wheelbarrow, served on prettily-decorated dustpans. The remainder of the evening was spent in general sociability.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

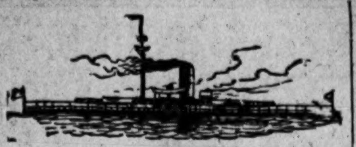
Mrs. H. J. Leland of Portland, Ore., is visiting friends at No. 416 South Hill street.

The young people of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church have planned a social to be given in the church parlors on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE W.C.T.U. CONVENTION.

Preparing for the Coming Meeting of Unions.

The quarterly executive meeting of the county W.C.T.U. was held at the Temperance Temple yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, the object being to prepare for the coming annual county convention. Invitations were received from both Pasadena and Azusa, but the choice of location will not be decided for some days yet. It is probable that the convention will be held early in April, though the time and place of meeting was referred to the Programme Committee, of which Mrs. Emma Cash, county president of the W.C.T.U., is the chairman. If possible a Demorest medal contest will be held during the convention. Mrs. Virginia Bannister, Mrs. Laura T. Carter, Mrs. Celia Noll and Mrs. Lucy S. Blanchard were appointed to serve on the Music Committee. Discussion as to plans and methods of presenting the different departments of temperance work were considered at length.


"MONTEREY,"
The "Albatross" and Flagship "PHILADELPHIA"
At CORONADO, the center of Gaiety, Grand Balls and Receptions, at
"Hotel del Coronado"
Largest and most elegant resort on the Pacific Coast. Rates $3 per day and up.
Coronado Agency, 129 N. Spring St.,
H. F. NORCROSS, Agt. Los Angeles.

New Waists.
Our stock of Wash Waists is now replete with all the brightest and best of the Spring Waist Fashions—far-sighted women will see the helpfulness of picking now.
New Wrappers.
Mourning style — black and white—black and gray—also a splendid line of Indigo Blue Wrappers.
Watch!
We are going to slaughter the price of skirts—Just wait a little before you buy.
THE PARISIAN CLOAK and SUIT CO.,
221 S. Spring St.

Wrappers of Style.
Lots of difference in Wrappers. Ours are made by experienced dressmakers. Skirts are all full four yards wide. The material is all of the best quality and the best style. Every Wrapper lined all through. No such Wrappers in dry goods stores. No such Wrapper prices—unless you "buy of the maker."
I. MAGNIN & CO.
237 S. Spring St.
Goods delivered free in Pasadena. Send for Catalogue.

PIPE SENT FREE
A WARRANTED French Briar Pipe, Hard Rubber Stem, equal to those usually retailed at 50 cents, will be sent free
FOR 24 COUPONS
OR,
FOR 2 COUPONS AND 24 CENTS.
You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag, and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of
Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco
Send coupons with name and address to
BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., DURHAM, N. C.
Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco and read the coupon which gives a list of other premiums, and how to get them.
2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

The Popular Store.
VILLE de PARIS
Pioneer Broadway Dry Goods House.
Potomac Block, 221-223 S. Broadway
"IF IT'S STYLISH WE HAVE IT."
After months of careful preparation we are enabled to make the most elaborate showing of high class
Dress Goods.....
Selected from the best European and American Markets
The Richest Colorings,
The Choicest Weaves,
The Newest Mixtures,
The Very Latest Paris Fashions
ARE HERE.
New Fabrics
All conceivable changes have been rung on Wool, Silk and Mohair in the preparation of the colored dress stuffs for Spring and Summer wear. The old friends and evolved novelties form the richest showing of color-beauty we ever invited you to enjoy. There are
Crepons As you've known, and bettered Crepons.
Bengaline Eclair A new fabric made from Wool and Silk.
Crepe, Mohairs,
Carina, Lustrine.
Cheviots usual and unusual.
Mohair Fancies in Mohair and Wool, combine much of the elegance of Silk mixtures, with a wiry beauty that belongs to the Mohair. Wherever in textile production Mohair can be produced, Dame Fashion says, use it.
50c to $2.50 yard.
NEW Foreign made Taffeta Plaids wool grounds in richest colors over-plaided with still brighter hued Silk.
85c to $1.50 yard.

The Best to Use
Is the kind that has been tested and tried for years, "Harrison's Town and Country" Paints are the best to use.
P. H. Mathews, 230 South Main St.

NILES PEASE, TELEPHONE 338.
Closing-out Sale of
All-wool Blankets.
Call and examine them. Prices way down.
337-339-341 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

J. M. SPENCE & CO,
413 South Spring Street,
Are retailing Teas, Coffees, Spices, Baking Powder, etc., at a fraction above wholesale prices. You will positively save from 25 to 50 per cent. by buying the above goods from us. Call or send for our price list. Orders for $5 and upward sent freight paid to any railroad station in Southern California.

No matter who have failed, consult the
Eminent Specialists
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The California Medical and Surgical Institute,
The oldest institute on this Coast. Established 30 years. PRIVATE DISEASES and WEAKNESS OF MEN A SPECIALTY.
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Not a Dollar Need Be Paid Until Cured.
CATARRH a specialty. We cure the worst cases in two to three months.
GLEET of years standing cured promptly. Wasting drains of all kinds in man or woman speedily stopped.
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No matter what your trouble is, nor who has failed, come and see us. You will not regret it. In Nature's laboratory there is a remedy for every disease. We have the remedy for yours. Come and get it. The poor treated free on Fridays from 10 to 12.
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Or No Charge.
New York Dental Parlors
221½ S. Spring St.

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Von Serkey Mfg. Co., manufacturers of special machinery, dies, models, etc. Accurate work guaranteed. 235-236 E. Second

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LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL
Commercial Street.

J. T. Sheward
113-115 North Spring St.
Kid Gloves to be good must be strong and elastic. It is not all real Kid Gloves that are strong and elastic. Sometimes a lamb skin Glove will be strong and elastic and when they are you will get good service in their wear. A real Kid Glove is finer grained and the skin is smoother and tougher. We are selling a prime lamb skin Glove with a close fine grain for $1. This Glove will wear twice as long as a cheap real Kid and will fit better. We have a cheaper lamb skin Glove but we do not recommend it for wear. We are showing a fine grained genuine Kid Glove for $1.25 and $1.50. First-class for wear and no better fitting Glove can be found. They are new skins and are smooth and elastic. The fingers are gored, which gives them twice the durability and makes them fit closer. If you want a Glove that will give real service buy the best.
Ladies' Fast Black Hose. A little better grade than usual for 25c a pair. Out of the five different lines we carry to sell for 25c we have two qualities that are specially serviceable.
There is no department in the house the equal in the increase in sales as the dress goods department, 50 per cent. larger than two years ago, one-third larger than a year ago; the sales steadily increasing and the stocks vastly superior. In black goods we are showing a larger line in the better goods than ever before, $1, $1.25, $1.50. Any lady who wants a fine black dress will, in this selection, find the choicest styles of the season. Pure Mohairs in plain Jacquard Brocades and silk warp effects. They are wide and the qualities the best that can be produced for the price. We have plenty of the cheaper goods, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and 85c, a yard. 50-inch all-wool serge for 75c a yard, worth a dollar anywhere. Pure Mohairs as low as 75c a yard in the largest assortment. Come prepared to see the largest black goods stock in the town. You will not be in the least disappointed in the stock or the prices. Only a few Fur and Plush Capes left; HALF-PRICE will buy anything in this line. The cool weather makes heavy wraps a necessity, and the cool weather is liable to last nearly to May, especially the mornings and evenings.

Newberry's.
KORNLET.
Have you ever tried it? It is the milk of sugar corn and can be used in making many fine dishes. Try a can at 15c.
Chutney.
Try Shrewsbury Tomato Chutney, it is fine to sharpen the appetite. Price, 50c per bottle.
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Hand-picked, Southfield Wellington Lump Coal, $11 per ton, delivered
Cement and Catalina Island Soapstone.
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A THIRD treats diseases of the stomach and liver, removes tapeworms, cures kidney and bladder troubles and treats diseases of women;
A FOURTH treats diseases of the skin and scalp, eczema, and diseases of the blood and circulation;
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If you have taken cold, get
SPRUCE GUM BALSAM.
It cures immediately.

NEW BOOKS
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What is 4 worms?

What is 4 worms?

Anita Cream Beauties Complexion
Anita Cream Beauties Complexion

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Patent of the "Wilgus Sprinkler" Given to Germain.

Horace Lawn Compels the Release of Dick Vanderkarr.

Peculiar Features Discovered in Connection with the Main-street Paving Bids—A Signature Lacking—Some Coincidences.

The City Hall was quiet yesterday and but little official business of any sort was transacted. The Police Commission attended to a number of applications for liquor licenses.

A number of interesting suits were filed yesterday with the County Clerk, promising spicy litigation in the near future. Dick Vanderkarr was released upon the refusal of Horace Lawn to testify in the case. The Holliday damage suit was partly argued, and will be finished today. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided the ownership of the patent-rights in the "Wilgus Sprinkler" in favor of Germain.

AT THE CITY HALL.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Grist of Saloon Business Before the Board Yesterday.

Contrary to expectation no report was received by the Police Commission yesterday from the committee appointed to investigate the charges of improper conduct preferred by a reporter against Detective Goodman. In the absence of Mayor Rader, Commissioner Wirsching acted as chairman, there being little besides saloon matters to occupy the attention of the board.

The transfer of a saloon license at No. 124 North Main street from Henry Tostman to Rogers & Walker was granted. The application of O. H. Kiefer for license at No. 323 North Main street was referred to the Chief.

The City Clerk had the following communication before the board: "At a meeting of the Council held February 3, 1896, it was ordered that the Board of Police Commissioners be instructed to at once discontinue all expense incurred by establishing the Boyle Heights Police Station." The matter was referred to the Chief, though it is understood that no expense is at present being incurred by reason of the station's maintenance.

Chief Glass reported in regard to the application of Mike Fitzgerald and Dan Hampson, for a transfer of the license for the saloon at Nos. 103 and 105 South Los Angeles street, from Joseph Cochems to themselves, as follows:

"The saloon at Nos. 103 and 105 South Los Angeles street has been almost from the day it was first opened, one of the most undesirable in the city, and has always had a crowd of drunken loafers and vagabonds hanging round it. The license of the place was once revoked by the Board of Commissioners for good cause, but was afterward granted to Joseph Cochems, in whose name the license is now issued. He really tried to improve the place, and is no doubt an honest man, but he knew nothing about running a saloon and could not manage the very hard lot of patrons of his place. The present applicants have been in the saloon conducting it for about two weeks, and from the reports of the detectives and officers on the beat, and from my own observations I believe that the saloon is now worse than ever before.

"I have no personal knowledge of the character of the applicants and the man Hampson, so far as I am informed, has a good reputation, but he is about the saloon very little, which is practically managed by the said Mike Fitzgerald. I am credibly informed that this man's reputation as a saloon-keeper is very bad. I am informed that he formerly ran a saloon in Salt Lake City, Utah, and that it was the worst kind of a joint—a regular dead-fall of the worst description, and a source of great annoyance to the Police Department and the public generally.

"I think it would be a great mistake to grant this transfer, and unless some first-class saloon man, with plenty of backbone and a disposition to control the rough class of patrons of this place, shall soon be put in charge of it, the license should be revoked." Action on this matter was deferred for one week.

License to conduct a saloon on Spring street between Third and Fourth, was granted S. C. Mott, despite an adverse report from the Chief. A bill of $10 against Officer Vignes was given to the board by O. A. Grubb, and referred to the Chief for investigation.

MAIN STREET PAVING.

Big Advance in Bids Received by Council.

Men competent to know, say that the City Council will find itself "in a hole," to use a figurative expression, when it comes to award the contract for the paving of Main street.

This is the biggest piece of street-improvement work ever undertaken in Los Angeles under one contract, and the history of attempts made to consummate the improvement is a long story.

Months ago the City Council, after a deal of preliminary work had been accomplished, advertised for proposals to pave the streets between Ninth and Thirty-seventh streets, a distance of about two and one-half miles. The bids came in at the specified time, there being a number of them, with the Union Paving Company as the lowest bidder. This company's bid was conceded to be a reasonable one and, in fact, was pronounced to be exceptionally low.

The bid was about eighteen cents a square foot for the work. It was claimed that at this figure the company would lose money on the contract. When the time expired for the signing of the contract, the Street Superintendent informed the Council that the company had failed to affix its signature to the paper. A bond had been given by the paving company but it was never declared forfeited, though the contract was not entered into by the company nor any reason ever given for the failure to do the work.

The opinion was freely expressed that the company, expecting eastern competition, had figured much too low in preparing its bid, and realized its mistake when the bids were opened. An injunction proceeding was indeed brought by certain property owners to prevent the work being begun, but the objections urged were of a technical nature and never deemed serious, although the company claimed these proceedings prevented the work being commenced.

New proposals for the paving of the street were received by the Council last Monday. There were but two bids received, these being from French & Reid, and J. Long. The Union Paving Company, which played fast and loose with the Council on a previous occasion, in the same case, is composed of Messrs. French and Reed. It will be noted that the Union Paving Company did not present a bid last Monday, but French & Reid did.

An examination of the two bids reveals an interesting state of affairs. The bid of Long is not signed by any person, and those who are qualified to pronounce an opinion say that this omission may render the bid worthless. The bond of $17,000 is signed by R. M. Widney and R. J. Widney. The contractor, Long, is not known in this city, and men who are acquainted with every paving firm on the Coast have never heard of him. He is thought to be an eastern man—if he exists.

It is interesting to compare Long's bid with that of French & Reid. Long will pave the street for 27 cents a square foot—French & Reid for 28. Long will build the curb for 36½ cents a foot—French & Reid for 35½. Long will build the gutters for 35 cents a square foot—French & Reid for 35½ cents. Appearances would seem to indicate that great care was taken to prevent the bids from being very dissimilar, and the neat way in which they dovetailed cannot but impress the Councilmen with the careful carpenter work of the bidders.

Should either one of these bids be accepted, and there is practically no difference between them, the expense of paving the street, which is about thirty-seven and one-half feet wide, exclusive of sidewalks and car tracks, will be to the property-owners about $6 per lineal foot, or, a 50 foot lot would entail an expense of $300. This is almost twice as much as would have been charged to the property-owners under the former bid of the Union Paving Company. The total expense of the work is placed at $160,000, of which sum $44,000 will be paid by the Street Railway Company.

The Board of Public Works will consider the bids, and next Friday make a recommendation to the Council in the matter.

Building Permits.

Permits for building purposes were issued yesterday as follows:

J. A. Leeman, a dwelling on Carolina street, between Fifth and Palmetto streets, to cost $600.

E. Dibble, dwelling on Towne avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets to cost $800.

A. Mercer, a dwelling on Pico street between Stanford and San Pedro streets, to cost $1000.

City Hall Notes.

Councilman Kingery has received a set of resolutions adopted by the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, commending him for his stand taken in the indecent poster matter, of recent occurrence.

The Park Commissioners are expected to meet in regular session tomorrow, but it is not probable that any action will be taken in the way of filling the vacancy caused by the removal of Park Superintendent Meserve. A number of candidates are mentioned for the position, among them being the foremen of the Eastlake, Westlake and Elysian parks. Meserve will continue to act until the present month has elapsed.

Health Officer Steddom reports the epidemic of measles to be on the decrease, and has no doubt that a few weeks will see the end of the present trouble in the schools and elsewhere, caused by the prevalent malady.

It is explained by ex-City Attorney McFarland that the cemetery to be established in Boyle Heights, permission for the location of which was recently granted by the Supervisors, is outside the city limits, and therefore not the ground over which such a contention was made before the City Council.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

Novel Question of Security Decided by Judge Shaw.

Judge Shaw yesterday filed an opinion sustaining the demurrer to the supplemental complaint in the case of the German-American Savings Bank vs. Schwickert et al., thus deciding an interesting point as to the right of a bank to increase the security on a mortgage without the consent of the mortgagor.

Some time ago, a contractor named John Schwickert gave a $1300 mortgage on some land, to the German-American Savings Bank. He failed to make the payments, and the bank brought an action to foreclose the mortgage. After the beginning of the suit, Schwickert made a $400 deposit in the bank, and asked that it be credited upon the mortgage debt, the foreclosure proceedings to go on as to the balance. Schwickert claims that the $400 was put in as an ordinary deposit, and when his check on a portion of it was refused, he assigned his claim to F. J. McKeon, who brought suit against the bank for the money.

The demurrer of McKeon to the supplemental complaint filed by the bank alleges that it does not state facts sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to any relief, and that it is not a proper matter to be presented by way of supplemental complaint. Judge Shaw holds that, if the bank is entitled to any relief, by this method, under the facts stated, it must be upon the principle set forth in that section of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provides that: "When cross-demands have existed between persons under such circumstances that, if one had brought an action against the other, a counter-claim could have been set up, the two demands shall be deemed compensated, so far as they equal each other." The counter-claim here referred to is described in another section of the code as follows: "In an action arising upon contract, any other cause of action also arising upon contract and existing at the commencement of the action."

As the deposit of $400 was not made until after the beginning of the action for foreclosure, it is clear that Schwickert could not have pleaded the debt arising from this deposit as a counter-claim in the suit. The exact question as to whether or not the bank could have pleaded the mortgage debt as a counterclaim to any action brought by Schwickert to recover the deposit, seems to be a new one in this State, and one not altogether free from difficulty. If in this State, as at common law, an action could be maintained on the mortgage debt without foreclosing the mortgage, the debt could be pleaded as a set-off in an ordinary action. But the code declares that there shall be but one action for the recovery of any debt secured by mortgage, and that must be an action for the foreclosure of the mortgage, and in such action the right to a personal judgment agains the mortgagor is limited to the right to have a judgment docketed after the sale for any deficiency existing by reason of the insufficiency of the proceeds of the mortgaged premises to satisfy the debt.

If the personal liability on a mortgage debt does not become absolute until a foreclosure sale has demonstrated that there is a deficiency, then it could not be an existing and complete cause of action upon which the mortgagee would have a present right to a personal judgment at the time he might seek to plead it as a counter-claim without foreclosing his mortgage. It would therefore not be available to him as a counter-claim.

Hezekiah Grows Resigned.

Hezekiah Rupert, the man who took such violent exception to the marriage of his divorced wife with Thomas Graham, that he followed them down from San Francisco with the avowed purpose of making things exceedingly warm for them, has calmed down sufficiently to assure Justice Young that he would behave himself in future and leave the peace of the newly-wedded couple undisturbed. Upon this promise, and the payment of the costs, the case against him was dismissed.

MRS. CUSACK'S LETTER.

The Fight to Be Transferred to Los Angeles.

Judge Clark yesterday received the promised letter from Mrs. Cusack, the mother of Annie Reger, in relation to the matter of guardianship. Mrs. Cusack briefly stated the facts which have already been published with regard to the decision by Judge Osborne which gave her the custody of her daughter, and Annie's subsequent flight to Mrs. Hendricks, her foster mother. Mrs. Cusack says the first she knew of the whereabouts of her daughter after she disappeared from Seattle was the account she read in the San Francisco Chronicle. She asserts that she is ready to defend her rights and requests Judge Clark to appoint a first-class lawyer to take care of her case. It is possible that Mrs. Cusack herself may come to Los Angeles, and she requests a stay of proceedings until she has been advised as to her best course of action.

EVERYBODY LET IN.

All Around Jobbing Arising from a Divorce.

Two French families have succeeded in balling themselves up pretty thoroughly over a bit of land in the Meyers tract, through a couple of fraudulent transfers for the purpose of "doing" others out of their rights.

Some time ago John Peyronel quarreled with his wife, Eliza, and she brought an action for divorce. While it was pending Peyronel is said to have secretly transferred this lot to Valentine Bresson, without consideration, for the purpose of keeping it out of his wife's hands. Subsequently the Peyronels made it up and John wanted his lot again. Bresson was not minded to give up this easily-acquired property, and hastily transferred it to his wife, also without consideration. This was an unexpected move, but Mrs. Peyronel is getting even by suing her husband and the Bressons for annullment of both deeds of conveyance on the ground that the lot is community property and that the first transfer was made without her knowledge or consent.

THE HOLLIDAY CASE.

Part of the Arguments Given Yesterday.

The notorious Holliday damage suit will probably end today. All of yesterday was taken up by the arguments, which are not yet finished, Mr. Hunsaker having yet to conclude the closing argument for the defense, while Gen. Jones will sum up the case in behalf of the plaintiff. Gen. Campbell spoke with his usual force and eloquence for two hours yesterday morning, and Mr. Lucas occupied the earlier part of the afternon. Mr. Hunsaker commenced his speech about 4 o'clock, and was nearly half through when the court adjourned. The crowd was as large as usual, and the interest in the case seems to be unabated.

ATTACHED THE BABY.

Lien for Pasturage Filed by the Nurse.

Seldom does a funnier case come into the dignified precincts of the Superior Court than will be decided today by Judge Shaw when little two-year-old Walter Frick is brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus. Mrs. Barbara Frick, the mother of the scrap of humanity in question, gave him into the charge of Mrs. Lou Jackson about a month ago, agreeing to pay $16 a month for his board. Yesterday she wanted to take the little fellow away, but she had been able to raise only $6 of the money due for his board, and Mrs. Jackson refused to let the baby go, attaching his small person as security for the payment of the other $10.

Mrs. Frick failed to see the justice of this, so she sought the advice of Attorney Hugh Crawford, who drew up a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, gravely alleging that "the said Walter Frick was illegally restrained of his liberty," and denying that he was "detained for any criminal or supposed criminal matter." The young man will probably regain his rightful liberty today, and be free to indulge in whatever infantile crimes his sense of original sin may suggest, without fear of further imprisonment.

THE WILGUS SPRINKLER.

The Case Decided in Favor of Germain.

A message received yesterday by Messrs. Graff & Latham announced the final decision in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the famous "Wilgus Sprinkler" case, which has been in the courts for three or four years. The case of Wilgus vs. Germain et al. involved the validity of the patent rights to the little "Wilgus Sprinkler," which is in such common use

The action was brought up twice before Judge Ross, and decided each time in favor of Wilgus. A third trial resulted in a verdict giving judgment to Germain and his associates, and this is the decision which has been confirmed by the Court of Appeals.

This judgment holds that Wilgus merely adapted a prior invention of which the patentee, living in France, sold the patent rights to Germain and the others concerned in the suit. The value of the French patent was determined, and the title vested in Germain and his associates, who will henceforth hold the rights to the popular little whirligig.

A THRIFTY PLAN.

Epstein's Expedient on Going Into Insolvency.

Karl Epstein, whose petition for insolvency has been awaiting a hearing before Judge Clark, came into court yesterday with his wife, Mrs. Flora Epstein, who is seeking to recover from the wreck of their finances, $2400 which she loaned him as an aid to start in business.

Mrs. Epstein was formerly Mrs. Flora Lazarus, the widow of a man who died four years ago in Galveston, Tex. He left a $5000 life-insurance policy, which was duly paid to the widow. She came to California, where she met and married Epstein. Both before and after their marriage she loaned him money in varying quantities, and now she has filed a claim on the estate for the amount.

Judge Clark has the matter under advisement, and it is an open question as to whether he will allow it or decree that Mrs. Epstein must take her chances along with the other creditors.

DICK VANDERKARR FREE.

Horace Lawn Flatly Refuses to Testify.

Dick Vanderkarr from Antelope Valley, who was arrested upon the charge of subornation of perjury in having induced his brother-in-law, Horace Lawn, to swear falsely at the trial of Mace Mayes, was released yesterday, and the case against him dismissed by the District Attorney.

The cause of this sudden change of front was the sudden stubbornness of Horace Lawn, also in jail awaiting his trial for perjury. The jury was about half empaneled, but was not yet sworn, when Detective Con Mallory was sent over to the jail for Horace Lawn. In a few minutes he returned, with a very blank countenance, and announced that Lawn had refused to enter the courtroom or to utter one word as testimony against Vanderkarr.

As Lawn was clearly within the pale of the law in thus refusing to incriminate himself by testifying as to the transactions between himself and Vanderkarr while his own trial was yet pending, there was nothing to be done. Vanderkarr could not possibly be convicted without Lawn's testimony, so Mr. Williams rose and moved to dismiss the case. The jury had not yet been sworn to try the case, so this dismissal is no bar to a future prosecution of Vanderkarr upon the same charge.

SIX INDIGNANT HEIRS.

Suit Brought for Recovery of an Estate.

A romantic tale of fraud and deception and of possible retributive justice, if the court sees it in that light, is told in a complaint filed yesterday by the heirs of the late Charles L. Kaufer against his wife, accusing her of a tissue of lies and double-dealing in order that she might keep the estate of her dead husband exclusively in her own hands.

Mr. Kaufer died intestate on November 14, 1884, at Pomona, leaving considerable property in landed estate. His wife, Mrs. Clara Kaufer, represented herself as sole heir, and got a decree of distribution giving all the property to her. When in possession, she proceeded to arrange it to her liking, selling some of the land, and reinvesting the money as she thought best.

The fact of Mr. Kaufer's death was concealed from all his relatives save one, a boy named Henry L. Klaproth, the dead man's nephew, who continued to reside with the widow, and was assured by her that he had no interest in the estate. At last the other heirs heard the news, and suit was brought immediately by Emma Smith, as administratrix of the estate of Louis Vorkaufer, brother of the deceased, Julius Vorkaufer, Mary Zutcke, Agnes Westerhulen, and August Vorkaufer. Henry Klaproth was also included among the plaintiffs.

The heirs want a decree of court declaring the property to be held in trust by Mrs. Kaufer until affairs are satisfactorily adjusted, and an immediate accounting of all that has been done since Mr. Kaufer's death.

A HEARTLESS TRICK.

Helpless Old Woman Deceived by Her Maid.

The depravity of human nature is continually cropping out in a fresh place and one of the latest exhibitions of it is related in a complaint filed in behalf of Mrs. M. Louise Jones, a wealthy widow 70 years old, who is helpless from a paralytic stroke in which she charges her maid, Mary Edna Osborne, and John C. Bewley with an attempt to cheat her out of $10,000.

Mrs. Jones is utterly unaccustomed to business and had implicit confidence in the Osborne woman who had nursed her faithfully and kindly. A few days ago Mrs. Jones was presented with an alleged note, dated September 26, 1895, and signed by herself, in which she promises to pay to Mary Osborne, or order, on demand, $10,000, for value received, with interest at 5 per cent.

This note was endorsed by John C. Bewley and was presented to Mrs. Jones for payment. Having no knowledge of such an instrument and owing her maid nothing, her wages of $30 a month having always been promptly paid, Mrs. Jones refused payment, and suit is now brought for cancellation of the note and for a restraining order to prevent its transferrence to any innocent third person.

Mrs. Jones's theory of the case is that her maid by some means obtained her signature to a bit of blank paper, which she afterward filled in to suit her own interests.

LIABLE FOR BIGAMY.

Varied Matrimonial Experiences of Mrs. Kloth.

There lives in this city a pretty young woman of 22, who seems to think that variety is the spice of life, and to have hazy ideas concerning matrimony and divorce. She has been before the courts for some time in divorce proceedings, and now appears as defendant instead of plaintiff, having been so imprudent as to marry one man while yet the wife of another.

This woman is Mrs. Henrietta Kloth, who recently figured as plaintiff in divorce proceedings against Charles Kloth, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. This alleged cruelty did not prevent Mrs. Kloth from "blowing hot and cold" with considerable rapidity, and going the average woman one better in the matter of changing her mind with bewildering frequency.

Mrs. Kloth commenced the first suit against her husband some months ago, but soon after dismissed it and returned to him. All was peace and joy until they had another tiff, when a second suit was instituted, only to meet with the fate of the first. After another interval of conjugal love and affection, Mrs. Kloth tried it again. This time she got her decree, but it was almost immediately set aside because she had forgivingly returned to live with her ex-husband.

Not long after, another row arose, and Mrs. Kloth filed an amended complaint against her husband. This complaint is still pending, but, in the meantime, she had left Kloth for good and married Joseph H. Turner, representing to him that she was legally divorced from Kloth.

The two had barely completed their honeymoon when Joseph discovered the true state of affairs. Like his virtuous namesake of antiquity, he fled from the wife of Potiphar Kloth, and has, in his turn, instituted proceedings to have the marriage annulled.

New Suits.

Mrs. Belle M. Fulton has petitioned for letters of administration of the estate of James Fulton. The property is valued at $1100.

Jean Ranguis has begun suit against Jean Martin and Francois Ranguis to recover 305 ewes and their offspring, or $915, the equivalent in value, and also $200 damages for unlawful detention of property. The ewes were placed in the care of the defendants for pasturage, and were not surrendered upon demand of the owner.

Michael D. Frantz has brought suit against Tax Collector A. H. Merwin for a decree of court preventing the deed to the State of certain property sold for alleged delinquent taxes of the year 1889. One lot of La Verne tract is in question, and the owner declares that the block in which it is said to be situated was never divided into lots and that the sale does not relate to the property of the plaintiff. If the deed is made it will create a cloud upon his title, hence the application for injunction.

James Cain has brought suit against Mrs. A. E. Carpenter for restitution of premises and rent unpaid on a lodging-house leased to the defendant.

Court Notes.

Judge Van Dyke yesterday filed an opinion granting a new trial in the case of Rosa Haas et al. vs. the Mutual Relief Association of Petaluma, a suit to recover $2000 for the death of her mother, who was a member of the association. The findings given were not supported by the evidence, and Judge Van Dyke holds that the judgment cannot stand.

Lewis Harmon was brought before Judge Smith yesterday and pleaded not guilty to the charge of murder. His trial was set for March 23.

The charge of grand larceny against Francisco Guavish was stricken from the calendar of Department One on account of the charge of murder which is now pending against him. Guavish is the Indian suspected of murdering Mrs. Amelia Platte, the school-mistress on the Indian Reservation near Temecula.

The motion to set aside the information for burglary against Daniel R. Bryant, alias John Ryan, was denied by Judge Smith.

Frederick Schmidewint, a native of Germany, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Smith.

The suit brought by Kiefer & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, against Naegle Bros. to recover $500 on a book account, was tried before Judge McKinley and submitted.

Upon motion of W. J. Hunsaker and presentation of a certificate from the Superior Court of Kansas, Lucien Earle was admitted to practice as attorney in this court.

Louis Brenman was arrested yesterday on complaint of Victor Scherb, for whom Brenman had been acting as canvasser. He sold four dressing-tables for $48 and absconded with the proceeds, and $3 in cash taken from the shop.

André Nunez was examined yesterday before Justice Young for attempted arson, and was held to answer in the sum of $500 which he was unable to give. Nunez is accused of trying to burn down the house of Mrs. Refugio Clein, a Mexican woman living on the corner of San Pedro and Seventh streets.

Judge York decided the suit brought by Ehlers against Wannock Bros. for architect's fees in favor of the plaintiff, giving Ehlers a judgment for $751.44.

(Continued on ninth page.)

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

The Best Remedy in the World---It Makes People Well.

There is one true specific for diseases arising from impure blood and a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth College, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter, Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

Pacific College of Mid-Wifery.—Term begins first Monday in March.

PRIVATE Home for Ladies who expect confinement. The only Institute which takes no other patients.

Female Diseases a Specialty.

1315 W. Seventh St. Dr. H. NEWLAND.

BANKS.

OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) $500,000
Surplus and reserve 820,000

I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-president; H. J. Fleishman, Cashier, G. Heimann, Assistant Cashier.

Directors—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, J. F. Francis, C. E. Thom, C. Ducommun, H. W. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman.

Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,

148 SOUTH MAIN STREET, Near Second.

OFFICERS.
J. F. SARTORI .... President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN .... Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR .... Cashier

DIRECTORS.
H. W. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, W. L. Graves, H. J. Fleishman, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson, J. H. Shankland, J. A. Graves, M. L. Fleming, Maurice S. Hellman, W. D. Longyear.

5 per cent. interest paid on Term Deposits. 3 per cent. paid on Ordinary Deposits.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES.

DIRECTORS.
O. H. CHURCHILL, O. T. JOHNSON, JOHN WOLFSKIL, M. H. SHERMAN, JOHN M. C. MARBLE, E. F. C. KLOKKE, GEORGE IRVINE, N. W. STOWELL, W. S. DeVAN, T. E. NEWLIN, A. HADLEY, JOHN E. MARBLE, FRED O. JOHNSON.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital $500,000.00
Surplus 42,500.00
Total $542,500.00

GEO. H. BONEBRAKE .... President
WARREN GILLELEN .... Vice-President
F. C. HOWES .... Cashier
E. W. COE .... Assistant Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ANGELES.

Capital stock $400,000
Surplus and undivided profits, over 230,000

J. M. ELLIOTT .... President
W. G. KERCKHOFF .... Vice-President
FRANK A. GIBSON .... Cashier
G. B. SHAFER .... Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson.

No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

MAIN STREET SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.

Junction of Main, Spring and Temple sts. (Temple Block,) Los Angeles.

Capital, paid up $100,000

Officers and Directors: T. L. Duque, President; I. N. Van Nuys, vice-president; J. V. Wachtel, cashier; H. W. Hellman, Kaspare Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankershim, O. T. Johnson, Abe Haas, W. G. Kerckhoff.

Money loaned on real estate.

Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES.

Capital paid in gold coin $500,000
Reserve undivided profits 50,000

A general banking business transacted. Interest paid on time deposits.

H. J. WOOLLACOTT .... President
JAS. F. TOWELL .... First Vice-President
WARREN GILLELEN .... Second Vice-President
J. W. A. OFF .... Cashier
M. B. LEWIS .... Assistant Cashier

Safe-deposit boxes for rent.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY—TIME-TABLE, ARCADE DEPOT, FEBRUARY 10 1896.

Leave for	DESTINATION.	Arrive from
Eastb'und Sun, Wed. 3:00 pm	Sunset Limited New Orleans	Westb'nd Wed., Sat. 7:45 pm
Westb'nd Wed., Sat. 8:15 pm	Sunset Limited San Francisco	Eastb'und Sun, Wed. 2:30 pm
2:05 pm	San Fran., Sacramento and East, via Ogden	7:30 am
8:25 pm	San Fran., Sacramento and East, via Ogden	11:00 am
8:25 pm	Portland, Or.	11:00 am
2:30 pm	El Paso and East	1:00 pm
	Pasadena	*7:50 am
7:50 am	"	8:55 am
*8:25 am	"	9:50 am
9:20 am	"	10:40 am
12:20 pm	"	1:35 pm
*1:20 pm	"	*3:05 pm
3:55 pm	"	5:01 pm
5:20 pm	"	*7:28 pm
*6:10 pm	"	
8:00 am	Riverside, Redlands, San Bernardino and Colton	9:55 am
9:20 am		1:00 pm
2:30 pm		4:48 pm
4:30 pm		6:35 pm
8:00 am	Pomona and Ontario	8:50 am
9:20 am		9:55 am
2:30 pm		1:00 pm
4:30 pm		4:48 pm
5:25 pm		6:35 pm
8:00 am	Chino	8:50 am
4:30 pm	"	9:55 am
5:25 pm	"	6:35 pm
8:00 am	Covina	8:50 am
*2:30 pm	"	1:00 pm
5:25 pm	"	6:35 pm
8:05 am	Monrovia, Arcadia and Duarte	*8:20 am
*11:20 am		9:50 am
*3:05 pm		*1:10 pm
5:15 pm		4:55 pm
8:40 am	Santa Barbara	12:55 pm
4:35 pm	"	8:40 pm
9:05 am	Santa Ana and Anaheim	9:00 am
*1:05 pm		*1:15 pm
5:10 pm		5:20 pm
10:05 am	Whittier and Fulton Wells	8:00 am
*1:05 pm		*1:15 pm
5:10 pm		5:20 pm
*9:05 am	Tustin	9:00 am
*1:05 pm	"	*1:15 pm
5:10 pm	"	*5:20 pm
9:15 am	Long Beach and San Pedro	8:20 am
1:15 pm		11:15 am
5:05 pm		5:15 pm
9:00 am	Santa Monica	
**10:00 am	"	7:45 am
	"	8:50 am
1:10 pm	"	12:12 pm
5:15 pm	"	**4:00 pm
6:00 pm	"	5:10 pm
9:00 am	Soldiers' Home	12:12 pm
6:00 pm	"	5:10 pm
9:00 am	Port Los Angeles	12:12 pm
1:10 pm	"	5:10 pm
*1:15 pm	Catalina Island	*11:15 am
*9:40 am	Chatsworth Park	*4:15 pm

Chatsworth Park—Leave from and arrive at River Station, San Fernando street, only.

*Sundays excepted; **Sundays only.

All S. P. Co.'s trains stop at First street, except the four San Francisco trains, and Commercial street, except the 8:25 San Francisco evening train.

TICKET OFFICES.
No. 229 S. Spring st., general office.
Arcade Depot, through and local.
River Station, through and local.
First street, local.
Commercial street, local.
Naud's Junction, local.

Sunset Limited

Runs Twice a Week

BETWEEN

San Francisco, Los Angeles and New Orleans

OVER THE GREAT

Sunset Route.

Leaving Los Angeles

EASTBOUND,

Wednesdays and Sundays 3 p.m.

The most complete, modern, elegantly equipped and perfectly arranged Vestibuled Transcontinental Train in America. New equipments, especially designed and built for this service.

Direct connections in New Orleans for all Eastern points. Quick time.

OCEANIC S.S. CO. (Spreckels Line.) S.S. Australia, for Honolulu only, Feb. 15. S.S. Monowai, for Honolulu, Apia, Aukland and Sydney, March 5.

Tickets to China, Japan and 'round the world.

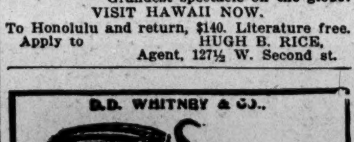
HUGH B. RICE, Agent, 127½ W. Second st., Tel. 1297, L. A.

KILAUEA IS BOILING.

Lava rose 500 feet in 11 hours Jan. 3d!! Grandest spectacle on the globe! VISIT HAWAII NOW.

To Honolulu and return, $140. Literature free. Apply to HUGH B. RICE, Agent, 127½ W. Second st.

B. D. WHITNEY & CO.,



TRUNKS and TRAVELING BAGS

M'f'g. and Re'p'g. 423 S. Spring st

What is 4 worms?

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY.

Trains leave and arrive at La Grande Station as follows:

Trains via Pasadena arrive at Downey-ave. station 7 min. earlier westbound and leave 7 min. later east-bound.

CHICAGO LIMITED,
To Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis. Leaves daily 8:00 pm—Arrives daily 6:05 pm

CHICAGO EXPRESS, DAILY.
To Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis. Leaves 7:10 am—Arrives 5:00 pm

SAN DIEGO TRAINS.
Lv. *9:00 am, 5:20 pm; Ar. *1:05 pm, 7:15 pm

SAN BERNARDINO TRAINS.
P—Leave 7:10 am, 8:20 am, 9:00 am, 4:00 pm, *4:45 pm, 8:00 pm; O—Lv. *11:00 am, 5:20 pm
P—Arrive 8:55 am, *9:45 am, 1:00 pm, 5.00 pm, 6:05 pm, 6:50 pm—O—Arr. 11:00 am, 7:15 pm

RIVERSIDE AND REDLANDS TRAINS.
P—Leave 7:10 am, 8:20 am, 9:00 am, 4:00 pm, *4:45 pm; O—Lv. *11:00 am, 5:20 pm
P—Arrive *9:45 am, 1:00 pm, 5:00 pm, 6:05 pm, 6:50 pm O—Ar. 11:00 am, 7:15 pm

PASADENA AND AZUSA TRAINS.
Leave—7:10 am, 8:20 am, 9:00 am, 1:35 pm, 4:00 pm, *4:45 pm, *5:30 pm, 8:00 pm
Arrive—*7:58 am, 8:55 am, *9:45 am, 1:00 pm, 4:15 pm, 5:00 pm, 6:05 pm, 6:50 pm

MONROVIA AND INTERMEDIATE.
Leave—8:20 am, 1:35 pm, 4:00 pm, *5:30 pm
Ar. *7:58 am, 8:55 am, 1:00, 4:15 and 6:50 pm.

ANAHEIM AND SANTA ANA.
Leave 8:00 am, *9:00 am, 4:25 pm, 5:20 pm
Arrive—8:50 am, *1:05 pm, 5:05 pm, 7:15 pm

REDONDO BEACH TRAINS.
Lv.—9:50 am, 4:50 pm Ar.—8:29 am, 4:40 pm

SANTA MONICA TRAINS.
Leave—7:10 am, 10:00 am, 4:50 pm
Arrive—8:55 am, 4:40 pm, 6:35 pm

PERRIS AND SAN JACINTO TRAINS.
Leave—P-*7:10 am, *9:00 am, O-*11:00 am
Arr. P-*1:00 & *6:05 pm, O-*11:00 am, *7:15 pm

ELSINORE AND TEMECULA TRAINS.
Leave—P-*9:00 am, O-*11:00 am
Arrive—P-*1:00 pm, O-*11:00 am

ESCONDIDO. Lv.—*9:00 am, *5:20 pm; Arrive—*1:05 pm
FALLBROOK. Leave—*9:00 am; Arrive—*7:15 pm

P-Via Pasadena; O-Via Orange; *daily except Sunday; all other trains daily. Ticket office, 129 North Spring st. and La Grande Station.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY—In effect—MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1895.

Leave Los Angeles for		Leave for Los Angeles
*7:10 am	Pasadena	*8:10 am
**7:55 am	"	**8:30 am
9:10 am	"	10:25 am
11:30 am	"	12:40 pm
3:30 pm	"	4:35 pm
5:20 pm	"	6:00 pm
9:10 am	Altadena	10:10 am
**11:30 am	"	**12:20 pm
3:30 pm	"	4:20 pm
*7:05 am	Glendale	**9:12 am
**8:20 am	"	*7:57 am
12:35 pm	"	1:20 pm
5:05 pm	"	5:52 pm
9:00 am	Long Beach & San Pedro	7:20 am
1:10 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	10:30 am
5:00 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	3:45 pm

RUBIO CANYON AND ECHO MOUNTAIN. —Trains leave Los Angeles— 9:10 a.m.——**11:30 a.m.——3:30 p.m. Fine Pavilion. New Hotel. Grand Scenery. Telescope and Search-light.

*Daily except Sunday. **Sunday only. All others daily.

Steamer for Avalon connects with 1:10 p.m. train daily, except Sundays.

City Ticket Office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner Second and Spring streets.

Depots east end First-street and Downey-avenue bridges. General offices, First-st. depot.

T. B. BURNETT, General Manager.
W. WINCUP, Gen. Pass. Agt.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

Steamers leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego February 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, 29, March 4, 8. Cars to connect leave Santa Fe depot at 9:50 a.m.

For San Francisco, Port Harford and Santa Barbara, February 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, March 2, 6. Cars to connect with steamer at Redondo leave Santa Fé depot at 9:50 a.m., or Redondo Railroad depot at 9:05 a.m. Cars to connect with steamer at Port Los Angeles leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 1:10 p.m.

Steamers leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco and way ports February 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, March 3, 7. Cars to connect with these steamers leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 5:05 p.m., or L. A. Terminal depot at 5 p.m.

The company reserves the right to change steamers or their days of sailing.

W. PARRIS, Agent, 123½ W. Third st., Los Angeles, Cal.

REDONDO RAILWAY COMPANY— Special Summer Time-card, No. 16. IN EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1896. Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue and Jefferson street.

Leave Los Angeles for Redondo.		Leave Redondo for Los Angeles.
9:05 am	Daily	7:30 am
4:30 pm	"	3:00 pm

Take Grand-avenue cable or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.

PASADENA AND LOS ANGELES ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Cars leave Fourth and Spring streets for RUBIO CANYON AND ECHO MOUNTAIN, 8, 9, 10 a.m., 1, 3, 4 p.m. Returning, leave Echo Mountain 8, 9 a.m., 2, 4, 4:45 p.m.

—FOR ALTADENA— 8 a.m. and every hour until 10 p.m. Returning, leave Altadena 6:30 a.m. and hourly until 9:30 p.m.

—FOR PASADENA— Every fifteen minutes from 7:15 a.m. to 8 p.m., half-hourly before and after those hours. Office, No. 222 West Fourth street.

W. D. LARRABEE, Superintendent.
E. P. CLARK, General Manager.

Pioneer Truck Company, No. 3 Market street. Piano, Furniture and Safe Moving; baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 137.

It will be impossible to fill mail orders for advertised goods during the Barnes Sale. A personal visit will repay you. No old stock to disappoint you—no auction trash—no job lots.

"The best is the cheapest."

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

TELEPHONE 904.

239 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

While we do not limit our customers in the amount of their purchases, we do reserve the right to refuse those known to be dealers or buying for them.

This is Children's Day at the great Barnes sale

Children's Wool Underwear.

First Floor, Center Aisle, rear.

In California children should wear woolen underwear all the year round on account of the cool early mornings and evenings; many mothers appreciate the virtue of woolens, and will also appreciate the wonderful value quoted below:

Children's Fine Australian Wool Vests, Pants and Drawers, worth fully $1 a garment, will be sold today at **25c Each**

Not a single garment in the entire assortment that is not pure wool, and worth four times the price.

STORE OPENS AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

Infants' Silk Caps.

Second Floor.

Los Angeles is noted as being very prolific in many respects—notably so in regard to babies; Mr. Barnes must have been posted before he bought his stock of "Baby fixins" for he provided very liberally for the wants of the little ones. Notice these items—

50c Baby Caps for 20c
65c Baby Caps for 30c
80c Baby Caps for 40c
$1.00 Baby Caps for 45c
$1.10 Baby Caps for 50c

All well made and most of them very stylish and pretty.

Children's Stockings.

We advocate "the Best" always, in everything and in Hosiery in particular. Children are usually so hard on Stockings that parents are frequently noticed buying so-called "Cheap Stockings." It is not economy to buy common goods of any kind, but when you can get *Really Good Stockings* at the price of common ones, then is when you are buying cheaply—notice these specials—

	Regular price	Sale price
Infants' Hose, sizes 4 to 5½, open work Lisle thread, in white, Black and Tans	50c	25c
Infants' Pure Silk Socks in Pink, Blue, White or Black	50c	25c
Misses' and Boys' Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose, larger sizes, worth up to	55c	25c
Hermsdorf Dye—Warranted.		
Boys' School Hose, 110 doz. Gray Mixed Fine Cotton, full regular made, sizes 6 to 10	25c	10c
Misses' Fine Seamless Hose	25c	12½c
Fine Maco Cotton extra length Hose, double knee Ribbed	30c	17c

STORE OPENS AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

MOTHERS

Will now have an opportunity to supply the wants of their little ones at the same money-saving prices that have made our big store the Shopping Center of Los Angeles and crowded our counters with satisfied buyers, who are keeping over 150 salespeople busy daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. We place on sale today every article of the Barnes stock that is calculated for the use or pleasure of the

CHILDREN.

Tonight there will be 200 very happy children enjoying the society of as many beautiful dolls; that is the number we have to sell today, and they are beauties.

	Regular Price.	Sale Price
18-inch kid-bodied Dolls, bisque head, blonde hair, movable eyes	$1.50	50c
18-inch kid bodies, bisque head, fully dressed, movable eyes	$1.25	60c
21-inch, kid bodies, hair, etc	50c	20c
6-inch, full-dressed dolls, blonde hair, bisque heads	25c	10c
15-inch kid bodies, bisque head, blonde hair, etc	50c	20c
12-inch full dressed in silk, hat, shoes, etc., bisque head	50c	25c
12-inch blondes	25c	10c
11-inch kid jointed bodies, bisque heads, blondes, movable eyes, etc.	25c	10c

Baby Dresses.

Second Floor, North Aisle.

Too many kinds to enumerate—Long dresses, short dresses, plain dresses, trimmed and tucked.

Prices were from 30c to $2.65 each, Prices now from 20c to $1.50 each.

Infants' Knit Sacques, all colors.

Prices were from 15c to 85c. Prices now from ..... 10c to 50c.

Children's Parasols.

1st Floor North aisle, front.

There is probably nothing that the average *Little Miss* appreciates quite so much as a parasol, and when so much pleasure can be afforded them at such a trifling outlay, we predict a very rapid outgoing of the following lots:

25c Child's Parasols at 15c
75c Child's Parasols at 45c
$1.00 Child's Parasols at 65c
$1.25 Child's Parasols at 75c

STORE OPENS AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

Children's Handkerchiefs.

1st Floor Center aisle, front.

Hemstitched School Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes—3 in box. Reduced from 45c per box to 20c

Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes—3 in box. Reduced from 30c a box to 15c

Children's Serviceable Colored Border Handkerchiefs at 5c each or 6 for 25c

Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs (plenty good enough for the little ones to lose,) at, each 2½c

Handkerchiefs are something that children cannot have too many of, and when there's a chance to get them at less than half price, a good stock should be secured.

Children's Kid Gloves.

1st Floor North Aisle.

There is no glove made for children that gives better satisfaction than the Foster; the maker warrants every pair. These mentioned below come in Tans and Browns, sizes run from 4¼ to 6½.

4-Hook Foster Gloves for Children Reduced from $1.50 to 75c

PUBLIC SERVICE.

(Continued from eighth page.)

AT THE U. S. BUILDING

DESTROYING THE FORESTS.

Luke Brown on Trial for Cutting Government Timber.

Luke Brown was on trial in the United States District Court yesterday for despoiling the national forest domain. He has cut only a few trees, but the great principle of the preservation of the forests depends upon the punishment of all who transgress, whether little or much, so all the majesty of the law was invoked to determine the guilt or innocence of Luke Brown, a poor and illiterate negro.

It was developed in the testimony that a merry war has been going on along the banks of Dog Creek, up in the mountains, thirty miles southeast of Fresno. Alford Hacker is a lean, lantern-jawed, tobacco-stained, one-gallused specimen of "po' white trash." Adjoining his claim is the homestead of Mrs. Phoebe A. Williams, a negro woman with the most ebon of skins, and the most dazzling white teeth. Mrs. Williams states that Hacker is her "guardeen." The neighbors smile and insinuate that the relations between the pair are not strictly platonic.

Be this as it may, Mrs. Williams and her "guardeen" are not universally popular. There is a little clique in the neighborhood which wants to persuade them to gather up their possessions and set forth for pastures new. The cracker and the negress say their opponents are merely trying to get possession of the two homesteads, which are both fertile and well supplied with water.

Close by dwells Luke Brown, a negro as black as Mrs. Williams. He is of rather prepossessing appearance, neatly dressed and of straightforward ways. Two years ago Brown entered some land adjoining Alford Hacker's claim. Brown says that he felled the timber on the land, which was almost all brushwood, in order to till the soil. But Hacker and Mrs. Williams wouldn't keep their stock at home, so Brown decided there was no use planting corn merely to fatten his neighbor's hungry cow. He resolved to give up the idea of farming, and to earn his living by burning charcoal and working out by the day.

Among other jobs, he was employed at various times cutting timber for Alford Hacker. But a quarrel sprang up between Luke Brown and Alford Hacker and his dusky ward. The trio let their angry passions rise until they bubbled over. Luke Brown went before a United States Commissioner and swore to a complaint charging Alford Hacker with cutting government timber. Then Hacker had Brown arrested on the same charge, and so it went until each had the other thrown into durance vile several times. Even the hapless Mrs. Williams was arrested.

Brown was brought to Los Angeles in Decmber for trial on this charge, but he slipped through the meshes of the law on the technicality of a faulty indictment. At yesterday's trial it was shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that he had cut timber on land which he had not proved up. The defense declared that Brown felled the trees in order to "cl'ar a patch for crops." But the prosecution asserted that he had entered the claim with no object in view but to cut the timber on it. Two years had gone by, and every stick of timber was cut, but not yet had the plow followed the ax.

The case spread out over the whole day. Mrs. Williams enlivened proceedings while upon the witness stand by the expressive gestures of her white-palmed hands and her frequent direct appeals to the "gentlemen of the jury," as she told how Brown borrowed her "guardeen's" horss to "snaik his timber down the cañon."

Charley Knepper, a neighbor of the warring timber-cutters, testified that Hacker's reputation for honesty and truth was not of the best, while Luke Brown was generally esteemed. But Mr. Knepper said that Brown had certainly cut timber. Since he had come to live upon the homestead, fifteen or sixteen trees had disappeared, and the natural inference was that Luke Brown had cut them.

Assistant United States District Attorney Finlayson argued the case briefly, but pointedly, making out a strong case against the defendant. E. C. Bower, Esq., presented his side of the case with clearness and force. It was so late by that time that court was adjourned until today. At 10:30 o'clock this morning Judge Wellborn will deliver his instructions, and then the case will go to the jury.

THE DOWNEY ESTATE.

R. C. Guirado et al. Get None of the Property.

Judge Wellborn decided yesterday that the Guirados and W. T. Williams cannot have a share of the rich Downey pie, and that the instrument on which they balse their claims is false and fraudulent.

When ex-Gov. Downey died, several years ago, he left property, scattered all over Southern California, whose aggregate value was over a million dollars. He left no will, and since he had no children to inherit his wealth it went to his sisters.

But his first wife, Maria Jesus Downey, had left several heirs. They hungered sore for a share of the old pioneer's estate. They produced what purported to be an instrument made by Downey promising one-half of all his worldly goods to the heirs of his first wife. But the Downey sisters objected strenuously to yielding up any of the assets. They declared the instrument fraudulent.

Winefride Martin filed a complaint against R. C. Guirado, Leandro Guirado, Bernardino Guirado and W. T. Williams, asking that they be forever restrained from setting up any claim to the property. The complaint asserted that Downey had never signed the instrument. The contestants themselves said the paper they had to show was only a copy, but that an instrument had been signed on September 18, 1894. The complaint declared that R. C. Guirado himself had made the instrument. The complaint stated that Bernardino and Leandro had assigned their claims to W. T. Williams, but that this was merely to make Mr. Williams a party in the contest and was not a complete bona fide transfer.

The contest has been going on for months, but yesterday it came to an end, with Judge Wellborn's decision that the instrument is false and fraudulent. The decision declares that John G. Downey never made the alleged agreement, that the copy is false, and that the claims of the defendants are held for naught. It orders that all copies of the alleged agreement be delivered to the clerk of the court to be cancelled and annulled. And finally it perpetually enjoins and restrains the defendants and their attorneys from making any representations or pretensions or claiming that Downey ever made any such agreement, and enjoining them from further prosecuting any alleged claim in any court to a part of the estate.

The defendants say that they did not themselves do anything questionable. They say their claim was presented in good faith, and that they themselves believed the instrument genuine. This stand the decision does not question.

TO LET—Fine well lighted front rooms in third story of Times building; elevator to be installed. Apply counting-room, Times building basement.

COLLIDED WITH A CAR.

A BICYCLE RIDER'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Chief Deputy County Clerk Varcoe Badly Injured Last Evening. His Left Arm Broken and Both Ears Nearly Torn Off.

Chief Deputy County Clerk George Varcoe came within an ace of losing his life yesterday evening by being ground under the wheels of an electric car. He received injuries which rendered him unconscious many hours, but it was not thought last night that his wounds would prove fatal.

Mr. Varcoe but recently began riding a bicycle, which he used in traveling to and from work. Only a few days ago he remarked to a friend that he did not yet trust himself to ride on any streets on which street cars were running, but he either deviated from this safe rule unthinkingly, or gained such confidence in himself that he no longer considered it dangerous to venture on thoroughfares traversed by electric cars.

While on his way home from the Courthouse about 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening, Mr. Varcoe was struck by a Pico Heights electric car on Pico street, between Flower and Pearl. He was dragged about twenty feet before the car was stopped and the injured man extricated from his dangerous position under the fender. He was covered with dirt and blood and his features were at first unrecognizable. The first man to identify the victim was W. G. Obernauer, who runs a cyclery near the scene of the accident. He sent for a doctor and took the wounded man to his home, No. 1933 Lovelace avenue, in a spring wagon.

Mr. Varcoe was first attended by Dr. Potts, who was afterward joined by Drs. Dodge, Fitzgerald and Ainsworth. The doctors found that the unfortunate man had both ears nearly torn off, a gash in the forehead and his left arm broken, besides minor cuts and bruises. He was unconscious throughout the evening, but would brighten up sufficiently at intervals to say, "What shop would I better take it to?" He evidently realized that he had an accident, but thought it was his wheel instead of himself that was injured. Strange to say the wheel was not broken.

So far as could be ascertained last evening, the skull was not fractured and the doctors had hopes of the patient's recovery. It is probable, though, that it will be many weeks before Mr. Varcoe will be himself again, as it will take his arm, which is badly fractured, a long time to be mended. His mangled ears had to be stitched to his head, and it will take some time, also, for these cuts and bruises to be healed.

The accident is accounted for in several ways, but the best account obtainable is to the effect that Varcoe and another bicyclist were riding side by side, going west. Another wheelman and an electric car were approaching in the opposite direction. Varcoe tried to steer between the car and the approaching wheelman, at the same time trying to keep his eye on a horse, which had shied at the car and bicycles and was prancing around in the streets. With all these dangers threatening him, Mr. Varcoe lost his balance and fell toward the rapidly-moving car, which struck him and dragged him for some distance.

The men in charge of the car were Motorman J. F. Hicks and Conductor C. B. Blakeman. They stopped the car as quickly as possible and did what they could to rescue the unlucky wheelman. A large crowd soon collected at the spot and the patrol wagon was sent for and responded, but in the mean time arrangements were made to take the man home without the aid of the police.

Mr. Varcoe's family consists only of his wife, who was greatly shocked. He is well known socially and politically, being connected with various county offices a number of years and being prominent in the Masonic and Maccabee lodges. As soon as news of the accident became noised about town, Pentalpha Lodge, F. and A. M., sent a trained nurse to take care of the injured man. The Maccabees also sent a committee to give what relief and assistance might be deemed necessary.

WHAT DO YOU CALL IT?

A Brooklyn Man Asks if Californians Talk English.

A typewritten letter received at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday is a good sample of the dense ignorance in which some easterners are as to what California is. It is from a Brooklyn man, and addressed to Secretary Willard.

"Dear Sir: In the Review of Reviews I see a notice, 'Information on Southern California,' 'La Fiesta De Los Angeles. can a speaking only english person get about with out the aid of an interprater? Also by what rout would you advise a party from Brooklyn, N. Y. to come by at this season of the year? Is the rainy season on now? Yours truly,

"WM. C. SMITH."

"Is the rainy season on now?" That means the Brooklynite has an idea that it rains in California six months of every year, and every day of that time. Mr. Smith had better come to the fiesta and imbibe some knowledge.

Lecture on Japan.

Rev. Mr. Cocking, a Methodist missionary from Japan, delivered an illustrated lecture on that country last evening at the Simpson Tabernacle. A large audience greeted the speaker, who appeared in Japanese costume and held the close attention of all by his wit and eloquence. Mr. Cocking gave a most instructive account of the scenery, life and customs of that far-away land, and by the aid of a powerful stereopticon threw life-like scenes upon the canvas. His views are exceptionally fine, having been collected during years of residence in the Mikado's empire. They include some photographs taken during famous earthquakes of recent years, during one of which 8000 people were killed outright, while 300,000 were rendered homeless. Mr. Cocking recited some of their polite sayings, and also sung in Japanese language. Altogether a fund of information was set forth in a most attractive manner. At the close of the lecture many curios of rare interest were inspected by the audience.

A Continuance.

Harmon, one of the vandals who have been laying waste the mountain forests up in Fresno county, has had the trial of his case continued until Febuary, 26. The District Court will sit to-day, to finish the Luke Brown case.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN are everywhere admired. A woman with a poor complexion is not beautiful. Lime and magnesia sulphates, to say nothing of alkaline salts, are not conducive to a clear skin. Los Angeles city water contains twenty-seven grains per gallon of mineral impurities. Puritas none. Which will you drink?

WHY DOES EVERYBODY WANT F. E. Browne's hot-air furnace? Because it is the cheapest and best, and a Los Angeles production. Sold at No. 314 South Spring street.

SHOP-LIFTERS CAUGHT.

Ten Arrests in the Boston Store Since Saturday.

Two female shop-lifters were arrested in the Boston dry goods store yesterday by a detective belonging to Insley's agency, making ten arrests of the kind made in the same store since last Saturday morning. None of the former ones were prosecuted, as C. W. R. Ford, the manager, was satisfied to let the culprits go after soundly lecturing them and exacting a promise that they would sin no more.

The store has been densely crowded with shoppers the last few days, and as articles of merchandise were continually disappearing and women's purses stolen, the manager of the store hired some of Insley's detectives, male and female, to mingle with the crowd of shoppers and "spot" the thieves. The result was eight arrests Saturday and Monday and two more yesterday.

One of the women arrested yesterday was a young and rather petite strawberry blonde, who gave the name of Nancy Penyon. She was caught in the act of taking a silk umbrella, acknowledged the theft when accused of it, and wanted to know how much it would cost to square the matter. Manager Ford thought he had carried leniency to a point where it ceased to be a virtue, by letting the eight previous prisoners go unpunished, so he refused to have the matter squared. Mrs. Penyon was accordingly taken before Justice Owens and arraigned for petty larceny. On being informed that she would have to go to jail or put up $50 cash bail or $100 bond, she ran her hand down into her skirt pocket and produced more than the amount of coin required, thus showing that it was not poverty that drove her to theft.

The other prisoner was a rather elderly female, who gave the name of Mrs. Ella Clark. She was caught in the act of purloining some silk hose and gloves. She did not have enough money to bail herself out, but friends effected her release on bonds.

Detective Insley says both women acknowledged their guilt and would have pleaded guilty, but a lawyer advised them to fight the case. Their trial was set for February 15.

Licensed to Wed.

Donald J. Cassady, aged 32, a native of Canada, and Ellen Coggins, aged 26, a native of Ireland; both residents of Los Angeles.

Nelson B. Winter, aged 28, a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Monrovia, and Carrie Flora, aged 22, a native of Iowa and a resident of Azusa.

Otis H. German, aged 25, a native of New York, and Anna E. Pirch, aged 19, a native of Colorado; both residents of Los Angeles.

Edgar O. Loeber, aged 24, a native of California, and Mamie M Weymuth, aged 21, a native of Missouri; both residents of Los Angeles.

Daniel Cronin, aged 32, and Mary Hallisy, aged 32, both natives of Ireland and residents of Los Angeles.

FOR PIMPLES USE Cuticura SOAP

THE ONLY PREVENTIVE OF PIMPLES

Because the only preventive of clogging, inflammation, and irritation of the pores, the CAUSE of pimples, blackheads, blotches, rough, red, oily skin, baby blemishes and falling hair

N. B.—CUTICURA SOAP is not only the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, but the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps, both foreign and domestic. Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

LEGAL.

Notice

Of the Filing of the Report of the Commissioners Appointed for the Widening of Ninth Street Between Pearl Street and the West Boundary of the City of Los Angeles.

THE WIDENING OF NINTH STREET BEtween Pearl street and the west boundary of the city of Los Angeles. In compliance with ordinance No. 2990, new series, together with the plat of the assessment district.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the report, assessment list and plat of the commissioners appointed to assess benefits and damages and to have general supervision of the propoed work of the widening of Ninth street between Pearl street and the west boundary of the city of Los Angeles has been filed in the office of the undersigned.

All sums levied and assessed in said assessment list are due and payable immediately. The payment of said sums is to be made to me, in my office, within thirty days from the first publication of this notice.

All assessments not paid before the expiration of said thirty days, will be declared to become delinquent, and thereafter 5 per cent., with the costs of advertising, will be added thereto.

Dated at Los Angeles, this 3d day of February, A. D. 1896.

P. A. HOWARD, Street Superintendent.

By J. W. VORIES, Deputy.

ALHAMBRA (Cal.,) Jan. 25, 1896.

Stockholders' meeting: The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alhambra Shoe Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of said company in Alhambra, county of Los Angeles, State of California, on Wednesday, February 12, 1896, at 2 p.m., for the election of directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

S. R. SMITH, Secretary.

Tunnel Work.

BIDS FOR ABOUT 600 FEET OF TUNNEL work will be received at the office of the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company, 185 E. Colo. st., city of Pasadena, California, until Friday, February 14, 1896, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Specifications can be seen at said office. Each bidder must accompany his bid with a certified check for two hundred and fifty dollars as a guarantee that he will, within five days after the award, enter into a contract to perform the work.

The companies reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

PASADENA L. V. L. & W. CO.
PASADENA L. & W. CO. 13

IT IS HEREBY MUTUALLY AGREED BY and between G. L. Proffitt and Fannie S. Flory, parties known as Proffitt and Company, to dissolve the aforesaid company, and the said G. L. Proffitt to retain all stock, money and bills now on hand, to which we hereby set our hands and seal.

G. L. PROFFITT.
FANNIE S. FLORY.

What is 4 worms?

Anita Cream Beauties Complexion

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE
Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50 cts.

What is 4 worms?

Pasadena Yesterday.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
No. 47 East Colorado street,
PASADENA, Feb. 11, 1896.

Fresh mountain strawberries at W. J. Kelly's this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Dakin of Toledo, O., are recent comers to the Casa Grande.

Capt. C. M. Simpson left Pasadena this evening for Bakersfield, whither he goes on law business.

Frederick Warde will appear at the Pasadena Operahouse in "The Lion's Mouth," Wednesday evening.

Mr. McKie, editor of the Colton Chronicle, and father of Mrs. I. N. Todd, is visiting in Pasadena.

L. F. Rowel of San Francisco, superintendent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, is a guest at Hotel Green.

The King's Daughters will meet with Miss Wickens, No. 35 North Madison avenue, Wednesday afternoon.

R. J. Stallman, who has been confined to the house for some time by illness, has sufficiently recovered to be on the street.

Huron Rock has returned from his journey east, which he made in attendance on the remains of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Rock.

George Braithwaite, for ten years a resident in Japan, will give some account of his experiences, Wednesday afternoon, at the Friends Church.

A valentine social, given by the Rebekah Lodge of Los Angeles Monday night, was attended by about twenty-five members of the Pasadena Lodge.

Charles F. Gove of Cincinnati, father of Mrs. Horace M. Dobbins of Orange Grove avenue, died Monday night at his winter home at Lakeside, Cal., after an illness of two months.

Amasa Frame, brother of I. S. Frame, O. C. Frame and Mrs. Starbuck of this city, for several years deputy collector of Riverside county, died at his old home in Barnesville, O., on Monday.

Mrs. Creble of Orange Grove avenue entertained a party of ladies at luncheon today, in honor of an eastern friend who is her guest. Covers were laid for twenty-four, and the table was daintily decorated.

Rev. J. F. Findley, A.B., of Indianapolis, will give an address Friday evening at the Christian Church upon "Romanism or Americanism, Which?" Mr. Findley was for eighteen years a member of the Roman Catholic church.

A live fox in a cage in front of the Natural History store attracted the attention of passers-by today. The animal was trapped by a Bernard Rohrig, a fourteen-year-old lad, at Strawberry Peak, and is a pretty specimen of its kind.

The fireman's ball Wednesday evening promises to be an enjoyable affair. The proceeds of the sale of tickets will go toward the fund for the relief of disabled firemen. The Committee of Arrangements is composed of Messrs. Hovey, McIntyre, Walker, Allen, Case, Fouke and Jett.

Mrs. W. S. Wright entertained at cards Monday evening in honor of Mmes. Nevin and Starr, guests of Mrs. William Stanton of Grace Hill. Six tables were brought into requisition, and the prize-winners were Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Cole, and Messrs. J. S. Torrance and W. Wotkyns.

John F. Mills died at his home on Logan street this morning at the age of 73 years. The deceased man had been a sufferer from cancer and kidney disease for some time. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his death. The family have resided in Pasadena about three years.

Norman de Hay, described as a red-headed, freckled-faced lad of seventeen, son of J. de Hay, disappeared from his home in Pasadena Saturday, and nothing has been heard from him. He rode a bicycle, and had trouble with his father, which probably stimulated his desire to take a trip somewhere.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Green are: Mrs. Louisa S. Groos and daughter, Denver; D. Henning, H. M. Robinson, Mrs. D. B. Robinson, Chicago; Fred M. Voorhees, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Stebbins, Brooklyn; Harrison Hume, Maine; Mrs. R. F. Wigby, Mrs. P. Williams, Colorado; G. M. Austrum, M. H. R. Harris, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kingsley, Chicago; C. F. Hess, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. A. H. Johnston and son, Chicago; F. B. Robinson, Chicago; F. J. Stone, San Francisco; W. S. Hubbard, Indianapolis; E. J. Goldsmith, Cincinnati, O.; J. F. Shanley and son, Newark, N. J.; J. McGrath, Newark, N. J.

PAPER CHASE.

A Jolly Gallop Over Hill and Dale.

Twelve of the guests at the Casa Grande indulged in a paper chase today, which led them over a large stretch of country, and gave them some excellent sport. Starting from the Casa Grande about 10 o'clock, Messrs. Proctor and Fessenden, acting as the hares, took up the chase, scattering the paper as they went, and were given several minutes the start. Then the hunters, Messrs. Proctor, Fulton, Roberts and Mitchell, and six fair huntresses, Misses Randolph, Arrowsmith, Adams, Hopkins and Waller, took up the chase. It led them through the country to the east, Baldwin's ranch, and to the East San Gabriel Hotel, where the party took luncheon. Thence the hares turned toward the mountains, made a circuit of Sierra Madre, and at Lamanda Park were overtaken by Mr. Fulton, with the Misses Randolph and Hopkins closely following. The return to Pasadena was made about 5 o'clock.

Not His Fault.

Josiah Russell of Grand avenue is suffering from a fracture of the thigh-bone, instead of a broken hip. His misfortune was due to the tipping over of his buggy, by a runaway horse coming from the opposite direction, as he himself is authority for the statement that his own horse did not run, as was reported. Mr. Russell is confined to his bed, and will probably be unable to be about for several weeks, which his many friends will sincerely regret.

A Runaway.

M. S. Ballard of Villa street was driving in one of his carriages on Marengo avenue this morning, when his horses took fright and ran away. Seeing that he was utterly unable to control the animals, and fearing a smash-up that would result in injury to himself, as well as his horses, he climbed out at the back of the carriage, and left the horses to their fate. They ran until they reached the sidewalk in front of Lancaster's grocery store, when one of them fell, thus checking the other. Some of Mr. Lancaster's goods were injured, but otherwise no damage was done.

A BEAUTIFUL HOTEL.

PASADENA WILL HAVE A HOTEL OVERLOOKING THE ARROYO.

A Beautiful Spot Chosen for the Location—A Spanish-American Structure with a Central Patio. Its Own Electric Plant.

The indications all point to the building in Pasadena in the near future of an elegant family hotel, at a cost of $100,000, which will be open the entire year, and will be architectually a magnificent building.

The sale was made today, through Coffin & Stearns, of nine and a half acres of land known as Grand View, lying between Palmetto drive, Grand avenue and California street, and backing well up toward the arroyo, commanding from that direction a view of the green hills on the other side, and of the picturesque gorge of the arroyo. The mountain view from this picturesque knoll is superb, and it is a favorite resort for residents and tourists. The grounds, as they are at present, are laid out in fine landscape effects, and when the new hotel is completed the landscape gardening is to be one of the features of the place.

The purchasers of the site are said to be eastern capitalists, hotel men, who have had twenty years' experience in the business, and know all its details. They paid $26,000 to Mr. Nelmes for the ground, and work is to begin May 1.

The architecture contemplated is the Spanish-American style, with a patio, in which there is to be a fountain and growing shrubbery. It will be two and a half stories high, and is to have roof promenades. On the slope toward the arroyo it is proposed to build an electric plant, which is to supply the hotel with electricity for lighting, heating and cooking. The number of rooms has been fixed at 100, and it is proposed to have the structure completed and open for business October 1.

Grand avenue is to be opened through, and the present driveways about the contemplated hotel will be so widened that they will permit of the passage of two tally-hos abreast. The plans are being drawn for the building, and it is likely that all the contracts will be let and work begun within the next six weeks.

HORSE THIEVES.

A Physician's Horse Stolen and Found Again.

For the second time in the past few days there has been a theft in Pasadena of the sort that in the olden days would have insured the perpetrator a stout hempen line over a convenient tree as a reformatory measure.

As Dr. Macomber was making a call on South Euclid avenue, about 9 o'clock Monday evening, he left his horse tied in front of Mr. Machin's residence. When he was ready to go home, he found that his horse and buggy had been stolen. He secured a lantern and tracked the buggy for some distance, and having assured himself of the direction the thieves had taken, got a horse and buggy and set out in search of his property. He visited San Gabriel, Savannah and Alhambra, giving a description of his rig to the local officers. He learned nothing definite of the matter until this afternoon, when a telephone message came to him from Alhambra stating that the animal had been found tied in front of Mr. Wallace's place in that town. It is supposed that the thieves, finding how close was the pursuit, abandoned the horse and buggy and made haste to get out of the neighborhood. As the horse was a fine animal and well known in Pasadena and vicinity, it was almost certain to have been tracked, and this fact seemed to have dawned upon the horsethieves.

The fact that burglaries and thefts are on the increase in Pasadena, and have been since the opening up of the electric line, emphasizes the need of mounted patrolmen, for it is impossible otherwise to properly patrol the city. The suggestion that two men on bicycles be employed to patrol Pasadena residence streets seems to meet with approval in the community.

CLOSED ON ATTACHMENT.

T. Kuranaga, a Japanese Tea Merchant, Fails in Business.

T. Kuranaga's tea store was closed this afternoon upon a writ of attachment for $413.72 in favor of Newmark & Co., of Los Angeles, and A. M. Ellson was placed in charge.

Mr. Kuranaga's difficulties date from the holidays, when the sales, though large, did not meet his expectations. He hoped to tide the difficulty over, but got deeper and deeper into debt. The entire amount, scattered about among various merchants in Pasadena and Los Angeles, is in the neighborhood of $1500. It is thought by his friends that he may be able to settle the matter and resume business, as his father, who is a wealthy merchant in Japan, will probably come to his rescue.

East Side School.

The trouble over the contract on the East Side school will not greatly delay the completion of the building. The contractors on the heating and ventilating are testing the heating apparatus, and find everything satisfactory. About all that remains to be done is the cleaning up, and by March 1 the school will certainly open. The difficulty in which Mr. Gorril found himself is said to be wholly the result of miscalculating the quantity of labor required, and not to any mismanagement. The shortage is about $2000, and Mr. Gorrill has the sympathy of those who understand thoroughly the position in which he is placed.

A Pound Social.

The Salvation Army officers have given notice that they have found some worthy families in Pasadena that are in actual want, owing to sickness and other misfortunes. To relieve this distress, the army will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, at which each person attending is expected to contribute a pound of something. Donations are solicited from those who do not expect to attend, and moeny will be received by the pound, or otherwise, to aid the good cause.

Electric Road Work.

The Pasadena and Los Angeles Electric Company has had a gang of men busy all day making the turn from Colorado street to Raymond avenue. They have displaced the asphaltum at that point, preparatory to putting in the curve. The switch on Raymond avenue has already been placed.

(Riverside Enterprise:) During all of these exciting times Gen. Coxey has not made a single offer to raise an army. Coxey's specialty is talking war in times of peace and taking up collections.

THE MAGEE RANGES
In appearance make all others appear cheap and insignificant. For sale only by F. E. Browne, No. 314 South Spring.

Go to C. A. Judd
For carpets and linoleum.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
Los Angeles, Feb. 11 1896.

WHAT WE NEED. The remarkable fact that this great and wealthy country, with its almost boundless resources, has recently been forced twice to apply for a loan to maintain its credit, has led to much serious discussion of the subject in all its bearings by the press, and we may hope that out of the difficulty permanent good will ultimately be derived.

A thoughtful and pertinent article on the lessons taught by the experience of the past few years recently appeared in the Commercial Bulletin, which quotes the following statement regarding the earning capacity of three great nations:

"Great Britain is estimated to earn about $6,400,000,000 a year; France, $5,000,000,000; Germany about the same, while the United States earns over $12,000,000,000, or two-thirds as much as all the other three put together."

The Bulletin shows that we earn more than any two of these three greatest of modern nations in the industrial world. They all depend on us for most of what are necessaries of life, while we depend on no nation under the sun for any part of what may be regarded as necessary to existence. Luxuries are all we get from abroad. Here is a virgin territory as compared with Europe. It stretches from ocean to ocean, 3000 miles. It lies wholly, or nearly so in the temperate zone, running to the north at no point where summer will not mature great and various crops, and towards the south to a belt where citrus fruits, pineapples and sugarcane grows. Coffee, tea and spices are what our own country does not produce.

At the same time we are among the foremost nations of the world in the production of the precious metals, while of the base metals our supply is inexhaustible.

Certainly, under such circumstances, it is an unnatural condition of affairs when we find ourselves so deeply in debt to the money-lenders of Europe. The Bulletin names as the chief causes for this bad state of affairs national extravagance and bondage to our trade enemies.

It is certainly high time for all public-spirited citizens of this country to consider seriously the means that are best calculated to place the finances of the United States on a solid basis. To this end party politics should be made subservient to the good of the nation, at least until we have crossed this bridge.

COMMERCIAL.

ANOTHER COMPETING ROAD. A short time ago it was announced that merchants in the San Joaquin Valley, as far south as Fresno, were competing with the Southern Pacific Company by sending goods by mule teams to Stockton, whence they were transported by water to San Francisco. The high charges exacted by Mr. Huntington's road have led to the establishment of another competitive line. According to the San Francisco Examiner, the failure of the Southern Pacific Company to give San Francisco merchants reasonably low rates to encourage shipments from this city into Arizona and New Mexico, and the teritory east of Benson, has induced the Traffic Association to hit upon a new scheme for getting San Francisco goods into that country. It is nothing more nor less than a deal with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the Santa Fé Railroad. The points sought to be reached are towns like Fairbanks, Huachuca, Crittenden and Nogales. The vessels of the steamship company constitute a freight line from this port to Guaymas. The Sonora Railway, owned by the Santa Fé, runs from Guaymas up into the objective territory. So by this water and rail route the merchants will be independent of Southern Pacific exactions on shipments from San Francisco to all points east of Benson, Ariz. Some of the merchants have already sent goods by this route, and the business is expected to increase very materially.

It may be that Los Angeles merchants could take advantage of this new route, shipping their goods by the Coast Steamship line to Guaymas from Redondo or San Pedro.

There are plenty of ways to get around an obstacle, when people make up their minds to help themselves.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

LOCAL PAPER MILL. There are several local enterprises which would do a good business and employ a number of men if they received reasonable encouragement from our people. Among these is the paper mill, a few miles south of Los Angeles, concerning which the proprietor recently wrote to the Chamber of Commerce, stating that while he can produce as good a quality of paper as the imported, at a lower price, his machinery has stood idle for the reason that the quality of the paper had deteriorated while the property was in litigation, so that dealers had declined to handle it. The mill, when running, furnishes employment to about a dozen men.

THE POSTOFFICE BUSINESS. One of the best indexes of the condition of general business in the country is the government postal receipts. The returns of the sales of postage stamps and other forms of postage by the Postoffice Department have been just completed for the quarter ending December 31 last, and afford a gratifying indication of the increase in the volume of business. The total sales of stamped paper, which is the technical name for the entire class of postage issues, were $20,517,014 for the quarter, and $77,884,409 for the calendar year. Both these totals stand unchallenged by the record of any previous year. The highest quarter previously recorded was that of March 31, 1895, when the sales were $19,789,610. The highest record for the year was the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, when the figures were $73,889,598. The total sales of stamped paper for the fiscal year 1891 were $62,559,775; for the fiscal year 1892, $67,398,969; for 1893, $72,359,213; for 1894, $70,199,151, and for 1895, $73,893,598.

A gain of $8,000,000 in a single year is remarkable, as being one of the largest ever recorded in the history of the Postoffice Department. The improvement indicates that the country is ready to start on a new era of prosperity as soon as the administration will give at a chance.

NEW INCORPORATIONS. Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed with the County Clerk by the Sterling Gold Mining Company, formed for acquiring, owning and developing mines and water, and mineral and water properties of all kinds. The principal place of business is in Los Angeles. The directors are: B. T. Frederick, Milton Santee, R. H. Howell, B. F. Bowers and Ben Goodrich. The capital stock is $2,500,000, divided into 25,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The entire amount is actually subscribed $500 by each of the directors, and $2,495,500 by O. H. Allen.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 11, 1896.

The prices of the Cudahy Packing Company's standard products show some changes, picnic hams, especially being quoted at a low figure. Eggs sell at 16c for choice lots, with average stock 1c lower. Grape fruit sells well and good oranges are in demand. Potatoes and onions are steady. Early Rose now in market bring 1.15@1.25. Tomatoes are higher. Mill products unchanged.

(The following quotations are for average grades of the products mentioned. For an extra choice article a somewhat better price than the highest quoted can usually be obtained, while for a product of decidedly inferior quality the seller will probably have to accept less than the lowest published quotation.)

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb., Rex, 11; Eagle, 9½; picnic, 5½; selected pig, 9½; boneless, 9; boneless butts, 7½.

Bacon—Fancy Rex, boneless, 13; Rex, boneless breakfast, 10¼; Diamond C, breakfast backs, 8¼; medium, 5½@8.

Dry Salt Pork—Per lb., clear bellies, 8; short clears, 6¾; clear backs, 6½.

Dried Beef—Sets, 10; insides and knuckles, 11½; regular, 9.

Pickled Pork—Per half-bbl., 80 lbs., 8.00.

Lard—Rex, Pure Leaf, tierces, 6¾; Ivory lard compound, 5¾; Rexolene, 6½; White Label lard, 10s, 7⅝.

Millstuffs.

Flour—Per bbl., Los Angeles, 4.20; other brands, 3.30@3.60; Stockton, 4.55; graham, 2.00.

Shorts—Per ton, 19.00@20.00.

Bran—Per ton, local, 17.00; northern, 18.00.

Rolled Barley—Per ton, 14.00@15.00.

Rolled Oats—Per bbl., 4.50@4.75.

Rolled Wheat—3.00.

Hay and Grain.

Wheat—1.15@1.25.

Oats—1.25@1.50.

Barley—Seed, 70@75; imported, 75.

Corn—Small yellow, 85; large yellow, 85; cracked, 90; white, 85.

Feed Meal—Per ctl., 95.

Hay—New stock: Good oat, 10.00; best oat, 10.00@11.00; alfalfa, native, 9.00@11.00; northern, 9.00@10.00; barley, 7.00@10.50; wheat, 10.00@11.00; wheat and oat, 10.00.

Eggs.

Eggs—California ranch, 15.

Dried Fruits.

Apples—Per lb., 4@5; evaporated, 6@7.

Apricots—8@10.

Peaches—Per lb., 3@4.

Prunes—Per lb., 3@5.

Raisins—Per lb., 1½@3½.

Dates—Per lb., new, 5½@6.

Butter.

Butter—Fancy local creamery, 57½@60; fancy Coast, 57½; dairy, 2 lbs., 52½@55; 28-oz., 45; other grades, 35@40.

Dried Products.

Beans—Lady Washington, 1.75@1.85; navy, 2.00@2.10; pinks, 1.55@1.60; Limas, 2.90@3.00; black-eyed, 2.00@2.25; peas, 3.50.

Cheese.

Cheese—Southern California, large, 12½; Young America, 13½; hand, 14½; Eastern cheddars and twins, 12½; brick creams, 12@13; fancy Northern, 10@12; fair Northern, 8@10; Limburger, 14@15; American Swiss, 14@16; imported Swiss, 24.

Green Fruits.

Oranges — Valencias and Mediterranean sweets, 1.50@1.75; navels, 2.00@3.00.

Grape Fruit—85@1.40.

Lemons—Per box, cured, Eurekas and Lisbons, 1.50@2.25; uncured, fancy, 1.25@1.50.

Strawberries—15.

Pineapples—4.50@6.00.

Apples—1.40@1.75 per box.

Pears—2.00.

Grapes—2.00; Cornichons, 2.00.

Cranberries—11.50@12.00.

Bananas—1.75@2.25.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—23.

Celery—60.

Beans—12.

Peas—5.

Beets—Per 100 lbs., 85.

Cabbage—Per 100 lbs., 65@70.

Chiles—Dry, per string, 75@90; Mexican, per lb., 15; green, 14.

Garlic—6@7.

Onions—1.35@1.50.

Parsnips—Per 100 lbs., 75.

Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., 85@1.00; Salinas Burbanks, 90@1.00; Early Rose, 1.15@1.25; sweet, 1.50.

Turnips—Per sack, 75.

Hubbard Squash—1.00.

Tomatoes—1.50@2.00.

Radishes—15.

Spinach—20.

Cauliflower—50.

Fresh Meats.

Butchers' prices for wholesale carcasses:

Beef—Prime, 5@5½.

Veal—5@7½.

Mutton—Ewes, 4½; wethers, 5; lambs, 5@6.

Dressed Hogs—5@6.

Honey and Beeswax.

Honey—Extracted, new, 4@5.

Beeswax—Per lb., 20@22.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Per cwt., 3.50@3.75.

Beef Cattle—Per cwt., 2.50@3.00.

Lambs—Per head, 1.50@2.00.

Sheep—Per cwt., 2.00@2.50.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—As they run, dry sound, 11½; kips, 8½; calf, 15; bulls and stags, 6; green calf, 7@8; green hides, 3½@4½.

Wool—2½@4.

Poultry.

Hens—4.00@4.50; young roosters, 3.50@4.00; old roosters, 4.00; broilers, 3.00@3.50; ducks, 4.50@5.50; turkeys, 11; dressed poultry, 16@17.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The stock market today was considered to reflect the absence of support from prominent financial houses, whose interests in the new government loan have been liquidated. The course of values was downward. There was liquidation by professional dealers who are usually disinclined to hold stocks over a holiday. The foreign selling contributed to the depression, although reported expressions of opinion from the leading European financial centers regarding the new government loan are encouraging. In local banking circles it is now beginning to be apprehended that the net gain in gold to the treasury as a result of the new issue, taking into consideration the probable withdrawals that may be made on the sub-treasury to pay for the bonds, will foot up $70,000,000. Of course this is only a matter of conjecture, due to some unfavorable sentimental effect which was attached to the theory today. A firm market for sterling exchange at an advance of ¼ per cent. in rates for actual business served as a bear text, although the call-money market exhibited a fairly easy condition. The speculation opened irregular and fairly active, but a sagging tendency soon developed on liberal sales of the Grangers, high-priced Industrials and international shares. A rally occurred about mid-day. The final hour was characterized by a resumption of pressure against the market and values receded to the lowest of the day. Important losses were made in Sugar and General Electric, 1⅞ per cent.; Missouri Pacific, 1½, and the Grangers 1⅛@1¾ per cent., the last in Northwestern. The closing was fairly active. Railway bonds were heavy in tone and prices were shaded, particularly speculative issues. The dealings were less active, aggregating only $1,505,000. A reactionary tendency was noted in government bonds and slight concessions were generally made in quotations. The trading was unusually brisk, footing up $707,000. The bulk of the business was in the new 4s coupon, chiefly at seller 20 flat. Tomorrow being the anniversary of the birth of President Lincoln and a legal holiday in this State, the New York Stock Exchange, sub-treasury and financial institutions generally will be closed.

Atchison	16⅝	North Pac. pfd.	14⅜
Adams Express	149	U. P., D. & G.	5¼
Alton, T. H.	58	N. W.	103⅜
Am. Sugar pfd.	100	N. W. pfd.	145
Am. Express	112	N. Y. Central	98
Baltimore & O.	35½	N. Y. & N. E.	48
Can. Pacific	58	Ontario & W.	15¼
Can. South	50⅜	Oregon Imp	2½
Cen. Pacific	15½	Oregon Nav	13
Ches. & Ohio	17¼	Oregon S. L.	7½
Chicago Alton	153	Pacific Mail	29¼
C. B. & Q.	79⅝	P. D. & E.	3
Chicago Gas	65⅛	Pittsburgh	160
Con. Gas	159	Pull. Palace	161
C. C. C. & St. L.	37¼	Reading	12½
Colo. Coal & I.	3¼	R. G. W.	17
Cot. Oil Cer.	18	R. G. W. pfd.	44½
D. L. & W.	161½	Rock Island	72½
D. & R. G.	13	St. Paul	75½
D. & R. G. pfd.	46⅝	St. Paul pfd.	128½
Distillers	18⅛	St. Paul & O.	39½
Com. Cable Co.	155	St. P. & O. pfd.	122
Erie	16¼	Southern Pac	20
Erie pfd	27¾	Sugar Refinery	111¼
Fort Wayne	162	Tenn. Coal & I.	33
Great N. pfd.	109	Texas Pacific	8½
C. & E. Ill. pfd.	96	T. & O. C. pfd.	65
Hocking Val	17½	Union Pacific	6¾
Illinois Cen	95½	U. S. Express	42
St. Paul & D.	23	W. St. L. & P.	7⅜
K. & T. pfd.	29¼	Wabash pfd	18⅝
L. E. & W.	21½	Wells-Fargo	98
L. E. & W. pfd.	74	W. Union	85¾
Lake Shore	145½	W. & L. E.	12½
Lead Trust	27⅝	W. & L. E. pfd.	40
Louis. & Nash.	48⅞	Minn. & St. L.	20
Louis. & N. A.	9⅜	Gen. Electric	31⅛
Man. Con	108	Nat'l Linseed	19¼
Memphis & C.	15	Colo. Fuel & I.	29½
Mich. Central	95	C. F. & I. pfd.	100
Mo. Pacific	24	H. & T. C.	1½
Mobile & Ohio	23½	T. St. L. & K. C.	6
Nash. Chatt	65	T. St. L. pfd.	10
Nat'l Cord	5⅝	So. R. R.	10⅛
Nat'l Cord. pfd.	11½	So. R. R. pfd.	31⅝
N. J. Central	104⅝	Am. Tobacco	79¼
N. & W. pfd.	9¼	Am. T. pfd.	101
North Am. Co.	4⅞	Am. T. & C. Co.	93
North Pac	4		

Bond List.

U. S. n. 4s reg.	116	C. P. 1sts, '95	100½
U. S. n. 4s coup.	116¼	D. & R. G. 7s	113
U. S. 5s reg.	112⅝	D. & R. G. 4s	89½
U. S. 5s coup.	113	Erie 2ds	73
U. S. 4s reg.	109	G. H. & S. A. 6s	102
U. S. 4s coup.	110¼	G. H. & S. A. 7s	100
U. S. 2s reg.	96	H. & T. C. 5s	108
Pacific 6s, '95	102	H. & T. C. 6s	103
Ala., class A	107	M. K. T. 1st 4s	86
Ala., class B	107	M. K. T. 2d 4s	60
Ala., class C	95	Mutual U. 6s	115
Ala. Cur	95	N. J. C. G. 5s	118⅛
La. N. C. 4s	99¼	N. P. 1sts	115⅝
Missouri 6s	100	N. P. 2ds	107
N. C. 6s	122	N. W. Con	139
N. C. 4s	103¾	N. W. S. F. 5s	110¾
S. C. non-fund.	½	R. G. W. 1sts	76⅞
Tenn. n. s. 5s	111	St. P. Con. 7s	126
Tenn. n. s. 3s	85	St. P., C. & P.	111
Tenn. old 6s	60	St. L. & I. M. 5s	80
Va. Cen	61	St. L. & S. F. 6s	104½
Va. Cen. dfd	6½	T. P. 1sts	87
Atchison 4s	77	T. P. 2ds	22½
Atchison 2d A.	26¼	U. P. 1sts, '96	102⅛
Can. So. 2ds	105½	West Shore 4s	105¼
L. & N. 4s	59	O., R. & N. 1sts	108½
N. P. 3ds	—	So. R. R. 5s	93

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	6	Gould & Curry	40
Alpha Con	15	Hale & Nor	1 15
Andes	16	Kentuck Con	5
Belcher	25	Mexican	57
Best & Belcher	78	Mt. Diablo	15
Bodie Con	35	Occidental Con	1 05
Bullion	15	Ophir	1 25
Bulwer Con	15	Overman	15
Caledonia	7	Potosi	51
Challenge Con	40	Savage	47
Chollar	62	Scorpion	2
Confidence	1 00	Sierra Nevada	39
Con. Cal. & Va.	2 00	Silver Hill	1
Con. Imperial	2	Union Con	33
Crown Point	18	Utah Con	7
Exchequer	6	Yellow Jacket	45

Gold Withdrawals.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Deposits of gold were numerous today, but sub-treasury officials say that they can only generalize as to the total amount, owing to the great number of small deposits and to the turning-in of gold certificates. Up to 2 o'clock approximately $5,000,000 had been credited to bidders for the new bonds as a result of today's operations. The depositors included individual bank corporations, the new government bond depositors and bullion brokers. The withdrawal was placed approximately at $605,000, all for account of bullion brokers.

New York Money.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Money on call, steady at 2½@5 per cent.; last loan, 2½ per cent.; closed at 2½@3 per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½ per cent.; sterling exchange, lighter, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.87¾@4.88 for demand, and at 4.86½@4.86¾ for 60 days; posted rates, 4.87@4.88 and 4.88½@4.90½; commercial bills, 4.87½; silver certificates, 67½@67¾.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11. — Petroleum was steady. United closed at 1.43.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The treasury today lost $923,000 in gold coin and $10,300 in bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve at $51,939,403. This, however, does not include the gold deposited yesterday and today on account of the bond purchases.

London Silver.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Silver, 30⅞d; consols, 108½.

London Financial Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says that the stock markets were quieter, but firm today with a further rise in Kaffirs. Americans have been good, especially Canadian Pacifics on the dividend, but the closing was dull, partly on unfavorable reports about Baltimore and Ohio and partly because of less sanguine views of the result of the bond issue. Today's efflux of gold from the Bank of England is believed to be for Chile and current estimates of the gold to go to New York suddenly diminished. Paris and Berlin quiet.

Boston Stock Markets.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Atchison, 16¾; Bell Telephone, 204; Burlington, 79¾; Mexican, 11⅞; Oregon Short Line, 7¾; San Diego, 50.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $181,045,199; gold reserve, $55,255,095.

Available Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's, covering the principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in available stocks last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday: Wheat, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease, 929,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe, decrease, 1,120,000 bushels; corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease, 33,000.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Business in the wool market here has been a shade brisker than previously reported, with prices well maintained. Fleece wools are moving moderately, but the features of the week have been the better demand for staple wools. This demand has been confined, however, to those wools long enough in staple to be combed. Australian wool sales continued good, but prices strong. Territory wools, Montana fine medium and fine, 11@14; scoured, 36@38; Utah, Wyoming, etc., fine medium and fine, 10@13; scoured, 34@36. California wools, northern spring, 11@17; scoured, 33@36; middle counties, spring, 11@13; scoured, 32@33. Australian, scoured basis, combing, superfine, 47@50; combing, good, 32@36; combing, average, 40@43.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—In wheat the early influences were rather bearish, the chief of which were the lower cables and large northwestern receipts, as well as local. Liverpool was quoted ⅜d easier, and northwestern receipts were over one hundred cars greater than the same day last week. The market, too, was influenced some by the fact that the first arrivals of a large line purchased in the northwest by elevator interests had arrived, but the later advices were of such favorable character that prices gradually recovered half of the decline. This was due to the fact that the world's shipments last week, which were estimated yesterday at 2,000,000 bushels, were found today to have been only a little over five million, or about on the line they have been for some weeks past, and still 2,100,000 bushels below the weekly consumption. There was also fair buying for eastern account, which helped to check the decline in prices. Primary receipts, however, footed up large and the weather indications were more favorable, warm and fair conditions being indicated, and prices lagged back. May wheat, which closed yesterday at 66⅜, opened with sales at 66@66⅜, fell to 65⅝, advanced to 66⅜, and at noon was 66⅛. Although Bradstreet's reported over two million bushels decline in the world's available supply last week, some of the big traders hammered the market during the last hour and drove the price of May down to 65⅝, that being the closing price. Corn was fairly active and this was influenced by sympathy with wheat and by expectation of larger receipts on the improved condition of country roads. Oats ruled quiet and lower, the weakness in wheat having its usual effect. The feeling in provisions was weak during the latter part of the session and material declines resulted. Receipts of hogs were larger than were expected and sympathy with wheat helped in the decline.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—	
February	64⅝
May	65⅝
June	65⅝
July	65⅝
Corn, No. 2—	
February	27¾
May	29⅞
July	31
September	32⅛
Oats, No. 2—	
February	19
May	21
July	21⅛
September	21

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and a shade easier; No. 2 spring wheat, 63⅝@64¾; No. 3 spring wheat, 63½; No. 2 red, 67⅝@68⅛; No. 2 corn, 27¾; No. 2 oats, 19½; No. 2 white, 21½; No. 3 white, 20@21½; No. 2 rye, 38; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 25@37; No. 4, 23@25; No. 1 flax seed, 91; prime timothy seed, 3.90; mess pork, per bbl., 9.87½@10.00; lard, per 100 lbs., 5.42½@5.45; short ribs, sides (loose,) 5.05@5.10; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 4¾@5; short clear sides (boxed,) 5¼@5⅜; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., 1.22.

Grain Movements.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	8,000	11,000
Wheat, bushels	94,000	85,000
Corn, "	136,000	130,000
Oats, "	252,000	175,000
Rye, "	7,000	1,000
Barley, "	58,000	44,000

On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was firm. Creamery, 14@18½; dairy, 8@16. Eggs were firm; fresh, 13@13½.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Trade in cattle was of the usual character for a Tuesday, buyers taking hold rather sparingly at yesterday's decline. Common to extra native-beef steers, 3.20@4.65; export steers, 4.00@4.30; good dressed-beef cattle, 3.80@3.95; stockers and feeders, 2.60@3.80; cows and heifers, 2.00@3.60; calves were in good supply and in fair demand, prices ruling steady. Supplies of hogs this week show a gain as compared with a week ago, and packers are improving their opportunity to force prices lower. All kinds except desirable light weights sold today at a furhter reduction of 5 cents. Common to choice droves sold at 3.95@4.50. In sheep there was a fair demand and prices were steady at yesterday's decline; common to choice native sheep, 2.50@3.60; westerns, 3.10@3.50; yearlings, 3.75@4.00; lambs, 3.00@4.70; sales were chiefly at 3.00@3.50 for native sheep and at 3.90 and upward for lambs.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.,) Feb. 11.—Cattle, receipts 8000; shipments 2000; market weak, 10 cents lower; beef steers, 3.00@4.20; native cows, 1.50@3.30; bulls, 1.60@3.60; stockers and feeders 2.60@3.70.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—Spot wheat closed quiet, with a poor demand; No. 2 red winter, 5s 9½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 7½d No. 1 California, 5s 9½d. Futures closed steady, ¾@1d lower; February, 5s 7¾d; March and April, 5s 8d; May, 5s 7¾d; June, 5s 7¾d; July, 5s 8d. Spot corn closed dull; American mixed new, 3s 0¾d. Futures closed steady; February, 3s 0¾d; March, 3s 1¼d; April, 3s 1½d; May and June 3s 2d; July, 3s 2½d. Flour closed dull, with a poor demand; St. Louis fancy winter, 7s 9d. Hops at London, Pacific coast, £2 5s.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Flour—Family extras, 4.00@4.10; bakers' extras, 3.80@3.90; superfine, 2.85@3.10.

Wheat—No. 1 shipping, 1.12½; choice, 1.13¾; milling, 1.25@1.30.

Barley—Feed, fair to good, 70@71¼; choice, 72½; brewing, 80@82½.

Oats—Milling, 77½@82½; Surprise, 95@1.00; fancy feed, 82½@87½; good to choice, 75@82½; poor to fair, 65@72½; black for seed, 1.10@1.30; gray, 75@82½.

Middlings—16.00@20.00; bran, 13.50@14.00.

Hay—Wheat, 8.00@11.50; wheat and oat, 7.50@10.50; oat, 7.50@10.00; alfalfa, 7.00@9.00; barley, 7.00@9.00; clover, 6.00@8.00; compressed, 7.50@10.50; stock, 6.00@7.50; straw, 35@60.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 60@90; River Burbanks, 30@40; Oregon Burbanks, 45@65; River Reds, 50@70; Early Rose, 65@75; Merced Sweet potatoes, 2.00.

California onions, 65@85; Oregon onions, 70@90; Los Angeles tomatoes, 2.00@2.50; string-beans, 15@20; green peas, 5@7; cabbage, 40@50; garlic, 4@5; green peppers, 10@15; dried peppers, 7@10; mushrooms, 10@20; asparagus, 10@25; dried okra, 12½; rhubarb, 8@10.

Apples—No. 1 grade, 85@2.10; fancy, 1.25@1.50.

Citrus fruits—Mexican limes, 5.50@6.00; California lemons, common, 1.00@1.25; good to choice, 1.50@2.00; fancy, 2.50; California oranges, seedlings, 75@1.25; navels, 1.00@2.50.

Tropical fruits—Bananas, 1.00@2.50; pineapples, 2.50@5.00; Persian dates, 4½@5.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 25@26; seconds, 26@27; fancy dairy, 25; seconds, 22@24.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 12@13; fair to good, 9@11; eastern, 12@14.

Eggs—14@17; ranch, 14@17.

Poultry—Turkey gobblers, 10@11; turkey hens, 10@12; roosters, old, 4.00@4.25; roosters, young, 5.00@5.50; broilers, small, 3.00@4.00; broilers, large, 4.00@5.00; hens, 4.00@4.50; ducks, 5.50@6.50; geese, 1.50@2.00; pigeons, old, 1.00@1.12½; pigeons, young, 1.50@2.00.

Game—Grey geese, 2.00@2.25; white geese, 75@1.00; rabbits, 75@90; cottontail, 1.00@1.25; hare, 50@75; honkers, 2.00@3.00; brant, 75@1.25.

Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Flour, quarter sacks, 4830; Oregon, 3438; Washington, 7002; wheat, centals, 52,303; Oregon, 2920; Washington, 258; barley, centals, 2390; oats, centals, 270; Oregon, 5175; Washington, 2800; beans, sacks, 294; rye, centals, 415; potatoes, sacks, 2985; Oregon, 987; Washington, 150; onions, sacks, 208; bran, sacks, 2860; middlings, sacks, 535; hay, tons, 396; straw, tons, 70; flaxseed, Washington, sacks, 239; wool, bales, 12; wine, gallons, 61,200; hides, 455.

Drafts and Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Silver bars, 67⅜; Mexican dollars, 53¾@54¼; drafts, sight, par; telegraph, par.

Callboard Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Wheat, quiet; December, 1.14⅜; May, 1.16; barley, no trading; corn, 85; bran, 14.00.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896.

(Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records.)

J. H. Meara to Chesney B. Miller, S½ N½ sec 4, T 5 N, R 11 W, Los Angeles, $800.

Ashley Sawyer et ux to Mrs. Emma Hegges, lot 18, block 2, subdivision of lots 5 and 6, block 40, City donation lots (6-330,) $468.

Ida A Hammond et con to Charles Bradshaw, E 43 feet lot 9, block 8, Daman & Millard's subdivision Shaw tract (19-45,) $1300.

Emily E Rogers to Ida McGlerick, lot 9, block 3, Marathon tract (14-31,) $425.

Frank C Bolt et ux to Addie M Durrell N 5 feet S 65 feet lot 7, El Molino tract, subdivision lot 7, block D, San Pasqual tract Pasadena (43-2,) $125.

Margaret Weber to Oldknow Pooley, W 37½ feet lot 10, block 2, C. M. Wells's tract (21-73,) $125.

Los Angeles Cemetery Association to Peter F Paterson, NW¼ lot 322 (3-450,) $65.

Anna E Chapman to J T Hall, lot 16, block 30, Clearwater (19-51,) $25.

Harriet A. Huntley to J T Hall, W½ lot 1, block 7, Downey (2-434,) $1000.

Della B Alcott to J T Hall, lots 4 and 5, block 30, Clearwater (19-51,) $50.

James L Buckner et ux to J T Hall, lots 6 to 12, block 30, Clearwater (19-51,) $125.

R F Howse et ux to Mrs E F Liscomb, lot 18, block B, Currier tract (14-25,) $40.

Arthur Stevens to Green Owens, lots 23 and 24, Evergreen tract (18-83,) $300.

Arthur G Newton et ux to Cecelia Newton, lot 85, Hafen tract (34-39,) $2200.

James A Paxton et ux to John Lowe, lot 42, Percel's subdivision John Thomas's tract (21-51,) $500.

Arthur G Newton et ux to James F Newton, lots 49, 52, 56, 60, 65, 67, 76, 77, 117 and 119, Hafen tract (34-39,) $8900.

Marin Sepulveda de Sanchez to R H F Vareil, ½ N by S lot 22, block 4, Sanchez tract (3-158,) $450.

E S Rowley et ux to George M Wyman, E 7½ acres lot 53, McDonald tract, Rancho San Pedro (15-21,) $750.

Henry P Kelly et al to Eliza B Allen, lots 19 and 20, block R (17-11,) $175.

William Clarke et ux to Mrs. Lucina Wilde, lots 13 and 14, William Smith's subdivision lot B, block 8, Monrovia tract (13-70,) $972.

Fannie Wangeman to R H Variel, S 71 1-10 feet lot 22, block 4, Sanchez tract (3-158,) $290.

Josh Ross et ux to James E Longacre, lot 1, H Enos's subdivision lot 4, block 178, Pomona (119-30,) $1150.

William Ward to Hugh J Smith, lot 1, block 17, O W Child's 200-lot tract (5-378,) $3500.

Hugh J Smith to William Ward lot 2, block 3, California Coöperative Colony tract (21-15,) $1250.

Margaret J Mills et con to Allie A Hewitt, N 40 feet lot 67, block 4, Beaudry tract (1-401,) $1000.

SUMMARY.

Deeds	25
Nominal	11
Total	$26,046

(Tucson, Ariz., Star:) The irruption of tramps is becoming alarming. Thirty were arrested within the city limits on Sunday and Sunday night. They were a comparatively small part of the body then in and about town. Two hobos who arrived on Friday night, part of an advance guard from the West, say they believe that there are not fewer than 2500 tramps along the line of the road between New Orleans and Los Angeles. They also say that Tucson is considered the most inhospitable town on the line and that the penalty is thirty days on bread and water.

Beauty's WAR

IS NEVER ENDED From cradle to grave feminine good looks and complexion are in conflict with their mortal foes — Sickness, overwork, trouble, age. Next to the care of health, Beauty's greatest protective weapon is

LOLA MONTEZ CREME

The great scientific SKIN FOOD that preserves beauty to old age, develops it where it is destroyed or impaired, fills out wrinkles, removes sallowness and freckles, giving the skin healthy color, softness and transparency.

Pot lasting three months, 75c, druggists or

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON,
BEAUTY DOCTOR,
40-42 Geary St., San Francisco.

Sold by
H. M. SALE & SON, 220 S. Spring st., L. A.
C. F. HEINZEMAN, 222 N. Main st., L. A.

What is 4 worms?

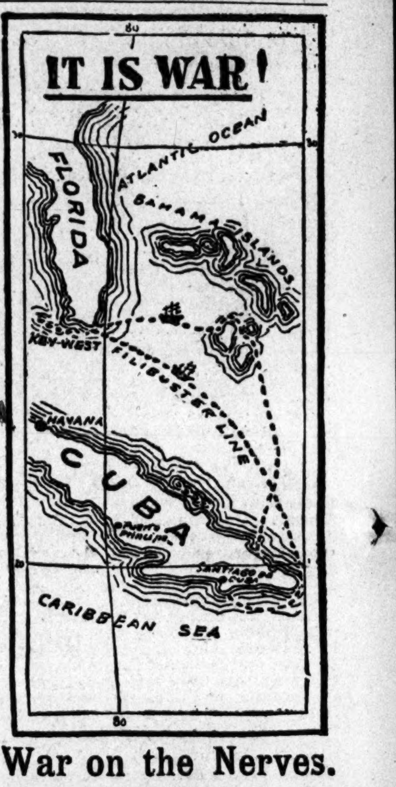
NOW OPEN
Hamman Turkish
BATHS.
210 S. Broadway.

PURELY, SIMPLY, HONESTLY, ANIMAL MAGNETISM.
A God-Given Power Possessed by the

BOY WIZARD,
Infallible in the Alleviation of pain, healing the Sick, Curing the Lame, Blind, Deaf, Rheumatic, Paralytic and all Chronic Diseases.
Pacific Coast Magnetic Institute,
Cor. Third and Broadway, Los Angeles.
Office hours—10 to 4, and 7 to 8 p.m.
DR. A. H. BRYANT, Consulting Physician.

Something You Don't Know
About a Bicycle. Take a fifteen seconds and read it. We have 40 FOWLER RENTAL WHEELS; we also have a standing bet of $5 that no one can pick out any one of them that has any grit or sand in the bearings of the wheels. Do you know that you can hardly find a wheel in a day's journey that does not "crunch" when you turn the wheels?
L. W. Fox Cycle & Arms Co.
431 S. Spring St.
Telephone 1565.

IT IS WAR!



War on the Nerves.

THESE CONTINUAL STRAINS AND COUNTER-strains, these continual harassing and depleting drains of nerve energy and nerve life, make the body poor and weak and immature. When in this condition force the enemy to surrender. Get and use the Great Hudyan. You can get it only from the Hudson Medical Institute. No one can give you Hudyan but the Hudson Medical Institute. Hudyan cures certain forms of Liver and Kidney troubles and certain forms of Nervous Diseases.

Circulars and Testimonials FREE.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

TAINTED BLOOD—Impure blood, due to serious private disorders, carries myriads of sore-producing germs. Then come sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers in mouth, old sores and falling hair. You can save a trip to Hot Springs by writing for "Blood Book," to the old physicians of the

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

LIVER—When your liver is affected you may feel blue, melancholy, irritable and easily discontented. You will notice many symptoms that you really have and many that you really do not have. You need a good liver regulator, and this you should take at once. You can get it from us. Write for book on liver troubles. "All About the Liver," sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.

KIDNEY Remedies are now sought for by many men, because so many men live rapid lives—use up their kidneys. If you wish to have your kidneys put in good order, send for our Kidney Regulator, or better, learn something about your kidneys and how to make the test. The book, "A Knowledge of Kidneys," sent free.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Rutledge & Crossley,
DEALERS IN
Chicago Grain and New York Stocks
On usual margins.
Markets by wire every fifteen minutes.
Market reports mailed free on application to any address. Tel. No. 1441—Offices, 85-87, Bryson Block.

What is 4 worms?

PASADENA LINERS.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE; 160 ACRES EAST of Ontario, bet. Santa Fe and Southern Pacific R.R.; first-class land, good for prunes, peaches, apricots, grapes, etc.; price $18.50 per acre; the cheapest land in the valley. B. O. KENDALL.

FOR SALE—2 CARLOADS OF FINE DRIVING and draft horses for 2 days only. Corner of MARY and PASADENA STS., Pasadena, Cal. 13

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

ORANGE COUNTY.

SANTA ANA RESIDENT DROPPED DEAD BEFORE HIS OWN DOOR.

A Serious Accident to Frances Dillon at Santa Ana—Albert R. Finley, an Old Pioneer at Tustin, Dead. News Notes.

SANTA ANA, Feb. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) J. R. Culver, aged 72 years, a resident of West Orange, dropped dead about 8 o'clock this morning at his country residence, presumably of heart disease. Mr. Culver has not been in the best of health for the past several months, but his sudden demise was not at all looked for by his wife or neighbors. On Saturday he was in Santa Ana looking after some business matters and on Sunday he went out driving, feeling about as well as usual. Monday he worked in the orchard all day, cultivating with a team and this morning after breakfast was over he appeared in good spirits, and, picking up a small pail, went out to the barn to feed the chickens and milk the cow. He evidently felt faint after getting out to the stock corral and attempted to return to the house, but he only walked about half way when, without a murmur or apparently a note of warning, he fell to the ground. Mrs. Culver heard the fall and ran to him, but he could not speak, although he was not yet dead. He continued to breathe easily for about two minutes, when his breath gradually left him and he sank into that slumber that knows no waking, without the sign of a struggle.

Mr. Culver was born in New York State and lived there until he was 16 years of age, when he started out to earn his own living. He went to Illinois near Rockford, and located, where he remained for a number of years, after which he moved to Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa. There he was married to Miss Ellen Smith. In 1889 they came to California, locating in Santa Ana near where they have since resided.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of the deceased, near the Southern Pacific Orange depot Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock, and interment will be had in the Santa Ana Cemetery.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Frances Dillon, an old and respected resident of this city, was seriously injured this (Tuesday) afternoon on North Main street by being run into by a Chinaman's runaway team attached to a vegetable wagon.

Mr. Dillon was severely cut and bruised about the head and face and it is feared he has received internal injuries. One of his hips is also badly bruised and at this writing, a doctor not having yet made an examination, it is feared the bone may be broken.

The accident occurred on North Main street almost opposite the Athletic grounds.

AN OLD PIONEER GONE.

Andrew R. Finley, aged 78 years, died at his residence near Tustin this (Tuesday) morning, after a lingering illness of some weeks. He was one of the pioneer residents of the valley, having lived here for the past twenty-five or more years.

Mr. Finley was born in Kentucky. He left that blue-grass region when he was 12 years old, going with his people to Missouri, where he lived until 1870. During his residence in Missouri he married Miss Caroline Gibson of Lincoln county, and from this union seven children were born, all of whom, with the exception of one, a son in Chicago, were present at the father's death. In 1870 when Mr. Finley first came to California, he located in Sacramento, where he remained until 1878, when he turned his face southward, coming to this valley and locating when there was but little else than jackrabbits and cactus, where now olive, orange and lemons abound. Here he resided and reared a family that would be the pride of any man's heart.

The deceased leaves an aged wife and the following children, together with hosts of friends to mourn their loss: Mrs. Emma McBride of Sacramento, Miss Sarah H. Finley, James A., S. H., A. G., and Miss Lulu, all of this city, and Steele S. Finley of Chicago.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow (Wednesday) at the United Presbyterian Church in this city at 11 o'clock. The funeral procession will be formed at the family residence in Tustin at 10 a.m. Interment will be made in the Santa Ana Cemetery.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES.

Rev. W. C. Stevens and Mr. McCarthy, an eminent missionary of the China Inland Mission, will be present at the bi-monthly meeting of the Santa Ana Christian Association, Thursday of this week at the Baptist Church. Mr. McCarthy will also deliver an address at the same place on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. On Wednesday, W. C. Stevens will speak at the mission on East Fourth street.

Schilling's minstrels appear in Santa Ana tomorrow (Wednesday,) night. They have appeared in other towns, and the papers have reported that their jokes were like the old oaken bucket—covered with moss. If the public generally turns out and contributes its money it will, no doubt, know the real value of the jokes of the aggregation. There ought to be enough worthy companies to patronize.

At the regular weekly meeting of Co. L, N.G.C., of Santa Ana, Monday evening, a committee was appointed to consider the matter of giving a grand ball and camp supper in the near future. The committee appointed is as follows: Horace Fine, Smith, Will Hannah, C. Rowan and Harris.

A special meeting of the Farmers' Club at Garden Grove will be held Saturday evening of this week at the schoolhouse hall, for the purpose of arranging for the exhibit of products of the soil of that portion of the county, in Santa Ana Wednesday of next week.

H. C. Kellogg of the Antelope Valley is in Santa Ana for a few days, visiting his daughter and husband, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Kellogg.

Mrs. Frank J. Dyer of Los Angeles is in Santa Ana visiting her aunt, Mrs. Dr. J. G. Bailey.

Granville Spurgeon returned Monday evening from a business trip to San Diego.

C. S. McKelvey has been appointed assignee of the estate of D. Heller, insolvent.

TRIP AROUND KITE-SHAPED TRACK.
Just the way to see Southern California. It can be done in a day, with a stop-over of two hours at both Redlands and Riverside, for drives and sight-seeing. Observation buffet-car leaves at 9 a.m., returns at 6:50 p.m. Luncheon served when desired. Particulars at Santa Fé ticket offices.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The "Divine Healer" is Only a Hobo. Military Reception.

SAN BERNARDINO, February 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The County Teachers' Institute, to be held on March 23, promises to be a very profitable event. State Superintendent Black and David Starr Jordan of Stanford University have promised to address the teachers.

A WARM RECEPTION.

The reception tendered Capt. Ball Monday night at Armory Hall bespoke the hearty good will in which the retiring captain is held by members of Co. K. There were 250 people present, including members of the company in full uniform. Lieut. O. P. Sloat bespoke the good will of the boys for their late commander in a brief speech, and he was followed by Private Carl Shoup, who, on behalf of the members of the company, presented Capt. Ball with a beautiful gold watch. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable evening passed.

HOBO "SCHLATTER."

The Associated Press dispatches from this point have attempted to create a hero of a very common hobo, who gives his name as Elijah Lyon of Kansas. He may have some resemblance to Schlatter, the divine healer, but his only conspicuous features are his long hair and the pertinacity with which he begs tobacco off all visitors to the jail.

DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

When the First National Bank of this city was in trouble, Joseph Brown borrowed $2500 of A. G. Hubbard of Redlands on his private property, valued at $30,000. The bank failed and a suit was brought to foreclose the mortgage on Brown's property. Today the decree was granted.

NOT SCHLATTER.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 11.—Two parties who profess to have seen Schlatter in Denver, visited the man in the County Jail today supposed to be the "divine healer" and pronounced the man in jail not to be Schlatter. Still there are those who maintain otherwise.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

ORANGE SHIPMENTS EXCEED ONE THOUSAND CARLOADS.

An Indian Who Committed Arson While Full of Firewater—Mexicans Who Wanted to Carve Each Other—News Notes.

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The orange shipments have passed the 1000 mark and fruit is steadily going forward. Reports from eastern markets continue to show more favorable conditions.

PASTOR WILL RESIGN.

Rev. T. C. Hunt of the Congregational Church has announced that he will resign his pastorate late in March, having been called to the pastorate of one of the largest churches in Eau Claire, Wis., which call he has accepted. The retirement of Mr. Hunt is deeply regretted in Riverside, where he has a host of friends, outside as well as in his congregation.

FIRE-WATER CAUSED FIRE.

A warrant is out for an Indian named Torta, accused of setting fire to a house owned by an Indian of the same name. A number of Indians were drunk in Indian town Sunday, and the fire is supposed to have been due to an accident, though the owner of the house claims his property was purposely destroyed.

ATTEMPT TO CARVE.

Victoriaus Alvaros has been brought in from Beaumont, accused of trying to carve Jacinte Sanchez. The latter is no "spring chicken." He got out of the way and caused the arrest.

NUMEROUS DIVORCES.

Monday was divorce day in Riverside. A decree of divorce was granted Mary R. Rooney from John E. Rooney.

Stella P. Robb instituted divorce proceedings against B. A. Robb.

Alice Hunter brought suit for divorce from Henry E. Hunter.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Considerable interest attaches to the charge against the Indian Guavaes, under arrest as the murderer of Mrs. Platt, who was most brutally murdered while teaching the Indians on the Temecula reservation. The preliminary hearing took place Monday in San Jacinto.

THE INDIAN MURDERER.

RIVERSIDE, Feb. 11.—Francisco Guavis, the Indian charged with the murder of Mrs. Platt, the government teacher, who was murdered nearly two years ago on the Temecula Indian Reservation, was lodged in jail here today. Gauvis maintains that he is innocent but says he will surely be hung. To Sheriff Johnson he said that if they would not hang him he would plead guilty, which admission is taken here for pretty good evidence of his guilt. Guavis will have his examination at San Jacinto February 25.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

The funeral of James A. Angus, who died Sunday, was held today at Arlington, under the auspices of the Masonic Lodge. Deceased was a native of Canada and was about 30 years of age.

A fine lot of oranges has been forwarded for the Riverside display in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce building.

Rev. Abbott B. Clark of San Francisco still holds forth at Odd Fellows' Hall as a preacher of theosophy.

Justice Mills has imposed a fine of $7.75 upon R. J. Bush for whipping a boy off his premises.

A team belonging to H. E. Branch ran away Monday, one horse sustaining a broken nose.

Extensive preparations are being made for the County Teachers' Institute on March 23.

A drop-handle March bicycle was stolen from the wheelmen's clubrooms Saturday evening.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, Feb. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Central Baptist Church will have a new building, to cost not less than $5000, and Rev. W. F. Harper will continues as pastor. This has been definitely decided, and Mr. Harper has sent to the American Baptist Church in Los Angeles his declination of the call extended him.

The work of tearing up the track of the Terracina-street railway is about complete. Olive avenue will now be graded and made a fine thoroughfare.

An effort is being made to organize a drum and bugle corps as an adjunct to the National Guard. George A. Isbell is the instigator.

News is received of the death, at his home in Peoria, Ill., of John Waugh, at the age of 82 years. Mr. Waugh was the father of Mrs. J. V. A. Love of this place, and quite well known in Southern California.

VENTURA COUNTY.

BITTER FIGHT AGAINST A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Trying to Oust an Incumbent from Office—More Details of the Expensive Fire at Nordhoff—The Law and Order League.

VENTURA, Feb. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) One of the most expensive fires of record in this county for some years occurred Saturday night at Nordhoff in the Ojai Valley. John Meiner of Milwaukee, Wis., has an extensive farm about two miles south of town, on which was erected one of the finest barns in this county. Fire was discovered in the interior of the structure too late to render salvage possible. The contents consisted of twenty head of carriage and work horses, 100 tons of hay, 1000 sacks of barley, carriages, harness, working implements and all that goes to make up an expensive and complete outfit for ranching and pleasure driving. The whole proved a total loss, variously estimated at from $8000 to $10,000, partially insured in the Continental Insurance Company of New York city. P. W. Soper, who manages the ranch for Mr. Meiner, is a heavy loser on stock and farming tools which he had in the burned building. His individual insurance is said to be about $1000, about half his actual loss. Lack of water and fire-fighting apparatus is said to be responsible for the failure to get the fire under control. The barn will be rebuilt at once.

THE FIGHT ON THE JUSTICE.

The war being made on Justice Boling for the control of his office is growing more bitter with the lapse of time, and by Saturday, when the final decision of the Board of Supervisors is looked for, will be at fever heat. Justice Boling informed the Times correspondent that he intends to fight it out to the end. His attorneys, Messrs. Barnes, Selby and Orr, are watching the drift of affairs, and do not propose to be caught napping. They secured the surrender of the office, books and papers, after they had been turned over to Justice Daly, by special mandate issued by Judge Williams. They insist that they have the law on their side, and do not propose to surrender the ground which they have won in open court.

Judge Cope, they contend, settled every point in the dispute in his opinion rendered in the quo warranto proceedings, They admit that no new bail bond was filed, or second oath of office taken or filed by their client, Judge Cope having decided that point.

The position as it now stands rests with the Board of Supervisors, who may or may not conclude to declare the office vacant and then appoint Daly. If they do this Judge Williams will be called upon to issue a peremptory order demanding that the books and papers be delivered to Daly. If this course is followed quo warranto proceedings will be resorted to a second time. The political aspect of the fight was heightened by the circulation of a report that a petition favoring the appointment of a straight Republican in place of James Daly, Democrat, would be prepared and presented to the Board of Supervisors on Saturday. W. H. A. Thompson is named as the man, but when interviewed by the Times correspondent refused to affirm or deny the rumor. N. Blackstock, attorney for Daly in the contest now pending, stated that he had not heard any mention of Thompson's name, but thought that a straight-out Republican would make a good man for the place. The battle so far has cost the taxpayers nearly $300 for special meetings of the Supervisors, and as the fight is generally admitted to hinge on political and personal animosities, the general public is growing weary of the expensive luxury of a battle, the outcome of which will benefit nobody outside of two, or at most, three interested parties. This sentiment is freely and openly expressed in business circles and on the streets.

CRUSADE AGAINST VICE.

The Law and Order League is preparing for a vigorous campaign against the vices of various degree which are presumed to exist in this city and county. Ordinances are being prepared which will result in the closing of all secular business in this city on Sunday. It has been the custom for the majority of the grocery, fruit and general stores to open for a couple of hours Sunday morning for the accommodation of ranchers who invariably come to town on Sunday to do their trading. Special ordinances are being prepared to reform the social evil, the liquor traffic and other matters that the league wish to regulate. Town Trustee Badgley, who has been a member of the league since its organization, has resigned for the reason that he does not fully indorse all the proposed reforms contemplated, and that as a member of the Town Trustees he proposes to see the existing ordinances enforced in the spirit and letter. Just what effect this proposed action of the Law and Order League will have on the Board of Trustees is a problem that is difficult of solution. Meanwhile no new complaints have been made against the liquor men, The nightwatchman under whose control the early-closing ordinance falls, states that the saloons are one and all living up to the letter of the law.

POMONA.

Dried Fruit Market Poor—City Maps Again—Personals.

POMONA, Feb. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The fruit-shippers and dealers here say that this is the very worst season they ever knew for marketing dried fruits. Prunes have never been so low in price as now, and the wholesale dealers in the East keep writing that they can offer no encouragement or the promise of better markets in the next few months. The eastern correspondents say that the vast army of men having families, who are out of employment and that still larger number of persons, who are at work in factories and other industries, on half-pay, make impossible the purchase of articles of diet and dress not absolutely necessary. The laboring classes, sailors and miners, have been the best buyers of dried fruits, and now that they are all living on the least possible limit, they are not consuming many California dried apricots, peaches and prunes these days. A Philadelphia wholesale fruit buyer writes that tons of dried fruit were annually sold at Homestead, Alleghany and other big industrial points in Pennsylvania, where the purchase now amounts to a few hundred pounds. "As soon as we get the fat man from Buffalo," writes another wholesale fruit dealer in Philadelphia, "out of the Presidential chair and get McKinley and his sensible business-like ideas installed there, we may hope for a betterment of the dried fruit business. If there is any business that needs a protective policy, both directly and indirectly, it is the California dried fruit business."

There are now over fifty carloads of dried fruits in Pomona awaiting shipment and sale. One of the deciduous fruit-growers associations in Pomona has thirty carloads of dried prunes on hand, awaiting a favorable market quotation.

POMONA BREVITIES.

The Mirande case, for alleged violation of the local prohibitory liquor law, will be retried in the Los Angeles Superior Court, and not in the Recorder's Court in Pomona, as many have believed.

The ladies of the W.R.C. are forming plans for serving a dinner to the second railroad excursion to Pomona (some time in March,) and not for the next railroad excursion, as has been published. The W.C.T.U. will serve luncheon for the excursion here from Los Angeles and Pasadena on the 26th inst., and have already begun preparations for the meal.

Street Superintendent Petty says that the map and specifications for a system of sewers and for which Pomona paid $500 in February, 1889, were found missing from the office of the City Clerk over five years ago, when he (Petty) came into office, and a year or two before the present clerk, J. R. Garthside, came into office, and two years before the present City Engineer, W. H. Sanders, took possession of his office. Ex-Mayor Gallup says that he does not believe the maps and specifications were ever in the City Hall for more than a few days, for while he was a member of the City Council there were repeated inquiries as to where the maps had gone, and if they were ever in the City Hall very long.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The Good Citizenship Club Hatches Some Political Eggs.

SANTA BARBARA, Feb. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) Another political egg has been hatched, and the chick comes from the hatchery of the Good Citizenship Club. This club, at its meeting on Monday evening, decided to adopt the report of the Nominating Committee, which was as follows: "We beg leave to submit for your consideration the following ticket: For Mayor, Joseph T. Johnson; Police Judge, W. H. Wheaton; Tax Collecter, E. T. Gourley; Marshal, F. Viebehn; Assessor, J. D. Peer; Councilmen, First Ward, J. D. Axtell; Second Ward, O. P. Squier; Third Ward, Frank J. Maguire; Fourth Ward, W. S. Gerow; Fifth Ward, W. S. Day."

STILL AFTER THEM.

The Good Citizenship Club is once more crusading against the demi-monde of Santa Barbara. It was thought that this class of women had gone away from here, but it appears that one has been plying her trade on Anacapa street, having removed there about the middle of October, when the movement against these women was instituted. F. S. Forbes is the complaining witness on behalf of the Good Citizenship Club, and Messrs. Oglesby and Crow appear as attorneys for the prosecution, and J. W. Taggart for the defense. There has been much difficulty in securing a jury. The case was begun this (Tuesday) morning, and up to 3 o'clock but seven jurors had been secured, with the prospect of another day intervening before a full jury would be empaneled. The defense will contest every point, but upon what ground it is impossible to state. Some of the leading business men of Santa Barbara have been summoned to act as jurors in this case.

SUCCESS ASSURED.

The indications are that the city will be completely successful in its efforts to secure water by tunneling in the vicinity of Cold Spring Cañon. A committee consisting of Mayor Hollaway, Councilmen Brastow, Smith and Lataillade, City Engineer Harrington and others, yesterday spent a few hours in investigating the work that is in progress at Cold Spring Cañon. The results so far reached encourage the city officials in the belief that the work will be eminently satisfactory to the taxpayers, and that Santa Barbara will have a water system in keeping with its needs and wants. The flow secured previous to Monday morning was one inch. This has now been increased to three inches. The results attained prove that blue sandstone is the one from which best returns can be realized. It was when the tunnel was in about eighty feet that the blue sandstone ledge was encountered, and it was from this rock that issued a good stream of water. This blue sandstone ledge has a thickness of about 160 feet, and it is believed that magnificent results will be gained when this is penetrated.

Not far from the city's tunnel is the Barker tunnel, where a flow of fourteen and a half inches has been secured at a depth of a little more than six hundred feet. Harding, who has the contract for the city tunnel, is pushing ahead as fast as possible. He has six men employed on a day and night shift. Eight feet a day is about the limit of a day's work.

ONTARIO.

ONTARIO, Feb. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) Oranges are beginning to move again and the returns for recent shipments have been very satisfactory. The shipments for the week ending February 8, were as follows: Oranges, 6553 boxes; lemons, 349 boxes; tangerines, 4 boxes; dried fruit, 24,000 pounds. This is a total of twenty-three carloads.

The newly-organized fire company was out for practice Monday night, under the leadership of Capt. Brown. The boys put out imaginary fires and scaled brick walls till after midnight.

The North Ontario drug store a few days since "folded its tent like an Arab and silently stole away."

Some good gold nuggets continue to be found near the mouth of San Antonio Cañon, and indications of a good "lead" are abundant.

Work has been commenced on the Matthew Hall residence at North Ontario.

Hanson & Co. have taken the contract for the improvement of a large amount of property in this vicinity owned by non-residents.

M. P. Farron has lumber on the ground for a cottage at North Ontario.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SANTA BARBARA DAY EXCURSION,
Today. Southern Pacific round trip, $3.35, limit five days. Train leaves Arcade Depot 8:40 a.m.

IF ANY ONE DOUBTS
that Puritas is scientifically distilled water, let him visit the works of The Ice and Cold Storage Co. of Los Angeles, Seventh st and Santa Fé tracks, and investigate.

Found.
Smith's Dandruff Pomade, a sure remedy for dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp. One bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded, at Sale & Son's Drug Store, No. 220 South Spring street.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

CITY COUNCIL DALLYING WITH THE WATER QUESTION.

A Mine at Banner Bonded—Roscoe Howard's Liabilities Largely Exceed His Assets—Borrowed Money from His Father's Bank—Notes.

SAN DIEGO Feb. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) Evidently the Common Council of this town needs a nurse or a guardian to keep it from playing with the bad boy in the form of alleged water boodlers, and to show its members what to do. This Council was elected to secure a city water system to be owned by the city, from fountain-head to kitchen faucet. After dilly-dallying with the question for years this Council now entertains a proposition which does not embrace entire municipal ownership; which provides for 800 inches or more of water, than will be required for years; which is so worded that on its face the city cannot sell surplus water for irrigation purposes outside of the city limits; which is open to the question of invalidity because, to the minds of certain able lawyers, it conflicts with constitutional requirements; which, should the bonds be issued, would, it is believed, cause taxpayers to pay nearly $500,000 interest on the bond issue of nearly $1,575,000 before they received a drop of water from the new system. These are a few of the weaknesses of the proposed contract which the heavy taxpayers object to. Many who possess votes, but do not pay other than nominal taxes, want any system at any cost.

IS INSOLVENT.

Roscoe Howard prays to be declared an insolvent debtor. His prayer is a strong one. The liabilities are $50,278, and the assets a beggarly $150. These assets consist of a shotgun valued at $25, a $25 bicycle and $100 in wearing apparel. This insolvency petition is of significance, because this man Howard is the son of Bryant Howard, president of the defunct Consolidated National Bank. Papa Howard appears to have been liberal in loaning the funds of the bank to his son. Among the liabilities of the would-be insolvent debtor is a note for $7100 in favor of the Consolidated National Bank. Another item is a note for $24,195, in favor of Hiram Mabury, and secured by a mortgage on certain property then owned by Bryant Howard. A quantity of other worthless stock and paper complete a record that is astonishing. It points to transactions by Bryant Howard as president of the Consolidated Bank which amaze financiers and make people wonder why Howard has not been severely questioned.

SAN DIEGO BREVITIES.

Counsel for Frank Wilson, who was indicted for nearly murdering two policemen, challenges the validity of the last grand jury on the ground that Jurors Snyder and Begole were not eligible as jurors because they were not on the last assesment roll of the county. The challenge was denied. Counsel entered a plea of abatement which was taken under advisement by Judge Puterbaugh. As this is the second time within a year that the validity of the grand jury has been questioned, the people are becoming heartily disgusted with county officials who allow a shadow of doubt to fall on these juries. These officials are paid to do their duty. Evidently they do not do it.

Forces from the warships, from the San Diego barracks, the naval reserve and the militia assembled on North Island and this morning and went through the evolutions of the extended order drill. The skirmishing and volley-firing with blank cartridges gave the scene the appearance of real warfare. The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Secretary of War, attended, riding to the field on a bicycle. Admiral Beardslee and staff were present, also hundreds of sightseers. About five hundred riflemen participated in the drill to music by the Philadelphia's band.

Charles F. Holland and brother bond their Elevada mine at Banner to Peyton & Gilliam for $50,000. This is regarded as amounting to a sale of the property. The Hollands bought the mine for a few hundred dollars and found the ore yielded $21 to $35 per ton. They obtained a good deal of gold from the ore. Mr. Gilliam is the inventor of Gilliam's method for treating slickens and has large experience in mining affairs.

Joan de la Cruez Bandini, while driving a spirited colt between Vista and the Altura ranch, was thrown from a two-wheeled road-cart and killed, on Monday. He was kicked in the head. Evidently the man fell forward under the horse's heels. His neck was broken. Mr. Bandini was 48 years old and was the brother of Mrs. Ysidora B. de Couts and one of a famous California family.

Charles G. Gove of Cincinnati, aged 61. died at Lakeside on Monday night. He was president of the El Cajon Company and had large investments in Southern California.

There was a brilliant ball at Hotel del Coronado on Monday for the benefit of Coronado Library. Rear Admiral Beardslee and staff attended.

Alderman Sweeney introduced a resolution in the Council to secure Morena reservoir in the proposed water plant for the city.

Charles R. Brown of Detroit, Mich., has sold 380 acres of the Santa Maria grant to Henry M. Ferry of Detroit, for $35,000.

Frank Robbins, mining engineer, goes to Leadville to take charge of important properties.

Receiver O'Conor of the Colsolidated Bank has sued J. H. Simpson on a $13,574 note.

BACILLI AND GERMS.

The Science Association Discusses Immunity from Disease.

The Southern California Science Association held a very interesting session last evening. As usual, several new members were elected. It gave President William H. Knight great pleasure to announce the acquisition of the first life member, Hon. Jacob Z. Davis of San Francisco, who is interested in science and is a public-spirited citizen. He is the first person to take a life membership in the association, involving the payment of $30, which comes very opportunely, as the association desires to publish a catalogue of the flora and plants of Los Angeles county, which will be a valuable contribution to science. Mr. Davis is president of the board of trustees of the California State Mining Bureau; life member of the California Academy of Science, director of the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, and life member of the San Francisco Microscopical Society. His example has already resulted in securing another life membership, which will be announced at the next monthly meeting of the association, and even a third one has been promised.

Among those who were elected to active membership in the Science Association was J. J Crawford of San Francisco, State mineralogist, who is visiting Southern California on a tour of inspection, having examined the thorough and painstaking work being accomplished by W. L. Watts in investigating the petroleum fields of Southern California. Other newly-elected members are: J. B. Hawley, C. E.; Burr Bassell, C. E.; W. A. Colwell of Los Angeles, and A. R. Sprague of Fairmont, Cal.

The first paper of the evening was a thoughtful and exhaustive essay on "Some Theories Concerning Immunity from Disease," by Prof. A. J. McClatchie. He stated that some animals have a natural immunity from diseases to which other animals are subject. There is also racial and even family immunity. The negro does not seem liable to yellow fever, nor the Chinaman to typhoid.

Immunity from those diseases arising from the introduction of bacilli or bacteria into the blood has been accounted for in various ways. The first theory which gained a standing assumed that the white blood corpuscles destroyed or devoured the poisonous germs. It was put forth by Dr. Sternberg, surgeon-general, U. S. A., in 1881, but it did not account for all the phenomena. The next theory advanced, about 1887, claimed that a chemical process producing alkalinity in the blood serum destroyed the poisonous germs.

In 1892 Prof. Vaughn. of the Michigan University, invented a substance called neucleine, because it entered the neucleus of the corpuscles and aided in neutralizing the power of the bacteria. This neucleine is now a commercial product.

Not the germs but the poison engendered by the germs produces the disease. Tissues acquire a tolerance for those poisons if introduced gradually, the same as they acquire a tolerance for narcotics.

Two Japanese scientists with unpronounceable names have discovered a method of introducing the germ poison artificially into the blood serum so as to neutralize it. The preparation is produced by attenuating the poison by culture in other animals, and then, under the name of anti-toxine, it neutralizes the poison in the human blood, and renders it innocuous. This anti-toxine may be given off in the milk of a goat or other animal subjected to proper treatment.

The paper was discussed with much animation by Dr. Moody, Dr. Davidson, Mr. Nevin and others. Dr. Davidson said that the tuberculosis bacilli originate in the cow, and if the cow could be abolished consumption would disappear.

W. L. Watts spoke briefly of the oil fields in Southern California, which he has been detailed by the State Mining Bureau to examine and report upon, and he exhibited some beautiful cylindrographs of the region he has explored. He will give an illustrated lecture covering his investigations in the Los Angeles field a few weeks hence.

The Campaign of Friedland.

(February Century:) The campaign of Friedland shows either less genius or more than any other of Napoleon's victories, according to the standpoint from which it is judged. If he is to be regarded throughout its duration merely as a general, then his conduct shows comparatively little ability. He came on his enemy where he did not expect a battle; although he had ample time to evolve and execute an admirable plan, and his loss was trifling compared with that of his opponents, yet, nevertheless, Friedland was a commonplace, incomplete affair. It compelled the foe to abandon Heilsberg, but it did not annihilate him or necessarily end the war.

CURSED.

For 16 Years Compelled to Eat a Pound of Poison Weekly.

Saved at Last by a Wonderful Antidote—An Almost Incredible Story of Suffering Told by a Louisianian.

It is wonderful what a human being will endure. Just look around and see the people day after day toying with life and health, the most precious things we have, as if they were the commonest of all earth's good things.

Nature will not be imposed upon. She is bound to get even—to square accounts. So man starts a habit, but nature continues it, and, for punishment, he can't quit. Take the case of George Rathban. For sixteen years he had to fill his system with poison to keep from going insane, and he would be still in the rack of torture had not No-To-Bac cured him—cured the habit of sixteen years in sixteen days. Read his letter:

BONITA, La., Aug. 18, 1895.

Gentlemen: I have been completely cured of the tobacco habit by using No-To-Bac. I have used tobacco over seventeen years. Four pounds a month is what I used for sixteen years of my life, and I believe that No-To-Bac will cure any one that will take half a box. I took six tablets one day, three the next, three the next, and one the next day, and I was completely cured. After that I had to take eight more tablets to cure me of nervousness. Twenty-one tablets, you see, made a final cure, and all in sixteen days. I can very highly recommend No-To-Bac to all who are cursed with the tobacco habit and want to get rid of it. One box will cure the worst case I ever saw.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE RATHBAN.

Now, dear reader, tobacco-user, for a little or a long time, don't say "I can't be cured." No-To-Bac makes it so easy to quit, and will do you so much good for your nerves, blood and manhood. You don't have to take our word for it. Buy it from your own druggist under absolute guarantee of cure. Get our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Written guarantee and free sample mailed for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago and New York.

What is 4 worms?

CUT RATE DRUGGISTS.
Munyon's Remedies for 15c
At
OFF & VAUGHN DRUG CO.,
Corner Fourth and Spring.

What is 4 worms?

USE Ziegler's COCOA and CHOCOLATES

TO WOMEN.

Women suffer from many weaknesses!
Women complain of bearing down sensations and backaches.
Women are oftentimes weak, gloomy and despondent.
Women need not suffer if they will be wise.
Women can avoid all this suffering by taking Warner's Safe Cure.
Women who have tried it know that it always gives relief.
Women who wish to know more about this great health-giver should write to Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y., for treatment blank and illustrated pamphlet.

S FOR
CURES SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON.
S THE
CURES CANCER, ECZEMA, TETTER.
S BLOOD

JACOBY BROS.

We are Ready to Fit You.
With Suit To Order from 15.00 up
Pants from $5 up
We Have The Largest Tailoring Establishment in Southern California.
We Positively Guarantee a Perfect Fit In Every Way
And we Warrant Every Yard of Cloth and every Stitch Taken.

JACOBY BROS.

CITY BRIEFS.

(The Newspaper Maker:) For years the advertiser has allowed tradition and personality to influence him regarding the papers to use, but this is practically at an end. The majority of advertisers today are not buying a "pig in a bag," but are showing great activity in investigating circulation claims. Not only are they requiring general agents to examine the circulation closely, but they are personally conducting investigations which are fast opening their eyes.

If you can make a saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. on shirts and underwear, it makes no difference to you whether they are odds and ends or not. Silverwood, the Men's Furnisher, is closing out all odds and ends; better call around today.

Register your name at St. George stable, No. 510 South Broadway, for tally-ho ride to Pasadena, Baldwin's ranch and San Gabriel Mission. All kinds of livery at reasonable rates. J. L. Sanderson, proprietor.

Grand opening of Redondo Hotel, Saturday, February 15. Special train for grand ball will leave Los Angeles via Redondo Railway 7:30 p.m., returning from Redondo at 11:20 p.m.

Cottage Bakery has opened up in their new place of business at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, and would be pleased to see their old customers as well as new ones.

For Rent—Fine, well-lighted front rooms in third story of Times Building. Also, large rear room, suitable for society hall. Elevator to be installed. Times Building, basement.

Dr. Raymond, physician in charge of the Elsinore Hot Springs Resort, will be in her office, No. 112 South Broadway, every Saturday and Monday.

The second term of the Marlborough School will open on Thursday, February 13. A few vacancies on account of increased desk room.

Eastern and California oysters on shell, 50c dozen. Hollenbeck Hotel Cafe.

Orr & Hines, undertakers, removed to No. 647 South Broadway. Tel. Main-65

Mr. Henry J. Kramer will form a class in dancing for juvenile beginners, Saturday, February 15, at 1:30

It's the talk of the town, '96 Victor Bicycle; watch for parade this morning.

Call telephone 243 for ambulance. Kregelo & Bresee, Sixth and Broadway.

Mr. R. Samish, studio for china decorating at Meyberg Bros., 138 S. Main.

Try Cottage Bakery; real milk and Vienna Bread, No. 126 West Fifth St.

Carload Victor Bicycles arrived, Watch for parade this morning.

See northeast corner Lucas avenue and Arnold street.

Chicago Lady Quartette. See amusement column.

Fur work. Fuller's, Pasadena.

Advances class, at 3:30.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for J. W. Appleton, Mr. Ezekiel, Paul Morton, Alonzo R. Wells.

The police are looking for a burglar who entered the grocery store of J. B. Terry at No. 311 West Second street last Saturday night and abstracted $140 from the cash-drawer.

A. Hamilton applied at the Receiving Hospital yesterday evening for medical treatment. He had a big gash in his scalp, which, he says, he received by falling off an electric car.

An Associated Press dispatch from Hanford says that the Board of Supervisors have adopted the plans of W. H. Wilcox, an architect of Los Angeles, for the new courthouse in that county.

Officer Blackburn caught Tom Stewart in the act of lugging a clock around town. As he could not explain to the satisfaction of the cop where he got the time-piece, Stewart was locked up on suspicion.

Rev. C. J. Larsen of San Francisco, presiding elder of California district, Norwegian-Danish Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach this evening in the Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 717 Los Angeles street.

L. Hargrave leaned a valuable rifle against a tree on Bunker Hill avenue yesterday morning, while he temporarily absented himself. When he returned the gun had disappeared and he now wants the police to find it for him.

The Adams-street and Central-avenue Improvement Association, composed of dwellers in that region of Los Angeles, held an interesting and well-attended meeting last evening at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Central avenue.

The ex-Conferedate and Union veterans of this city will celebrate Lincoln's birthday together today. All the old war dogs of Los Angeles are invited to gather at Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 220½ South Main street, at 7 o'clock this evening, and help along the affair.

A six-horse team drawing a large dray heavily loaded with sewing machines, ran away yesterday morning on Spring street, scattering machines in all directions. Police Sergeant Smith in trying to stop the runaways at Fourth street, had his leg painfully bruised. The horses continued their flight down Fourth street to Los Angeles, where they were stopped.

A coach dog and a shepherd dog had a savage fight on the sidewalk on Spring street, near Fourth, yesterday evening. A crowd of men and boys "sicked" them on, instead of trying to part the animals, which punished each other frightfully. The owner of the shepherd finally succeeded in rescuing his dog and saved him from getting a worse whipping.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Rowe of Alaska, who is now in the city, en route from New York to his far northern field, will address the Woman's Auxiliary Missionary meeting at Epiphany Church, East Los Angeles, at 2:30 this afternoon. Bishop Rowe will preach at the morning service next Sunday at St. Paul's Church, and in the evening at Epiphany Church.

The Los Angeles W.C.T.U. will meet today in the parlors of the First Congregational Church, corner of Sixth and Hill streets, at 2:30 p.m. Because of an all-day meeting in the First Baptist Church, the usual place of meeting has been changed thus. An interesting address will be given by Mrs. Anna S. Wolfskill upon the subject, "Why should a busy chuch member be a member of the W.C.T.U.?"

PERSONALS.

Miss Mary Avis Scott of Nevada, Iowa, daughter of Col. John Scott, is the guest of her cousin, Rev. D. R. Colmery, at No. 1213 Wall street.

I. W. Laney, New York; Henry Genous, St. Paul, Minn.; James Poole, Cincinnati, O., and G. A. McElfresh and J. M. Stevenson, San Francisco, are at the Ramona.

Narrow Escape.

At 11 a.m. a large crowd had gathered in front of the headquarters of the New Home Sewing Machine Company's place, No. 349 South Spring, witnessing the unloading of a six-horse truckload of "New Home" machines recently arrived from the East, when all at once the team started at breakneck speed down Fourth street, but was stopped at Wall street, but not till many a hairbreadth escape from instant death had occurred. Strange to say, not a machine was damaged, though many fell from the truck.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

CHINESE CELEBRATING THEIR GREAT ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

Season of Good Cheer and Much Noise Beginning in Chinatown. Fire-crackers and Fragrant Punk-sticks Driving the Devils Away.

Today the Chinese new year will begin. The celebration started early yesterday morning. The streets of Chinatown are full of exploded fire crackers, and a thick fog of incense arises from the thousands of gaudy-colored candles and punks which burn in front of the houses, to drive the devils away.

Each house has a red placard pasted on the front and over this the peculiar gilt ornaments, decorated with peacock feathers, are stuck. Underneath the placards punks of an extraordinary size are kept burning, these especially large sizes only being used on New Year's day, as the devils are stronger at that time and need more smoke to keep them away. Besides these punks thousands of fire crackers are set off, in some cases a band of Chinamen clubbing together and buying the largest strings made, which contain ten thousand crackers and take nearly half an hour to explode.

Officer Harris, the policeman who for nearly four years has patrolled Chinatown and is known to everyone of the almond-eyed denizens, met the cowboy artist and showed him round. The stores were full of New Year's goods and in nearly all of them were Chinese lilies, which on former years only brought 25 cents apiece, but owing to

A STREET SCENE.

the bad season a dollar is now paid for even a poor specimen, and in many cases $2 or $3 is realized for a single plant. These lilies are very useful in driving evil spirits away, according to the Celestial's idea.

Some of the Joss houses have very fine ornaments, made of gold and peacock feathers, in front of them, but these are removed at night, because "heap much bad white boy he steal um, he no care a godam for joss." In one Joss house thousands of punks were burning and the effect of the hideous trinity of gods glaring through the smoke, with the mourning of the erring sinners, who had been "blowing themselves" for punks and candles, in the hope of gaining absolution from the mighty ones, was most weird.

In the different stores a roaring business was being done in fire crackers, the representative of one club of "highbinders" paying $150 cold cash for some fireworks in profusely-ornamented boxes. At Chung Wo's, Lui Jung, the Chinaman who was injured so badly by unknown robbers, was found eating a swell dinner with some friends.

The officer was welcomed, as was also his friend, the artist, and Lui Jung was so kind as to take off the bandages and show his cut head. Then Chung Wo insisted on setting up the nose paint and poured out of a curious bottle, covered with plaited grass, two porcelain bowls full of colorless liquid, which he said was "hip good." It was good, and strong also, for after partaking of two little bowls the partaker felt like weeping on Chung Wo's shoulder and calling him his brother. The refreshments were then handed round and they partook of a peculiar dish consisting of two slices of cocoanut and a part of some other nut that looks something like a nutmeg wrapped up in a Chinese leaf, that tastes very hot. In fact, it burnt the mouth so that the taster was obliged to partake of another bowl of san-shu to cool off. Leaving the hospitable Chung Wo the visitors emerged into the street once more, where the noise made by the explosion of thousands of fire crackers was simply deafening. In all directions huge lanterns wer burning, punks sizzling and overhead waved every variety of flag and banner, from the big yellow ensign of the "highbinders" down to the little red banner over a private citizen's house.

In no instance was an American flag raised, which goes to show that John is so carried away by his fight against the devils that he has no time for courtesy in the manner of social etiquette.

In all the prominent places were signs on pink paper which announces that the great mandarin Lookyee How had given permission for firecrackers to be fired from 3 in the morning until 9 at night. It may interest people to know that the great mandarin, Lookyee How is no other than Chief of Police Glass, who should be proud of his Celestial title.

At No. 336 Apablasa street a Chinaman was watching with conscious pride his magnificent show of punks and candles which were burning merrily in front of his joss, when suddenly a puff of wind set the whole outfit on fire. This, of course, was the work of an evil spirit, who is now in Wong Wang's house and will cause no end of expense before he is finally ejected. This incident instead of causing terror in the minds of the onlookers seemed to occasion them the most intense amusement. Officer Harris introduced the newspaper man to an intelligent-looking Chinaman in American clothes who was pasting up red signs, outside a josshouse, warning devils that trespassers would be prosecuted. This was the high priest, who talks excellent English and wrote in a flowing hand on the artist's notebook, "L. S. Thong, No. 337½ Apablasa street, city." Thong is the individual who dresses up in strange garments at Chinese funerals, and by banging huge cymbals and uttering charmed sentences, drives away the inevitable evil spirits. In front of the stores were dried ducks, shark-fins, birds' eggs, dried octopus, dried eggs, both black and white, ducks' feet with liver wrapped round them; Chinese sausage and other delicacies.

Stopping under a large red and gold sign the officer remarked: "This is a Chinese pawnshop," and the proprietor, a fat, pleasant-looking Chinaman named Lee Bong, invited the callers to enter. He handed his new year's card to them with a polite bow and then disapearing into a back room returned with a string instrument elaborately decorated with gold and mother of pearl. Each note consisted of three strings and the method of playing was to strike these strings with a thin strip of bamboo tipped with leather. Lee Bong called it a Chinese piano and out of those strings made melody such as is seldom heard.

The pawnshop is a peculiar place; the pawner slips through a side door behind a curtain, and immediately finds himself in a box-like place with a little window high up on the wall; through this a hand protrudes and takes the article to be pawned. After a short time it again apears with a ticket and the money. Neither parties to the transaction see the other.

Today all will be mirth and jollity; every Chinse house will have a stock of candies and dainties free for all. Cigars and san-shu will be handed around gratis, and everything will be lovely and the goose hang high. The Highbinders are going to give an immense celebration and it will be well worth anybodys' while to visit Chinatown.

Family Plate

handed down from generation to generation, becomes a matter of family pride—the more noted the maker, the more noted the plate. It is, therefore, a gracious and a kindly thing to do, in buying Silver for this purpose, to see that it bears the stamp of the most famous silversmiths of the present century—the GORHAM trade-mark:

LION, ANCHOR, LETTER G.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

Better Than Pills, Liquid or Powder

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FOR—

Sick-headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia.

Many millions of people have tried Simmons Liver Regulator for all the ailments enumerated above, and have declared it to be the "King of Liver Medicines." It goes to the root of matters, and is a sure remedy. Try it. For sale by all druggists, in liquid or powder.

"The Regulator is worth its weight in gold. I never used medicine before that acted so speedily upon the stomach and liver as it did."—J. J. Veaser, Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. L. Stephenson, Owensboro, Ky.—"In the treatment of lung and bronchial diseases in this climate I find the liver is often implicated to such an extent that a hepatic remedy becomes necessary in effecting a cure of the lungs, etc. Recently I prescribed Simmons Liver Regulator with entire satisfaction.

EVERY PACKAGE Has the Red Z Stamp on the wrapper.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

RIPANS TABULES

James J. Scully, machinist, 1402 N. Nineteenth St., St. Louis, when seen, said: "My life has been a perfect torture for the past eighteen months by the pains and general bad feeling I have had arising from indigestion. Having read so much about Ripans Tabules, I made up my mind at last to try them, and they are great. I now use them every now and then and have no more indigestion, no bad feeling and my appetite is much better. Everybody that suffers from indigestion should try them."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st, New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

What is 4 worms?

For the Complexion

For the Complexion For the Complexion

For the Complexion For the Complexion

USE Anita Cream

The Crockery Department has severely suffered from this wonderful price-cutting. Not a table in the town need now look bare, nor need there be a thing missing from the cupboard.

A. Hamburger and Sons, NORTH SPRING STREET

A Little Light You may need on this great reduction of prices in the Crockery Department. Better come and get it—Better not wait too long.

One Woman Took 17 Pairs

Another 14, another 11 pairs, and so the Shoes flew out. But when you think of the almost absurd prices—and that too on the very best shoemaking the shoe world knows, it's no wonder you take two, three or a dozen pairs instead of one—We don't want a woman or man to take the advertising word for the shoe doings—find out for yourself—

Men's Shoes. No need to have your feet look shabby now when Shoes are selling for sole leather cost.

AT $1.00 Men's Fine Congress and Lace Shoes that always sold for $4 and $5, only sizes 10 and 11 left; bargains.

AT $2.50 Men's Fine Patent Leather $6 and $7 Shoes that take up too much room; all good qualities.

AT $2.95 Men's Russian Calf Shoes, made by Rockland Shoe Co.; have been re-reduced on account of number.

AT $3.50 Men's Fine Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, made by Lilly Brackett & Co.; extra values.

AT $3.95 Men's Fine Shell Cordovan and Hand-sewed Calf Shoes; either kind always worth $7, until today.

AT $4.95 Men's Fine Hand-sewed Shoes, with fancy vesting tops, made by Edwin Clapp; regular price $7 and $7.50.

Women's Shoes. This is by far the greatest sale of Shoes we have ever made. These prices show beyond question that *half dollars* go for dollars in Shoes.

AT $1.00 Ladies' $4.50 Fancy Slippers and Oxfords, all good styles and better qualities; never sold before for this.

AT $1.50 Ladies' Fine Cloth Top Button Shoes, spring heels, sizes 2½ to 6; very good in quality and style.

AT $2.00 Broken lines of numerous styles in fine Shoes that have never been approached in cheapness of price.

AT $2.50 Ladies' Fine French Dongola Shoes, Slipper, Foxed, L and V heels patent leather tips; worth $5.

AT $3.00 Ladies' Fine French Dongola Button Shoes, patent leather tips, all late styles; fine finish.

AT $3.50 Ladies' Fine French Dongola Shoes, cork soles, hand-sewed, extra soft and cheap; worth $5.50.

Cloaks. The season's getting well along and it won't do for the price to question the cost at such times as these.

AT $5.00 Ladies' English Long Coats—¾ Jackets, in Beaver Cheviot and Melton Cloth, fur and astrakhan trimmed, and tailor made; the regular $25 and $30 sorts.

AT $5.00 Ladies' Black Beaver Double Cape—fur and braid trim'd, worth $10.

AT $7.50 Ladies' Malatasse Cloth Cape with double cape, trimmed with jet and braid; would be a bargain at $15.

AT $7.50 Ladies' Seal Edged Velour Capes; braid trimmed, satin lined. You recognize this as the $15 kind.

Domestic Dress Stuffs From out of our unequalled assortment come these few announced prices. Examination will prove to your gain.

AT 12½c Double Fold Scotch Plaids, in some of the latest colorings; this line was bought to sell at 15c, but there are too many.

AT 25c New lot of Checks and Mottled Silk effects Dress Stuffs, 36 inches wide, 8 distinct color combinations; well worth 40c anywhere.

AT 7c Flannelettes, in medium colors, light stripes and dark colors; grand assortment indeed: all the newest.

AT 10c Selwin Suitings, 36 inches wide, excellent imitations of high-class Dress Goods in stripes, plaids and checks.

AT 20c Fine German Flannels, in fancy stripes, all handsome colorings; used to be a record-breaker at 35c.

AT 15c English Cotton Dress Cheviots, in figures and stripes medium and dark color effects; a splendid wash material.

Men's Articles that all men not only need but can't afford to do without at such prices as these.

AT 39c Men's Flannelette, Cheviot and Madras Cloth Overshirts; the furnishing store price 60c and 75c.

AT 49c Men's Muslin Dress Shirts with French Percale bosoms and cuffs to match, open back or back and front.

AT 72c Men's Best Eagle Make all wool Cashmere Overshirts that were always sold for $1.25.

AT 19c Men's All Wool Hose in Gray, Scarlet, Tan or black. The entire stock that were 25c.

AT $1.50 Men's $2 to $3 Fedora and Stiff Hats, all fine kinds, now to be seen in our windows.

AT 24c Men's High Grade Neckwear, including Tecks, 4-in-hands, Clubs, Windsors, etc. They were all 50c kinds.

Boys. Such things as Boys' that cannot be touched at other stores for twice such prices as these.

AT $1.49 Boys' School Suits, with double-breasted coat—Knee Pants that sell the town over for $2.50 and $3.00.

AT $2.35 Boys' all-wool Cheviot Suits, double seat and knees—gray, tan, navy and brown; usual price, $3.50 to $5.00.

AT 29c Boys' Gray Twill Kersey Cheviot Kneee Pants, made extra strong; been selling for 50c.

AT 24c Boys' Cheviot, Percale and Flannelette Shirt-waists, all pretty and serviceable; that sold for 35c.

ARTISTIC QUALITIES.

Silver productions of an artistic quality are not so common even today that one can fulfill one's desires without some research among the jewelry establishments. Almost every day some keen judge of quality with an appreciation of the artistic assures us that our stock is "all that may be desired." But it is our business to have it that way.

Our Optical Department renders the most skillful service in testing the eyes and fitting glasses.

LISSNER & CO., Gold and Silversmiths, South Spring Street.

Broadway and 13th Sts., Oakland.

Eyes Tested Free

By Drs. Thompson and Kyte, permanently employed by us. Our work commends itself. Our prices always the lowest. Our facilities not equaled anywhere west of Chicago. Take a look at our place. Give us a trial, we are here to stay on our merits. Everything guaranteed as represented.

PHONE 1409.

BOSTON OPTICAL CO., 228 West Second St. Between Spring and Broadway.

HAGAN'S REVISED CITY POCKET MAP AND STREET GUIDE.

Conveniently indexed for instantly locating streets, public buildings, car lines, etc. Corrected up to date, 1896. Now ready and for sale by all booksellers and

GARDNER & OLIVER, PRICE 25c. 106 and 259 South Spring St.

What is 4 worms?

READ THIS LETTER.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 1, 1896.

To the Public: I was seriously afflicted for about ten years with lung, liver and kidney troubles. Tongue could never express the misery I endured during those years. I was reduced in flesh until I was a mere skeleton; my sight and hearing were badly impaired; was constantly troubled with constipation and piles, and had a severe chronic cough. In short, life was a burden and death would have been a welcome guest. I was treated by various specialists from the United States and Canada, but of no avail. I tried all the patent medicines and pills I ever heard of, but these only gave temporary relief. Through the persistent advice of friends, I finally resolved to give Dr. Wong Him, of 639 Upper Main street, a trial. Of course, like many others, I had no faith in a Chinese doctor, but it only took a few doses of his life-giving herbs to knock all the skepticism out of me and give me implicit faith in their superhuman skill. In just five weeks the doctor pronounced me cured, and now I can truthfully say that I never was healthier and never felt better in my life. My sight and hearing are both fully restored; that obnoxious cough, constipation and piles are entirely cured, and I am rapidly gaining in flesh, having gained forty pounds in two months. I am truly grateful to the doctor for having created in me a new life.

I earnestly recommend all sufferers and skeptics to give the doctor a trial and be convinced of his superior skill as a physician.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. STEVENSON, 620 Bellevue avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

DEATH TO FRUIT PESTS.

To Make the Orchard pay you must spray, winter and summer, with Prof. Brown's Insect Exterminator, the only Insecticide known that will kill all Insect life without injury to Tree, Fruit or Foliage.

Endorsed by the State Board of Horticulture of California, Oregon and Washington. Used by many nurserymen and orchardists. My winter wash is the only solution that will kill the woolly aphis (use only while the foliage is off.) My summer wash is a sure destroyer of the codling moth eggs, and all insects except woolly aphis (use just after the blossoms fall off.) My hophouse wash kills all insects that infest vines, vegetables or plants.

The ingredients used in my formulas can be found in any drug store, costs must less than other washes. (Full and explicit directions for mixing and using.)

Knowing I have a sure remedy, some unprincipled parties are now selling imitations. Therefore, to discourage all such parties, I have concluded (for a short time only) to reduce the price of the three formulas to $2.50 by mail to any address. Formulas copyrighted January 14, 1890. P. O. box 2237. By W. H. Brown, entomologist, San Francisco, Cal. (Mention this paper.)

Don't Order Until You See B. GORDAN THE TAILOR

ALL WORK WARRANTED AND KEPT IN REPAIR ONE YEAR FREE

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Having four stores overstocked with the choicest goods, are having the grandest clearance sale of

Mexican and Indian Curiosities

Ever known in this line of business. This unusual sale is now being held at their Los Angeles store,

321 S. Spring St.

Prices cut on everything. Goods carefully packed for shipment without charge.

W. G. Walz Company 321 South Spring Street.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain

Beautiful sets of teeth on rubber or celluloid, ranging in price from $5 up. People from abroad can come in the morning and wear their teeth home the same day.

Temporary sets which look well and can be worn with comfort inserted in a few hours after teeth have been extracted.

Many of our patients living on Kite-shape track—pay R.R. fare, can have a visit with friends in Los Angeles and get their teeth—all for the same price their home dentist charges for teeth.

We extract all teeth without pain nothing inhaled and no cocaine used which is dangerous. Only safe method for elderly people and persons in delicate health.

You do not have to take something and run the risk. Only 50c a tooth.

Schiffman Method Dental Co., Rooms 22 to 26 Schumacher Block. 107 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.

What is4 worms?

Milkine GRANULATED MILK FOOD.

The best food for Infants and Invalids. Endorsed by physicians. Ask your druggist for it. Cut this out and bring it to 321 West Fourth Street, For a free sample.

Auction

Of a Carload of New and Second-hand Furniture and Carpets, Friday, Feb. 14, and Saturday, Feb. 15, at 2 p.m., at No. 313 South Main Street, between Third and Fourth, consisting of 40 Oak Bedroom Suits and Folding Beds, Parlor Furniture, Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Rockers, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Center Tables, Brass Bedsteads, Bicycles, Moquette, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, Toilet Ware, etc.

C. M. STEVENS, Auctioneer.

$100 $100 Bicycle Free.

In order to introduce our matchless "Empress" 1896 wheel we will ship free of charges to any part of the United States one of our famous $100 Ladies' or Gentlemen's Bicycles to each of the three persons obtaining the greatest number of words out of the letters contained in "The Empress Bicycle Company."

For conditions of competition send stamped addressed envelope to

"Empress Bicycle Co.," 79 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Il

What is 4 worms?

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Are the best. See them before buying.

POULTRY SUPPLIES—Bone Cutters, Alfalfa Cutters, Shell Grinders, Spray Pumps, Caponizing Sets, Drinking Fountains, Poultry Books, etc. Catalogue free. JOHN D. MERCER, 117 E. Second st.

What is 4 worms?

Prices Cut In Two! —AT— Nicoll, the Tailor's During February. 134 S. Spring St.

What is 4 worms?

FOR Poland Rock Water Address Batholomew & Co. 502 S. Broadway. Tel.—928.

PART II.

Los Angeles Sunday Times

PAGES 13 to 22

XVTH YEAR — SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1896. — PRICE 5 CENTS

LINCOLN AND HIS STORIES.

HOW JOHN S. WILSON CONDEMNED THEM AND HIS REWARD THEREFOR.

The Influence of Little "Tad"—How "Old Abe" Picked Up Information—His Delight in Negro Minstrelsy—How He Saw that an Old-time Lawyer Friend Got the Appointment He Desired—Learning from a Clothing Merchant—Helping a Soldier Who Cursed Him.

(From a Special Correspondent of The Times.)

Among Mr. Lincoln's warmest friends was numbered the Hon. John S. Wilson, who occupied the position of land commissioner of the Illinois Central Railroad, just previous to the war. Mr. Wilson had served one term, at least, with Mr. Lincoln as a member of the Illinois Legislature, and had learned to love him. Soon after the inauguration, in 1861, Mr. Wilson began to hear that Lincoln, as President, continued on every occasion to tell stories, many of which were scarcely such as could be approved in good society. These rumors filled Mr. Wilson with horror, and he went to Washington, determined to reform his old friend. Mr. Wilson was cordially received at the White House, but lost no time in stating his mission in the most forcible language he could command. To the writer Mr. Wilson related the result of his visit. Said he:

"I gave Mr. Lincoln a terrible scoring. I told him that any man who would tell such stories as he was telling was unfitted to fill the high position of President." "How did he take it?" I asked.

"He got mad," was the reply. "He even went so far as to tell me that were it not for that high position he would not allow me to talk to him in that way, or if I did, he would whip me or I would whip him."

Mr. Wilson told several of his friends of his experience at the White House. A few days later Mr. Lincoln sent Wilson's name to the Senate for confirmation as Third Auditor of the Treasury, much to the surprise of those who knew of his mission and its result. Some of the aspirants to the position visited Mr. Lincoln and told him what Wilson had said about him. I heard Mr. Lincoln's answer: "I know he has talked about me scandalously," said the President; "he even had the effrontery to come here and tell me to my face that I was unfit to fill the position I occupied because of the pot-house stories I was in the habit of telling."

"And yet," said one of the listeners, "you have appointed him Third Auditor of the Treasury."

"What has that got to do with his appointment?" asked Mr. Lincoln, with a quizzical look. "I wanted an honest, capable man for third auditor, and I knew John Wilson was that; our personal spats had nothing to do with his appointment."

TAD PLEADING FOR HIS FRIEND.

HELPING A SOLDIER WHO CURSED HIM.

In company with a gentleman who was employed in the office of Maj. Taylor, paymaster for discharged soldiers, I was on the way to the War Department one day. Our way led through a small park between the White House and the War Department building. As we entered this park we noticed Mr. Lincoln just ahead of us. Just ahead of him was a private soldier on crutches who was evidently in a violent passion, as he was swearing in a high key, cursing the government, from the President down. Mr. Lincoln paused as he met the irate soldier and asked him what was the matter. "Matter enough," was the reply. "I want my money! I have been discharged here and I can't get my pay." Mr. Lincoln asked if he had his papers, saying that he used to practice law in a small way and possibly could help him. My friend and I stepped behind some near-by shrubbery where we could watch the result. Mr. Lincoln took the papers from the hands of the crippled soldier and sat down with him at the foot of a convenient tree, where he examined them carefully, and, writing a line on tthe back told the soldier to take them to Mr. Potts, chief clerk of the War Department, who would doubtless attend to the matter at once. After the President had left the soldier we stepped out and asked him if he knew whom he had been talking with.

LOOKING OVER THE SOLDIER'S PAPERS.

"Some ugly old fellow who pretends to be a lawyer," was the reply.

My companion asked to see the papers, and, on their being handed to him, pointed to the indorsement they had received. This indorsement read:

"Mr. Potts, attend to this man's case at once and see that he gets his pay. A. L."

The initials were too familiar with men in position to know them, to be ignored. We went with the soldier, who had just returned from Libby Prison and been given a hospital certificate for discharge, to see Mr. Potts and before the paymaster's office was closed for the day the soldier had received his discharge and check for the money due him. He was delighted to think his meeting with the President had saved the circumlocation often incident to such cases and given him an opportunity to see Mr. Lincoln, but full of sorrow because of the hasty language used in his presence.

LITTLE TAD SAVED THIS CLERK HIS PLACE.

The advent of the first Republican administration caused much uneasiness among the old employés of the government. Among those who were notified that their services were no longer needed, early in 1862, was an office mate of mine who had received his appointment from New York so many years before that he felt himself unfitted for any other than the routine business to which he had become accustomed. This gentleman had a son just Tad Lincoln's age, and the two boys had become not only acquaintances, but warm friends.

A few days after the man's removal the son and mother visited the White House grounds to take a last look at familiar scenes before leaving for New York. While there Tad Lincoln joined them and was told that they were making a farewell visit to the grounds. Tad inquired why, and was informed, when, seizing his young friend by the hand, he led him away and into his father's presence. There he made what must have been an eloquent plea, since it proved successful, for the restoration of his companion's father to his old position. Mr. Lincoln sent the boys for the wife of the ex-clerk, and, after questioning her kindly, gave her a note to be delivered by her husband to the Secretary of the Interior, which resulted in reappointment.

LEARNING FROM A CLOTHING MERCHANT.

Wonder has often been expressed how Mr. Lincoln, a man who had few opportunities for education became possessed of such a wide range of knowledge and so vast a fund of information on subjects obscure to most men, as he undoubtedly had. The following incident will throw some light on his method of acquiring knewledge:

In the winter of 1860-61, after the election, Springfield, Ill., became a political Mecca. Men visited the President-elect on all kinds of errands and many from mere idle curiosity. Among the latter class I personally remember one I met on a train en route from Peoria to Springfield, who announced himself to be a wholesale clothing merchant from Philadelphia. On learning that I knew Mr. Lincoln and was on my way to Springfield, he asked me to introduce him, as he wanted to see what "Old Abe" looked like. On arriving at Springfield, I complied with the request.

Mr. Lincoln received the merchant with his usual good nature and learning the man's business, at once began conversation on the clothing trade, during which by skillfully leading the conversation, he elicited a great deal of technical information. After the interview was ended and we had left the room, the clothier expressed his surprise by saying, "Why, Mr. Lincoln knows as much about the clothing business as I do. Where in the world could he have learned it?"

Afterward, in conversation with Mr. Lincoln, I repeated this remark. A merry twinkle came into the eye of the President-elect, as he said: "I was at school to the clothier. Most of the education I have I have learned from men who supposed they were learning from me."

"TAD'S" MINSTREL SHOW.

Among the men who always had easy access to the White House was Col. John M. Farnsworth, formerly member of Congress from the Galena district of Illinois, but at the time of this occurrence colonel of the Eighth Volunteer Cavalry and afterwards brigadier-general. I met the colonel one evening and he invited me to accompany him to the White House. On arriving there we were shown into the executive office which was located in a room on the second floor to the left and nearly facing the main stairway. On entering we found the room empty, but the presence of Mr Lincoln's cane and spectacles led us to infer that he would soon return. While waiting we heard the sound of music, and, looking out into the corridor, Col. Farnsworth called to me to look also. The music came from a room near the further end of the corridor, at the door of which Mr. Lincoln stood, evidently listening intently. We walked down the corridor toward him. As we approached he observed us and motioned us to be silent. We soon discovered, through the door, which was slightly ajar, several soldiers dressed as negro minstrels with banjos and a violin who were giving a genuine ante-bellum negro minstrel show with "Tad" Lincoln for sole audience. Some slight noise at the door attracted Tad's attention that way and rising he hastily closed the door with the merry remark, "Now, dad, no peeping." Mr. Lincoln laughed heartily and explained to us that some of the soldiers on duty as guards at the White House were formerly members of the old Christy minstrel troupe, with whom "Tad" had made friends and whom he induced occasionally to rehearse for his private benefit. The President added that he had rather see a good negro show than a French opera at any time. Continuing the conversation, he said: "Farnsworth, some of my friends are much shocked at what I suppose they consider my low tastes in constantly indulging in stories some of which I suppose are not just as nice as they might be, but I'll tell you the truth when I say that a funny story, if it has the element of genuine wit in its composition, has the same effect on me that I suppose a good square drink of whisky has on an old toper; it puts new life into me. The fact is I have always believed that a good laugh was good for both the mental and physical digestion."

STANDING BY A FORMER "SIDE PARTNER."

Among those who visited Washington on the occasion of Mr. Lincoln's first inauguration was Albert Brooks of Petersburg, Ill., who had been a "side partner" of his, it being a custom among the old lawyers of that period to form special partnerships with young practitioners in small towns dividing with them the fees in such cases as they secured. Mr. Brooks was a small, inferior-looking man with a decided cast in one eye, but was possessed of considerable legal ability. Mr. Lincoln gave Brooks, soon after his inauguration, a note to Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, asking him to appoint him (Brooks) to a certain position in the Interior Department. Brooks delivered the note, but met with a cool reception. Days passed into weeks, but the appointment did not materialize. Tired of waiting, Brooks called on Mr. Lincoln and related his desire. Mr. Lincoln expressed his surprise that the appointment had not been made, and promised to look into the matter. Soon after, Mr. Smith called on the President and was asked why Mr. Brooks had not been appointed. Mr. Smith himself told Brooks afterward in the presence of the writer the conversation that followed.

"Why," said Smith, "that man is not capable of filling so important a position as he seeks; that place requires the services of a good lawyer."

"How long have you known Brooks?" asked Mr. Lincoln. "I never have known him," was the reply, "but the looks of the man is sufficient evidence of his incapacity." Smith said Mr. Lincoln rose from his chair and replied:

"I have known Albert Brooks twenty years, and I know him to be capable of filling any position in the Interior Department from Secretary down. Appoint him to the position he seeks, or I may find occasion to appoint him Secretary of the Interior."

It is needless to add that the appointment was made, and after Smith learned to know how capable he was, Brooks and he became warm friends.

A. M. SWAN.

(Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.)

WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

The news spread like wildfire across the prairies of Illinois, from Springfield, its capital city, to the college town of Knox county.

"Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas would speak in the college grounds on October 7, 1858." The same joint debates in the Congressional districts would take place on the given dates.

The college boys called a meeting. The seminary girls were invited to attend. The citizens were to go in a body and escort the speaker to the college grounds. The young people were to go on horseback.

At 9 o'clock in the morning our horses were brought to our doors. Our escorts mounted on the finest horses they could get in all the town. Saddles and bridles the best, scarlet ribbons fluttered from riding whips; tiny flags were the breast knots of the day. Twenty boys and girls filled with excitement met the grand procession "on the town square."

Horses and riders wheeled into line, with all the airs and assurances of well drilled cavalry! One would have thought them out on battalion drill. We galloped away to the east, on the broad, smooth prairie road at the bugle call. The band at the head of the big procession played royally as we met our distinguished guests. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas bowed and smiled as we merry boys and girls rode on either side of their carriage and fell into line, behind the citizens.

Never was there a more beautiful golden October day. As we passed farm houses with the glory of autumn, in the flowers, the fields of yellow corn and winter grain by the roadsides, Mr. Lincoln looked at them lovingly for he loved the prairies of Illinois.

We escorted the speakers to the grand-stand, our horses were taken to their stables while we, with thousands of others from the towns about us, the country and cities, listened to the long, earnest, eloquent speeches of the two great men. Mr. Lincoln thrilled the people with his earnest, manly arguments. As ever he stood on the broad ground of independence, that "all men were created free and equal."

In all the after years when that sad, grand face was daily seen by us at the capital, when the weary years of civil war were upon him; when the whole world loved him; and he died to save a race; how often did the men and women of '65 think of the merry western boys and girls of '58, and now in '95 do they love to recall and remember with pride and joy, the best ride of their lives!

MARGARET SPENCER.

(San Diego Sun:) Even when compared with the San Diego record of previous years, the year 1895 was a good year for San Diego, and when compared with the record of other cities, particularly other eastern cities, it was a grand year. There has been a steady and strong growth along lines that will of themselves create more growth in the coming years. The record shows for one thing that 135 carloads of lemons were sent out. When it is understood that these lemons were from trees bearing their first buds, it will be seen that an industry has been inaugurated which in subsequent years will aggregate many times the present output. Ten years hence these same trees will bear ten times the present crop, and ten times as many trees will have come into bearing.

FOUNDED BY PIRATE WALLACE.

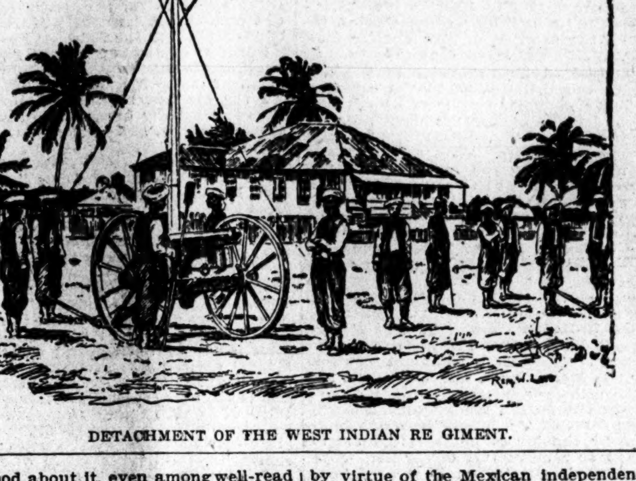
BRITISH HONDURAS, ONE OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S LEAST-KNOWN COLONIES.

Rich in Logwood and Mahogany—Mexicans Claim the English are Encroaching Steadily and Interesting Complications May Ensue—How the Indians Defeated the Queen's Men and Were in Turn Routed by Two Ex-Confederate Americans.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

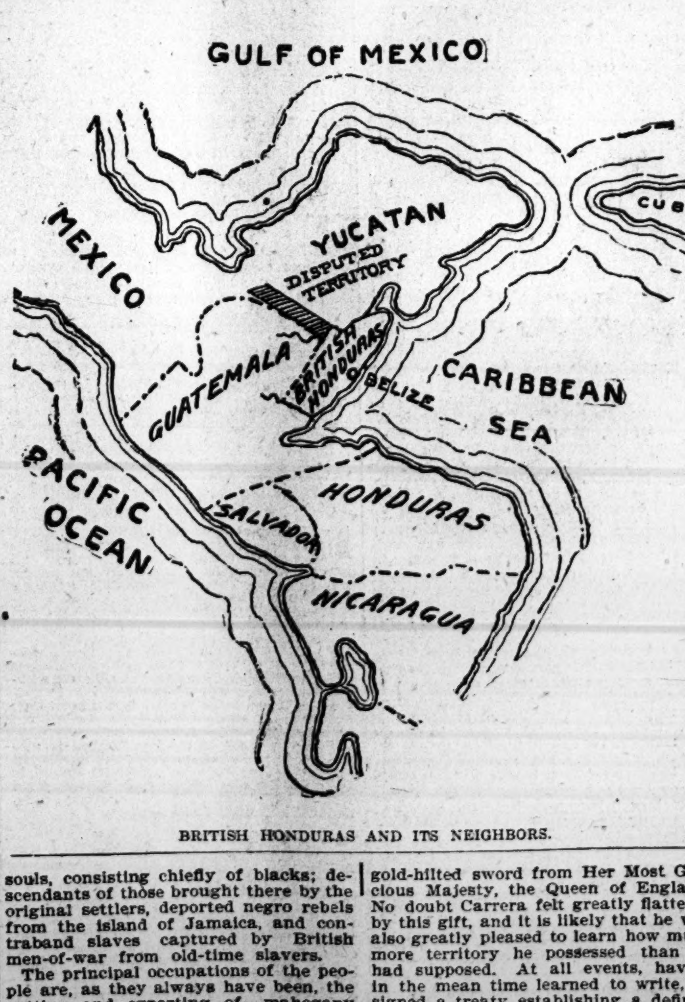
Strewn like pendants from the lower southeastern coast of Yucatan are a number of islands or keys, behind which lies one of Great Britain's least-known American possessions. It is as snugly hidden behind the keys fringing the coast as were its dark morasses when buccaneering was on the wane in the Antilles and Peter Wallace turned from pirate to wood-chopper. There were then no more gold-laden galleons to plunder and so Peter with his crew sailed by the islands and planted a settlement on the mainland for the purpose of exploiting the tropical forest, rich in valuable timber.

This settlement has since expanded into a colony of some considerable area on the western coast of the Gulf of Honduras, and is known as British Honduras. In the circumstances it is surprising how little is generally understood about it, even among well-read men, though it has been mentioned in the newspapers occasionally of late, owing to the recent visit to the United States of its Governor-General, His Excellency, Sir Alfred Moloney. At this time when there is so much interest in British American possessions the little colony that was founded by Peter Wallace assumes an unwonted importance.



DETACHMENT OF THE WEST INDIAN RE GIMENT.

The capital of British Honduras is Belize, which takes its name from Wallace, the pirate himself; "Wallace" being easily corrupted by the Spanish-Indian tongue into "Belize." The city is built partly upon the mainland and partly upon a half-submerged island at the mouth of the Belize River, which is crossed at this point by a heavy wooden bridge. The land, which scarcely rises above high tide, has been redeemed chiefly by the ballast of innumerable ships, together with logwood and mahogany chips, but many of the houses in the suburbs are still built upon stilts or high posts, underneath which the water ebbs and flows at certain seasons of the year. The place contains a population of about 11,000 souls, consisting chiefly of blacks; descendants of those brought there by the original settlers, deported negro rebels from the island of Jamaica, and contraband slaves captured by British men-of-war from old-time slavers.



BRITISH HONDURAS AND ITS NEIGHBORS.

The principal occupations of the people are, as they always have been, the cutting and exporting of mahogany and logwood, and the colony has derived considerable importance from its commerce with surrounding countries. Some notion of the commercial importance of its chief industry may be gathered from the fact that three logs, the product of a single mahogany tree, have been known to bring £3000, or $15,000 in the English market.

From the very first the settlement of the ex-pirate who had eighty companion wood-choppers, was prosperous. For years they were unnoticed and undisturbed by the world at large. But at length they were discovered by the Spaniards and on September 15, 1779, their settlement was destroyed and themselves carried off prisoners. Later a treaty was negotiated between Great Britain and Spain, in which the sovereignty of the latter power over all the Honduras coast was recognized and English settlers were merely given the privilege of cutting the woods near the Belize River, within a specified district. This treaty prohibited the settlers from establishing any form of government, and gave them the right to exploit the forest along the coast for a distance of fifty-four miles, for the term of forty years. At the end of the forty years the Spaniards found that the settlers had absolutely disregarded the terms of the treaty, and in an attempt to dislodge them met with defeat. This is the conquest which, the settlers hold, gave them a rightful claim to possession of the coast. Nevertheless, in a treaty between Great Britain and Mexico, signed in London in 1848, the terms of the original agreement with Spain were recognized, and the Mexican government set up a claim to the country by virtue of the Mexican independence of Spain. Besides, in a certain act of Parliament, Belize is referred to as a "settlement for certain purposes."

ESTABLISHED AS A BRITISH COLONY.

But these certain purposes did not suit the colonists, who shortly surprised Carrera, the Indian president of the insignificant neighboring republic of Guatemala, with the information that they were occupying a portion of his territory. It is doubtful whether Carrera had ever before heard of Belize or the land now known as British Honduras. A combination of circumstances had transformed a pig driver into a President, who, not knowing how to write his own name, could scarcely be expected to have taken many lessons in geography. But Carrera was willing to take most anything, having been a brigand in his early days, and the colonists had little difficulty in inducing him to accept the several thousand square miles of Mexican territory which which they were occupying. Then, it is said, Carrera was presented with a gold-hilted sword from Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen of England. No doubt Carrera felt greatly flattered by this gift, and it is likely that he was also greatly pleased to learn how much more territory he possessed than he had supposed. At all events, having in the mean time learned to write, he signed a treaty establishing a definite boundary line between Guatemala and the territory occupied by the colonists, and the settlement of wood-cutters became known as a permanent colony of Great Britain.

By this treaty the colonists extended their lines as far south as the Sarstoon River, including some territory, which, from its geographical situation, belonged to Guatemala, and some sixty miles west to a point on the Belize River, known as Garbutt's Falls. In compensation for this additional territory, the English promised to construct a cart road from the port of Belize to the city of Guatemala. It is needless to inform those acquainted with the nature of the country, that this cart road has never been built; not even that part of it which would extend through English territory. Nevertheless this is the title which Britain holds to nearly eight thousand square miles in Central America.

On the north the English possessions are separated by the Rio Hondo from that part of Yucatan which is inhabited by the Maya Indians, who at one time carried on a war of extermination with the Mexicans, and who have not yet been subdued by the Mexican government. Their stronghold is said to be a city of some 10,000 inhabitants, to which no stranger is allowed to penetrate, except by special permission of the Maya chiefs. The Mexicans claim that these Indians are supplied with arms and ammunition by the English merchants at Belize. The English merchants claim to have the right to sell their goods to whoever comes after them, and, consequently, when a strange Indian turns up, he is supplied with whatever he may have the money to pay for.

THE AFFAIR OF ORANGE WALK.

Not many years ago, the rebellious Mayas crossed the Hondo, and made an attack upon Orange Walk, the frontier settlement of the English. The place was ornamented (for subsequent events proved them to be more ornamental than useful,) with a detachment of the Queen's West India Regiment. These soldiers were ferocious-looking black giants who did well enough strutting about in their showy uniforms, until they were called upon to fight the Indians. Then the six-footers all ran away and were only saved from absolute annihilation by two ex-Confederate soldiers from Louisiana, who were occupied in the peaceful pursuit of planting sugar-cane. While the Indians were skulking behind a pile of logwood, shooting at the negroes huddled together in the corner of the stockade below them like so many frightened sheep, the two ex-Confederates took position above the Indians and began picking them off with their Winchesters. This flank-movement surprised the Mayas, who, seeing a couple of their chiefs fall, picked them up and fled.

The demoralized detachment was reorganized and the balance of the imperial troops at Belize were ordered to Orange Walk under the command of a gallant English major. The force crossed the Hondo and penetrated the wilds for the purpose of severely punishing the bad Indians. But the flank-movement of the two Americans had so disgusted the Mayas that they had gone home, miles away, perhaps to bury their chiefs. However that may be, there is no evidence that there was an enemy within twenty miles of the Hondo when the two companies of imperial troops were making frantic efforts to advance through the almost impenetrable forest. Those who were mounted, in most instances, had to lead their horses through the vine-laced jungle, while the big negroes were having their heads knocked, their faces scratched and their fine uniforms torn. It is understood that the climax came to this situation by the English major's being suddenly hung up on an overhanging tree branch, his horse slipping out from under him. But the black bugler did not see his superior officer dangling in the tree—he saw only the riderless horse—and what could the imperial army do without a major? So the bugler sounded a retreat. It was the long-wished for signal, and for many days afterward, turbans dangling upon branches, knapsacks half buried in mud, and bits of baggy breeches marked the way those gallant giants took to get home.

The Mayas, absolutely ignorant that they had whipped the Queen's pride of the Antilles, came straggling into Belize after a while, to make their regular purchases. When questioned concerning their raid upon Orange Walk, they repudiated all knowledge of it; treated their interlocutors as though they were laboring under some delusion, or said it must be those other fellows (meaning the Mayas who were friendly to the Mexican cause,) who were very bad, and had been molesting them for years. They even tried to induce the colonists to go and "clear these other fellows out."

POSSBILE FUTURE COMPLICATION WITH MEXICO.

In the early part of 1890, one Don Felipe Ybarra, a rich resident of Merida, the capital of Yucatan, arrived in Belize. Señor Ybarra was a dignified, well-educated person, who had lived abroad, and spoke with equal facility the Spanish, English, French and Maya languages. His purpose in Belize was soon learned, for he presented his credentials and showed his title granted by the Mexican government to explore the forests to the north of the Rio Hondo. But he was promptly informed that the English merchants had entered into a contract with the Mayas, by which they were allowed to cut and were actually cutting logwood within the Mexican territory. Ybarra applied to the local courts for an injunction restraining the merchants from cutting any more wood in Yucatan, and declared that the territory belonged to Mexico; that the colonists had no right there; that the Indians were rebels, and that his concession from the Mexican government was absolute. After some months of litigation in the Belize courts, Don Felipe's application was refused, and he was forced to return to Merida without any of his claims being recognized by the English. Then the Mayas sent their representatives from Yucatan and entered into a new treaty with the English that was more advantageous to the latter.

Bebore Don Felipe Ybarra's departure from Belize he wrote out a lengthy argument, protesting against the action of the court which deprived him of his rights by recognizing the chiefs of a rebellious clan as power to dispose of property belonging to the Mexican government. A copy of this protest was given to C. W. Goodrich, an American, editor of a local paper called the Belize Independent, with instructions to publish it.

It required all the facilities of Mr. Goodrich's printing office to bring out that week's issue of the Independent, with an extra sheet containing Ybarra's report in both English and Spanish. Upon the appearance of this sheet the colonists were horrified because, as they thought, the editor had taken sides with a Mexican. But Mr. Goodrich declared that he took sides with no one; he simply published facts as he was able to obtain them. Nevertheless the publication of Ybarra's protest was construed as nothing less than treason against Her Majesty's government, and Mr. Goodrich was promptly ordered before the court and fined $250. This nearly broke Mr. Goodrich up. He heartily wished he had never seen Ybarra, and forthwith made a solemn now never again to publish anything of interest.

Señor Ybarra soon after died. The colonists still go on treating with the Maya chiefs and supplying them with German accordeons, gun powder and guns, while each year shiploads of logwood are taken out of what is declared by Mexico to be her territory. It may not be long before news is received that a British subject has been arrested somewhere in Yucatan. Then a demand for indemnity for such arrest will be made upon the Mexican government, and there will be new and interesting British-American complications.

THOMAS R. DAWLEY.

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QUEER IDEAS.

Old and New Superstitions—Some Curious Modern Instances.

(San Francisco Chronicle:) The majority of those who comment upon and pity the superstitions of the dark ages should remember the adage of the beam and the mote. The belief in supernatural and mysterious omens, warnings and apparitions, prevails and will continue as long as the dark veil of the future warns us how limited is human intelligence. Science may discover and enchain new forces, may measure the stars and analyze their atmospheres, but the day after tomorrow wears a robe of obscurity no lens can pepetrate, no wisdom of human origin predicate.

It is interesting to trace and lay bare this quality of superstition which has its abiding place in a greater or less degree in every mind. It is on this weakness—if it may be so called—that the army of male and female seers, the seventh sons and daughters of the sevenths sons and daughters, thrive and advertise in the papers and pay rent for handsome offices and wear sealskins and diamonds, and in other ways give evidence of comfortable and well-assured prosperity.

Now, medieval superstition was not so openly proclaimed. Possibly the absence of the newspapers might have had something to do with this, but the astrologers of the past were so highly prized that they usually obtained a lucrative position in the household of the wealthy baron, and confined their predictions to him and the members of his family. Any outside business they might engage in was conducted with secrecy. Mayhap if their patron discovered that they were trading horoscopes with the general public he might dismiss them with ignominy or demand a pro rata of those illegitimate fees. Those sagacious philosophers dressed the character to perfection. A long gray beard, an attenuated frame, an air of abstraction, a flowing robe decorated with cabalistic characters, a skull cap jovial and bibulous, but the astrologer if not lean and ascetic was not considered the correct thing, and his predictions were esteemed unworthy of credence. Indeed, it is doubtful if a corpulent astrologer could get any kind of a job in those days.

But on the other hand there was a most ungallant discrimination made between the sexes in regard to the power of wielding and prying into the supernatural. Our ancestors had no use for wise women whose intellect reached beyond spinning wheel and tapestry, and sought the level of the man prophetic. Those highly-cultured females were immediately set in the detested class of witches, and if, to use a gambling phrase, they called the turn on anything more important than the cooking of a venison pasty, or the healing of a lance wound, they were in imminent danger of stake and fagot. They were not alone doomed, if spinsters, to perpetual maidenhood, in a time when a spouseless female, outside the walls of a convent, was an object of derision, but if married, their husband either promptly divorced them from his bed and board, or zealously strangled them in the convenient dungeon. If they were detected sneaking about the astrologer's tower, and tampering with his instruments, unless they gave at once a very plausible reason for the intrusion, they got themselves talked about in medieval society, and a superstitious scandal at that period was a serious thing, particularly if their lord should be stricken with gout or lumbago, coincident with his wife's consultation with the stars.

While we are amused at these whims of our ancestors, and filled with compassion for their credulity, not a few of us but have a decided objection to sitting down thirteen to table. We may make a few uneasy jests anent the incident, but all the same feel relieved if a fourteenth should enter and take his place, because the fiat has gone forth that should this unlucky number continue to break bread together, and defy their doom, one will inevitably die during the year. To prove the falsity of this apprehension "thirteen clubs" are formed, which is in itself a broadcast acknowledgment that the superstition is general. Skulls, coffins and cross-bones are introduced at the feast by those daring mortals, but with all their bravado, there is not one who would not feel more comfortable and enjoy his dinner with more zest if there were only a dozen at table, or any number but the fatal thirteen, and if those reminders of mortality were omitted.

Should a black cat select one of a crowd to follow, that luckless person is at once reminded by his more fortunate companions that his life is in jeopardy, and that he had better arrange his affairs, for the angel of death has checked off his name for a passage to the other world. Some gentlemen, who speculate in mining securities, will not buy stocks should they encounter one of those malignant animals on their way from the house to the office. A black cat looking in a bedroom window bodes no good to the inmate. The black cat is everywhere and at all times, without intending a pun, a tabooed animal. Dogs, cows, horses of that color are deemed innocuous; only the cat labors under the superstitious stigma.

The Spanish, or native Californians, on this Coast have as many traditional superstitions as the Scotch or Irish of the lower class in the old countries. To attempt to put on a coat which has one or both the sleeves turned inside out is esteemed an omen of very deadly import. Should a candle burning before a patron saint go out without any apparent cause the person whose piety has set it at the shrine may expect trouble. To wish an acquaintance inadvertantly good-morning after nightfall is not the proper thing to do, and may bring lots of ill luck to both. To turn a loaf of bread with the round or convex side uppermost, if repeated more than once, is a dangerous invitation to evil. And dreams of all descriptions are laden with import to those early possessors of the soil.

Gamblers are credited with a large stock of superstition, which may arise from the indifference to general opinion with which they discuss these matters. When a man makes a winning at the faro table and "cashes his chips" he should not return, for he is certain to experience a reverse of fortune. But, on the other hand, should he be losing, it is advisable to get up and walk around and then change his seat before he begins play again. To encounter a cross-eyed man at a poker game is tempting the goddess of fortune sorely. A prominent jurist of this city, whose poker income invariably averaged $4000 per annum, would not dream of sitting down to the contest wearing a black necktie. For the sake of experiment he tried it only twice in his life, and he solemnly asserts that each game cost him between five and seven hundred dollars.

The superstitions of sailors are infinite. Since the days of Jonah those who go down to the sea in ships behold omens and warnings in the air, the ocean and those that inhabit it. A shark which persistently follows in the wake of a vessel, an albatross which hovers over the loftier spars, an electric ball which settles on the topmast cross-trees are all of threatening import. But in the entire history of superstition it is discouraging to note that so many signs are precursive of ill and so few are presagers of good. Possibly this may arise from the bad habit engendered in humanity of looking at the dark side of things.

FRESH LITERATURE.

TRAGEDY.

MACAIRE A Melodramatic Farce. By Robert Louis Stevenson and William Ernest Henley. (Chicago: Stone & Kimball.)

The play here given is full of action and of intense feeling. The unscrupulous villain, full of quick, cunning, sharp devices and low subterfuge is powerfully drawn. It is the soulless criminal, the conscienceless murderer, who stands before the reader, ready for any desperate crime, ready for blood so that he may escape the hand of justice, and the merit of his misdeeds. Robert Macaire is the desperado who is brought to bay, and Bertrand, his tool, with a friendship for him such as sometimes exists in the heart of the weaker criminal for the stronger and more daring of his class. In the hero the worst side of human nature is depicted, and we shudder at the evil of which it is capable, and at its methods which are revealed.

NATURAL GRANDEUR.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK. Historical and Descriptive. Illustrated with Maps, Views and Portraits. By Hiram Martin Chittenden, Captain Corps of Engineers, United States Army. (Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.)

The Yellowstone Park is a region of great interest to every intelligent American, and among the thousands who have never viewed its wonders the desire for a more intelligent knowledge concerning them is everywhere prevalent. To supply a work which will give a complete and connected treatment of the history of its acquisition and the wonderful features embraced within its limits is the object of the volume before us. The natural wonders of this grand national park are fully described, while the illustrations cover every variety of subject in the park and represent the best results of photographic work in that region. In addition to the purely descriptive matter a complete list of the geographical names of the park, with their origin and signification are given, as well as a few biographical sketches of the early explorers, and a bibliography of the literature pertaining to that region.

The work is very complete and full of interest, and as one reads it, like a grand panorama the wonders of this marvelous park are made to pass before him, and he marvels at its beauty and the rare wonders which Nature has wrought in its midst. Next to a visit to this wonderful national park are the illustrations and descriptions which this volume affords the reader.

NATURE'S MIRROR.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY AND ITS RESOURCES. Historical, Descriptive, Statistical. A souvenir. (The San Jose Mercury.)

Many are the volumes that have been written, and the papers published in the attempt to set the glories of California before the world, but nothing more elegant and artistically perfect has ever met our eye than the tasteful volume recently issued by Charles M. Shortridge of the San Jose Mercury. Its beautifully-colored lithographic cover is a picture that in itself is a poem of this land of sunshine, fruit and flowers. The lovely valley in which San Jose stands lies purpling in the warm rosy sunset lights. The mountains are yet warm in their splendid glow, and stretch away into the dim distance radiant with the glory of departing day. In the foreground stands a beautiful female figure, representing Santa Clara county, and about her, at her feet, are clustered the ripened fruits and the blossoming wealth of the soil. With beckoning hand she stands, the very goddess of plenty and of beauty. The charms which are pictured are irresistible, and would naturally awaken a yearning desire in the breast of the dweller in colder climes to come hither.

The work is fully illustrated throughout in the finest style of art, and many delightful views are given of charming landscapes, and numberless homes of wealth and attractive styles of architecture are produced, as well as many of the pubic buildings and pictures of many prominent citizens of the county. The mountain and valley views attract the eye to the natural beauties of the section, and, supplemented by the well-arranged and gracefully-written text, the work will prove an eloquent missionary in attracting immigration to that section of our State. Herr Shortridge, you have "done yourself proud;" your book is simply superb in design and execution.

A STORY OF THE HEART.

MARIPOSILLA. A Novel. By Mrs. Charles Stewart Daggett. (Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.)

In all the wide world no richer field exists for the remancer than that of Southern California, once the home of a brilliant, impulsive and warm-hearted race, where hospitality knew no limits of self-interest, and whose nature, moulded by the warmth of the perpetual sunshine, was ardent and intense.

No one interested in the earlier history of this section, or of the race who occupied it before the advent of the Americans, but will be delighted to read the story of Mariposilla, so intense is it with the life of those vanished days. The scenes of the story are laid in the San Gabriel Valley, with occasional diversions to Pasadena and Los Angeles. In local coloring it is very strong, and the reader wonders as his eyes roam delightedly over its pages, that this marvelously rich field of romance has not been before discovered, lying as it does at our very doors.

Helen Hunt Jackson gave us Ramona, but Mrs. Daggett gives us something even more brilliant in Mariposilla, the beautiful heroine of her story, who at sixteen had all the woman hidden in her breast, and all the trusting faith and innocence of childhood in her heart. Mrs. Daggett fills her with the breath of life and makes her a living creature that we adore.

Her innocence and trustfulness appeal to us, and her warm, loving womanly heart, beating with tenderness and with faith in the man she loves, makes us long to shield her from the sorrow of his faithlessness, and the cool, calculating heartlessness of his worldly-minded mother. She is a beautiful and perfect creation that our hearts will cherish, and link with our nobler ideals. For the false lover we can have only a feeling of scorn. As a type of his class he will receive forever our condemnation. The good old priest and the devout and affectionate Spanish mother are delineations instinct with life, and the fair land in which we live, the Southern California of beauty and charm, the author has taken right from the heart of nature, and set it with its golden sunshine and the charm of its soft airs between the dainty covers of her book—a book in which the lovers of delightful fiction will revel with the sincerest pleasure.

Magazines of the Month.

The Bohemian presents a varied table of contents, among which we note "The Problematic in Our Literature," by W. H. Valentine; "Hoosier Dialect," W. C. Cooper, and "Folk Lore; What is it?" by M. S. V. Taliaferro. It is an interesting study, and throws much light upon the interrogation named.

The American Magazine of Civics is among the most valuable of the monthlies of the day, discussing, as it does, in a clear, intelligent and forcible manner, the great questions of popular interest. Among the most striking papers in the current number we note "The Obligations of Christian Citizenship," C. A. L. Richards; "Our Aristocracy," Robert N. Reeves; "The Law of Demand in Work," William B. Chisholm, and "A Workingman's Plea for American Homes," by John B. Hammond. The civic outlook is generally discussed, and that department is pulsating with interest.

The Century will attract the intelligent reader, for it is rich in interesting themes, among which are "A Kaleidoscope of Rome," by F. Marion Crawford, which is supplemented by telling illustrations. "A Feast-day on the Rhone," by T. A. Janvier, is like a trip to its shores, where we sit all day in the pleasant sunshine, and watch the crowds that come and go, with contented hearts. The strangeness of the scenes and their historic associations are full of interest.

The Lark is a delightfully unique publication, diminutive in size, but full of life and originality. It is a child of San Francisco, and is published by William Doxey, and through its very quaintness and charming vivacity is destined to grow into public favor.

The Chap Book opens with "The Tribute of Frost," by Norman Gale, a pretty bit of verse. "One Word More," by Hamilton W. Mable, is an intelligent criticism of the writings and the writers of today, and commends itself to the reader for its frank truthfulness. Everybody likes to read the Chap Book.

McClure's Magazine continues the interesting history of Abraham Lincoln, edited by Ida M. Tarbell, and treats of the period when he was a storekeeper and soldier in the Black Hawk war, and embodies other special studies of his life. "A Century of Painting" is a delightful study of French art, and is fully illustrated. The entire number is very readable, and a portion of its contents have already appeared in The Times.

The Review of Reviews reviews, as usual, most comprehensively the progress of the world, gives a classified record of the month's American and foreign news; contains a most interesting character sketch of "Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey," by W. T. Stead, and a most interesting paper, "Israel Among the Nations," by Prof. Gotthert of Columbia College. It's remaining features are not less attractive.

The New Poet Laureate.

(New York Tribune:) The appointment of Mr. Alfred Austin to be Poet Laureate will doubtless cause much regret throughout the English-reading world. That will be not because it is Mr. Austin, instead of some other candidate, who has been chosen to succeed Tate and Pye, but because any appointment whatever has been made to the place filled by Dryden and Tennyson. The belief has become strong that no such appointment would be made; confirmed by the years of delay in making it, and by the distinguished propriety of not making it. The Laureateship had long been an outgrown relic of the past, incapable of bestowing honor, and in itself honorable only by virtue of the greatness of its holder. In Tennyson's time it served merely to make a great poet write mediocre verses and to call public attention to them. There was not one good reason why it should have been perpetuated. There were the strongest reasons why it should have been permitted silently to lapse and die with the death of the greatest poet that ever bore the title.

The Queen, however, or her Prime Minister, has decided otherwise, and out of a host of candidates has chosen Alfred Austin. The selection, since one was to be made, might perhaps have been better, and might easily have been far worse. If a vote of intelligent readers of English poetry were taken, we have no doubt that Mr. Swinburne would be overwhelmingly designated as the foremost living English poet, and indeed the only one indisputably possessing, or at any rate displaying, any considerable measure of true poetic genius. But Mr. Swinburne was, for entirely conclusive reasons, quite "out of the running." There are many who regard William Watson as the great poet of the future. But the precious masterpiece which he is always going to write has not been written. And as for all the rest, have we not already said the choice might easily have been far worse?

Mr. Austin is, at any rate, a respectable poet, as well as a worthy man. If he has written nothing that greatly thrills the reader, he has written many verses over which one would not willingly fall asleep. In other directions he has been an industrious and not unsuccessful literary worker, and as a journalist he has won actual distinction. Of course, these latter facts have no bearing upon his qualifications for the laureateship, though they probably had as much weight as his poetry in determining the official choice. He is now in the afternoon of a long and busy life, and it would be ungracious to begrudge him whatever fame and profit may accrue to him from the title. We can scarcely look for any great improvement in his future and official work, but we need not fear anything quite so bad as that which some of his predecessors inflicted upon the world. One day, perhaps, there will be another true Laureate, but he will be born, not made. Divine right as a title to kingdoms is a wornout myth, but it remains, and always will remain, the only valid title to poetry's laurel crown.

The Decay of Spirituality in Our Literature.

(Livingston Hunt, in the Critic:) At one time or another in the life of every man there comes to his mind a realization of the mystery of the universe, which makes an epoch in his existence. Sometimes it is by contemplation pure and simple that this comes; but oftener it is the presence of death or the passion of love that first rouses out of sleep his consciousness, to excite it to a sense of the existence of space and time and the other scarcely conceivable qualities of the universe. The skies, the seas, the planets, the suns—the myriad suns—of other solar systems flit before his eye, and still his imagination cannot reach a limit, strive as it may. His mind shrinks back—weak, maimed and terror-stricken. He feels that one single second of adequate grasp of the mystery of the universe would burst his brain. He is eager to turn away from such awful contemplation. That way madness lies. It is at this moment that, once and forever, he accepts as the primal tenet of all thought, the fathomlessness of the mystery of existence, and all his subsequent considerations of man's life are more or less permeated with this feeling. With this for a basis, he realizes the helplessness of man in the presence of such forces as he caught a glimpse of, and he feels the pathos of the coming and going of whole nations of men without explanation. The knowledge of the certain grasp some day of death upon his own frame fills him with a deep sense of the pettiness of the daily worries and ambitions of his life. The unseen, the spiritual, is now felt by him to be the larger part of his existence, and his unity with it is recognized. To absorb this spirituality, to have it every day, is to live with a proper sense of proportion, to keep the mind in harmony with truth. It becomes then the warp and woof of all feeling as well as thought; it intensifies all feeling by the aid of thought, extending through it and illuminating it, so that thought and feeling become one. Without this spirituality, life has no deep seriousness, no needs beyond the needs of earth. Glitter and the blare of trumpets are alone sought, and are unassociated with anything beyond themselves. The stars in heaven are forgotten, or they tell us nothing; all deep thoughtfulness, religion, God, are unimagined.

It needs but a short examination of our literature to find a justification for saying that the dullness of vision which I describe is at present limiting the horizon of us Americans; in other words, that the spiritual life, both of the nation and the individual, is not what it was before the great war. And first to strike us is the fact that no high poetry, worthy of the name, is being produced by us. Nor, upon looking farther, does there seem to be any fiction whose primary end is the literary expression of the permanent and spiritual truths of human nature. Even the simple gift of reflection, as shown by the essay, is seen to be possessed by very few in the land. It may be admitted that now and then, in the last thirty years, some solitary voice has been raised to speak of other than temporary and temporal matters; but the author of it has not long remained above the level of his time. He has been swamped in the general average of cleverness and materialism.

How Shakespeare Drew on Italian Authors.

(From the Literary Digest:) A detailed examination of the amount of debt that Shakespeare owed to the Italian novelists, directly or indirectly, as far as the plots of his dramas are concerned, is presented by C. Flamstead Walters in The Gentlemen's Magazine for December. It has long been known that Shakespeare and other Elizabethan dramatists generously used the literary materials that they found to hand, arranging, adding, adapting as they choose, plagiarizing to their hearts' content, and justifying their predatory excursions by recreating their spoils into glorious literature. Mr. Walters says that the plays of Shakespeare, based on Italian novels, are "Cymbeline," from Boccaccio's "Decameron;" "All's Well that Ends Well," from the same; "Merchant of Venice," and "Merry Wives of Windsor," from Fiorentino's "Pecorone;" "Measure for Measure" and "Othello," from Giraldi's "Ecatommiti;" "Romeo and Juliet" and "Much Ado About Nothing," from Bandello; and "Two Gentlemen of Verona" and "Twelfth Night," from a single story of the same.

It may be interesting for such readers as are not familiar with the Italian literature in question to follow the details of one of the stories utilized by Shakespeare. Giraldi (or Cinto, as he is also called,) a gentleman of Ferrara, lived from 1504 to 1573. In his "Ecatommiti," a collection of 100 stories, we have the original of "Othello," which Mr. Walters condenses as follows:

"Attracted by the valor of a Moor, who was much honored by the Venetian republic, a woman of gentle birth and great beauty named Disdemona, loved and married him much against her kinsmen's wishes. Soon afterward he is appointed to the command of the Venetian troops at Cyprus, whither he is accompanied by his faithful wife, who chooses to brave the dangers of the sea rather than be separated from her husband. In the Moor's company was an ensign ('Ancient') of the vilest character, but so perfect a hypocrite that he deceived his commander, who had a high opinion of him. His wife, being Italian, naturally became Disdemona's dearest friend in her exile. The ensign entertains a criminal passion for the Moor's wife, but finding no response in her chaste bosom he concludes she must have another lover in the person of the brigadier, much honored by the Moor; he therefore determined to remove this officer and work Disdemon'a ruin also. Fortune favors him, and from this time forward poor Disdemona is helpless in the hands of fate. Having made his resolution, the ensign, the prototype of Iago, soon found opportunities. The brigadier was temporarily disgraced for striking a soldier when on guard. Disdemona pleaded for his restoration to favor, and the Moor told the ensign that he would have to yield soon to her petitioning. This gave the ensign the chance he had sought of instilling the poison of jealousy into his general's ears, and Disdemona increased his suspicions by her continued intercession.

"The Moor consults the villain again, and is told still more plainly 'what he should have seen for himself,' but in threatening language declares he must have indubitable proof. 'If you do not give,' says he, 'ocular proof of what you have told me, be assured that I will make you realize that you had better been born dumb.' So the arch-plotter sets about further schemes, and when Disdemona comes to visit his wife he steals a curiously wrought handkerchief that her husband had given her; this he drops in the brigadier's room, who tried to return it to her, coming to the back door when he thought his commander was away from home. But, 'Fortune, as if in conspiracy with the ensign to compass the wretched woman's death,' willed that the Moor should be at home; hearing the knocking he asked who was there, on which the brigadier fled, but not without being partially recognized. All this the Moor told the treacherous ensign, who managed soon afterward in the sight of his general to hold a conversation with the brigadier on some indifferent subject, which caused apparently great amusement to the one and surprise to the other. Then, returning to his chief, he declared that the brigadier had boasted of his amatory triumphs, and the Moor believed him. Meanwhile, Disdemona had discovered the loss of her handkerchief, and had shown signs of great confusion when her husband asked for it; she also perceived the change in her husband's demeanor toward herself, and in her trouble consulted the ensign's wife, who knew something of her husband's plot, but dared say nothing except to warn her friend against giving cause for suspicion and jealousy. But all is in vain, for while a woman in the brigadier's house is copying, as women will, the fashion of Disdemona's handkerchief, before it can be restored the traitor causes the Moor to see it, and all his suspicions are confirmed. They then arranged between them the murder, first, of the brigadier, whom the ensign besets one dark night and cuts off his leg, but has to flee before his work is done; then of the unhappy wife. The ensign is concealed in her bed-chamber, strikes her down, and then with the Moor pulls the house down, so that it appears she has perished in the ruins. Retribution soon follows; the Moor, yearning for his wife, begins to detest the ensign, and the latter tells the brigadier whom he has to thank for his wooden leg, adding that the Moor had also slain his wife. Accused therefore to the Venetians lords, the general, by his constancy under torture, escapes with a sentence of perpetual exile, but is finally slain by Disdemona's relatives. The ensign engaging in other plots accuses a comrade; but when his story is tested by torture he is so fatally injured internally, that he dies miserably. After his death his widow tells all the truth."

"From this summary," says Mr. Walters, "it will be seen that Shakespeare has followed Giraldi very closely. Iago's motives are rather different, and Cassio was known to Disdemona before marriage; Roderigo is added, and more made of Iago's wife, Aemilia. Shakespeare also has given names to the characters, but has not changed their features essentially, and has brought them out into stronger relief. The story is dramatic in itself, but who else could have made the Othello out of it?"

Literary Notes.

Mr. Kipling wears glasses and dresses very plainly. Something of the fun that shines in his stories twinkles in his eye, but he is cold and forbidding to strangers. Mr. Kipling has a beautiful home up in Vermont, and he spends most of his time there, and is said to be busy writing another story. Mr. Kipling has not been living at his home at Brattleboro, lately, but at Waite, Vt.

Notwithstanding her many duties as editor of Harper's Bazar, Mrs. Sangster finds time to do much outside work. She has a regular department in Harper's Round Table, and now it is announced that she has just written a serial story that will be published in that periodical.

Godey's Magazine announces a prize of $50 for the best short story in which the bicycle plays an important part. MSS. should be between three and four thousand words long, and must be received by February 1. The Godey Company, New York, will furnish further particulars of the competition.

(New York Recorder:) The Critic, suppressing the name of its correspondent, quotes the following sentences from the letter of a stove dealer out in Illinois: "Please, could you advise me a work which might inform me accurately how to read and write the good novel? I shall consider myself under ever so many obligations to you for such a favor from your hands." The good novel is much like a stove. The metal of its parts is run white hot into the mold of the imagination and riveted with a plot; and the whole is then polished with the stove-rag of literary grace; and there you are.

T. B. Aldrich has sent the following letter to the Boston Transcript: "Some verses called 'The Ideal Husband,' and having my name attached to them as the author, are being extensively reprinted by the newspapers. I beg leave to say—and it gives me great pleasure to say it—that I am not the author of those verses." Is it possible that another gentleman of the same name wrote them? There are two writers of fiction named Mary E. Wilkins; there are two W. H. Bishops, and a second Mary J. Holmes has recently appeared in the (more or less) literary field. Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, Mrs. J. T. Fields and Miss Sarah Orne Jewett are about to take a trip to the West Indies, which will last several weeks.

According to a publication recently issued at Berlin, thirty-six persons figuring in the "Almanach de Gotha" have appeared as authors in the course of the present century. Among the most celebrated are Queen Elizabeth of Roumania (Carmen Sylva,) the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Prince George of Prussia, King John of Saxony (Philalethis,) King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, Emperor William II, Alexander III of Russia, who wrote "Souvenirs sur le Siege de Sebastopol;" the Grand Duke Constantine, Emperor William I of Germany, four members of the House of Bavaria, and the Shah of Persia.

Godey's Magazine has brought out another novelty for the January issue, in the shape of a Woman's Number. All the articles, stories and poems in it are either by or about women. If any one thinks, however, that the magazine is less interesting on this account, let him read in Joseph Dana Miller's "The New Woman in Office," of how Mrs. Blackman, Secretary of the Police Board of Leavenworth, handled a Coxey "army," and the experience of Mrs. Ames as deputy sheriff in Illinois; or of the ingenious accomplishments of women, told in "Women Inventors;" or Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams's charming piece of fiction, "Pyramus and Thisbe;" or Frances Aymar Mathews's "A Record of Realities."

"It is coming to be pretty well understood," says the Journal and Messenger (Baptist,) "that the day of the destructive critic is over, for this generation. No doubt another age will have its own disturbers, objectors, 'critics;' but so far as the present generation is concerned, the day of those who have sought to undermine confidence in the Word of God by trying to make it appear to have been written in an entirely different age, and by an entirely different process than is generally supposed is about over. They have said about all they have to say. They have exhausted their ammunition, their guns have been disabled, and they are about ready to retire from the field, for the present, at least. Even in Germany, the source of nearly all the ideas which have been exploited before us for the past dozen years, the newer men are coming to dissent from the conclusions reached by their immediate progenitors, and are discarding them. Nobody who knows anything of the history of the books of the Bible doubts that there is a field for what is properly denominated 'higher criticism,' but it is altogether certain that the highest criticism tends to establish and not to destroy the Word of God."

(San Bernardino Times-Index:) The position of the Republican members of the California delegation in relation to the bond issue meets the approval of their constituency. The people do not recognize the necessity of borrowing money in time of profound peace. It was never done under a Republican administration, except for refunding purposes, and then at a reduced rate of interest. The credit of a great nation like this should never be invoked except in time of war. The United States properly administered is able to pay as it goes, and that principle should be adhered to by Republican members of Congress even when not able to control the Upper House or the veto power. Raise the revenue, protect American industries and stop paying tribute to England for manufactured products and money to meet the current expenses of the government. That is what the people expect of the Republican party and its representatives in Congress.

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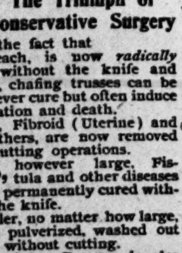
MOTHERS



and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription robs childbirth of its tortures, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

Mrs. Dora A. Guthrie, of *Oakley, Overton Co., Tenn.*, writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my housework, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stouter now than I have been in six years. Your 'Favorite Prescription' is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

WITH THE SEAL OF ROYALTY.

Translation and Explanation of Dr. T. Foo Yuen's Royal Gold Diploma.

Fac Simile of a Rare and Interesting Document---The First Authentic One of its Kind Ever Presented to the English-speaking People—Its Owner the First and Only Physician of His Rank and Scholarship to Come to America.

捷報
貴府老爺譚 官印 富園 添喜 今蒙
欽命
花翎二品頂戴太醫院左堂莊
太子太保戶部尚書 協辦大學士管理太醫院事務宗室福 大人取中
太醫院院使周
花翎二品頂戴太醫院右堂李
己丑恩科醫學一等一名准其在
御前太醫院醫學館行走
內廷侍值指日深陞
一品
京報人

TRANSLATION.

JOYOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.

His Majesty, the Emperor, has appointed His Excellency, the Honorable Fook, Chief Guardian of His Royal Highness, the Prince Heir Apparent, President of the Board of Population and Revenue, Member of the Privy Council, Dean of the Imperial Medical College and Blood Relative to His Majesty.

His Excellency, the Honorable Chung, Assistant Magistrate of the Left Chamber in the Imperial Medical College, Mandarin of the Second Degree of the Order of the Peacock Feather.

His Excellency, the Honorable Chow, Imperial Commissioner to the Imperial Medical College.

And His Excellency, the Honorable Lee, Assistant Magistrate of the Right Chamber in the Imperial Medical College, Mandarin of the Second Degree of the Order of the Peacock Feather, as His Majesty's Imperial Deputation to conduct the special grace examination in the Imperial Medical College, who have conferred upon Tom Foo Yuen a First Rank of the First Degree in the year Ki Chew of Cyclical Table, or in the 15th year of the Reign of Kong Sui (1889).

And therefore they, clothed with such authority, have passed Tom Foo Yuen, according to official record, a member of your worthy family, with highest honors, and have conferred upon him the right to practice before His Majesty and in the Imperial Medical College.

May good fortune abide with him upon his way to the highest degree.

An Honor Conferred by Special Order of His Majesty, the Emperor of China.

The above document, unaccompanied by the translation, would probably be unintelligible to you unless you took a course at Harvard when Chinese was one of the languages taught at that great educational institution, or unless you are a returned missionary. It represents the goal of a human ambition, the first great achievement of a patient earnest and gifted student—public recognition of his powers and attainments by the absolutely despotic monarch of four hundred millions of people. It was Tom Foo Yuen what knighthood is to the person selected as poet laureate of England, an honor conferred as a graceful token of royal favor and esteem. It is in China the open door to the very highest honors and emoluments that a physician may aspire to namely, a professorship in the Imperial Medical University at Peking or a place upon the medical staff of the Emperor's household. It is granted to none except those, who have completed with great thoroughness and fidelity the long and difficult course of studies in the Chinese system of medicine and are considered competent to care for the health of the highest dignitaries in the land.

This is the first document of the kind that has ever been brought to the shores of America by its rightful possessor, and, therefore, Tom Foo Yuen is the first of his race possessing the rare professional qualifications vouched for by this proclamation to offer his services to the people of this continent. For the public benefit a literal translation is herewith given.

This unique and interesting document is given above just as it appeared in the POST-COURIER, published at Peking, China. It is the custom, when a student successfully passes the difficult examinations mentioned to send a messenger to his family bearing the good news. On the return of this messenger the document is published in the principal newspapers of the capital and of other cities of the empire as an act of courtesy to the sovereign, somewhat after the order of the announcement in the ST. JAMES GAZETTE, concerning the movements and doings of Great Britain's royal family. This is not an empty honor. It is one for which many men labor a lifetime, and often unsuccessfully. A recent issue of the YOUTH'S COMPANION contains an article which mentions the conferring of this degree upon two students who had reached the rare and ride age of 87 and 89 respectively, and had spent sixty years in the patient and toilsome acquisition of the necessary knowledge. Compare this with the American practice of sending young men through our medical schools in a year or two, and of applauding most heartily the one who graduates youngest, accepting his youthful and superficial precocity as an evidence of smartness.

We offer this document, and shall hereafter offer other similar papers, as proof of Dr. Foo's scholarship and proficiency in the theories and teachings of the Chinese system of medicine, and also of his success before coming to this country in the practical application of the knowledge thus evidenced. His own works are a sufficient proof of his success since coming to America. We have held these documents for a long time in reserve, preferring to let our actions speak louder than words could possibly speak for us. We have kept our diplomas in the background and have advertised to treat persons suffering from diseases supposed to be incurable, cases abandoned by American physicians and cases impossible of diagnosis by ordinary methods. We have received many such cases, which have yielded to treatment through our herbal specifics in a manner to excite the admiration and astonishment of all who have personally known of them—even of those who have most bitterly opposed them. In this manner Dr. Foo has repeatedly shown his skill, and we are now looking forward to the day when the public shall see the propriety and advantage of employing our herbal remedies in all cases of disease, without waiting until pain, suffering and despair shall drive the afflicted to us. A little common sense and thoughtfulness in this respect would save a world of trouble and expense. People should learn to cure themselves at home, easily, quickly, cheaply and with harmless remedies.

Our treatment is for the many; our specialty is the human body, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, and in the preparation of our remedies, the skill to which the above diploma is a testimonial is conjoined which rare natural talent and an earnest desire to benefit those who seek our services.

THE FLOWERY KINGDOM HERB REMEDY COMPANY,
No. 17 Barnard Park.
P. O. Box 1717, Station F, Los Angeles.
N. B.—Take Grand-avenue cable or University electric cars to Washington street.

THE CHIROPODISTS.

Where Tender and Overworked Feet Find Relief.

How Corns, Chilblains and Bunions are Cured.

Use of Knife and Plasters—Home Treatment—It is Soothing to Have a Clever Pedicure Manipulate the Feet.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

During the terrible tramp, tramp, and the endless standing about attendant upon the mania known as holiday shopping, there came moments to many a woman when every fact of the universe, every emotion of her tender soul were obliterated by the consciousness that she had feet.

Oh, the burning! The twinges! The torment! The shooting pains that seem to reach her very finger-tips, until even the embroidered coal-scuttle for the doting husband, and Tommy's drum are forgotten, in her haste to make her way to the chiropodists.

But see her again, as she lightly issues forth, after an hour or so spent quietly rest or reading some delightful story in an easy chair, while the poor little members were cut and clipped, rubbed and nursed and coddled—and behold for her there is verily a new heaven and a new earth.

PATRONIZED BY MEN.

Indeed, the elegant parlors for manicure, pedicure, etc., have become a sort of necessary retreat for men as well as women. One proprietor tells me that 25 per cent. of his patrons are men, who come not only for the pleasure of having well-kept hands and feet, but for the rest and quiet, and the soothing influence to the nerves that comes from being manipulated upon.

DISTINGUISHED PATIENTS.

In the best parlors, French, Spanish and German maids are in attendance, as foreigners form a constant clientele. In one of these establishments I was shown an enormous cushion called the Calve cushion, which was presented as a Christmas gift to the great prima donna who had been a client of long standing.

I was also told of a recent visit from the far-famed Yvette Guilbert. She was followed in by such a mob of curious women, that for a time not an available inch of space was left for any chance customer.

PROFESSIONAL TREATMENT.

Here I found the chiropodist a college graduate who has also taken his degree in surgery. But this is by no means the rule. A chiropodist usually learns his profession in the office of another, and is not required to possess any diploma.

Beside the pedicure and the general care of the feet, there are only corns, hard and soft, bunions and ingrowing nails that call for special treatment, and for these a limited number of instruments are used: the clippers, chisel, round chisel and gouge. Of these, the chisel is the most indispensable. These instruments have to be made of the finest steel, the eye steel, which is the very acme of the instrument-makers' material. These chisels must be as sharp as razors, and still must have an edge that will not turn when they come in contact with the horny substance of a hard corn, so that they must be quite thick up to the very point, where they are made so sharp.

A corn is simply a callous which grows downward in the shape of an inverted cone and hardens. A chiropodist first removes the callous, exercising the fireatest care not to remove any of the natural tissue. Once this is done the gouge is inserted to remove the cone which is the "little matter that kindleth so great a fire."

Amateurs are sure to remove too much of the callous, thus leaving the toe in a condition for seven devils to rush in more deadly than the first. Soft corns are treated in the same manner, except that in some instances they are so sensitive that they are first thoroughly cocained.

ILLS FEET ARE HEIR TO.

Chiropodists work with such skill, however, that the only really very painful operation is that for in-growing toe nails. The nail on the great toe sometimes grows into the flesh to such an extent that the visible nail is no larger than an ordinary finger nail. The most superficial way of treating this difficulty, and the one most frequently adopted, is forcing the nail up and cutting it off. But this is only remedial. It gives temporary relief, but the nail immediately begins to grow in again. The curative process requires the patient to refrain from wearing shoes a considerable time, and the toe to be treated until the inflammation is entirely removed. Then the nail is forced up, and a fold or tin-foil rendered antiseptic is placed under the nail. This has to be worn until a thorough cure is effected, a matter of some weeks.

Some cases of in-growing nails are so severe that the toe has to be amputated, and cases have been known of patients losing their lives through blood poisoning. Indeed, in all cases, the greatest care has to be taken of the instrument to render them antiseptic. Chiropodists rarely use anesthetics, but cocaine was hailed by them as a long desired angel of mercy.

But the greatest foe to the grace and loveliness of this recently so popularized member of the anatomy is the bunion, the horrible, despised, incurable bunion. And women know that the only cause of its existence lies in the ... of shoe worn. Short shoes and extremely pointed toes are bound to work ruin to the best of the Creator's works in this direction. However, the chiripodist says, ironically, that he has yet to see the woman who wears too small a shoe. They all wear shoes "quite large enough for feet twice the size of their's." The pointed toe, by having the curve on the inside of the foot, forces the great toe in exactly the opposite direction from that which nature intended.

The only thing that can be done for a bunion is to relieve the pressure. This is done by means of a piece of sheepskin one-eighth of an inch in thickness, in which a hole has been cut the size of the bunion. This is shaved down to perfectly fit the foot, and is made to adhere to it by means of a healing sticking salve. In this way the pressure upon the tender part is entirely relieved. The pad can, of course, be taken off and put on again whenever necessary.

In America, where the homes are so comfortably heated, chilblains rarely come under the attention of the professional chiropodist. They are the result of getting the feet chilled or frozen, and one of the best home remedies is the extract of peppermint.

The Trilby craze really materially affected the business of the chiropodist. Since reading Du Maurier's glowing description of the unlimited possibilities of a woman's foot, women are giving it far more attention, and the perfectly-groomed woman now resorts to her pedicure as often as to her manicure.

WALKING BAREFOOT.

The chiropodist, however, rarely, very rarely, sees a Trilby foot, though now and then there is one. It is invariably, he says, where people have walked barefoot in their childhood, and the foot has been allowed to develop naturally. It is all nonsense, he affirms, to suppose that going without shoes spreads the foot. A foot is bound to get its growth anyway — unless, of course, kept bandaged like the Chinese. The effect of certain leathers and most shapes are the worst possible thing for the healthy and beautiful development of that member. Calfskin is a more wholesome leather for the foot than kid. Leaving them bare, the feet become much more hardy, and thus keep their shape better.

According to the chiropodist, women by no means monopolize the vanities of life. He told me of one man who eclipsed any woman he had ever seen in that regard. A man walked into his office one day merely to be pedicured. After the chiropodist had worked some time with file and polisher, the man burst forth with: "Well, you have worked longer upon my feet without saying anything than any man I ever employed."

"Why, what would you have me say, sir?" was the courteous response.

"Well, every other chiropodist has said that I had the most perfect feet they had ever seen, and one of them offered me $200 for a plaster cast of them. Now I'm not up for money; I only thought it strange that you failed to speak of them."

For $25 or some such amount, one can purchase a ticket which entitles him to go to the chiropodist whenever necessary. I know of a rich old gentleman who one Christmas gave each of his nieces such a ticket. Among them chanced to be an ancient spinster, who despite her maidenly scruples felt that she must avail herself of so expensive a gift. So, armed with three damask napkins, she sallied forth each week. One napkin was carefully spread over the head rest, another on the platform to cover the foot not being treated upon, while the third was carefully folded and pinned about the other foot so that only the toes were visible to the operator.

M. D.

AN AMATEUR CONSULTATION.

The Bean Crop.

The bean crop of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties is becoming a very important feature among the products of Southern California. The crop of the two counties for last season is estimated at 2000 acres, representing an income of not less than $1,000,000 to the growers. There is more profit in beans than in grain, and it would pay a good many Southern California farmers who are located in sections where beans will do well to substitute them for wheat and barley. In this way they would not only make a better income but would relieve the market and improve the local price of grain. The Florida Grocery World recently had the following remarks on the subject of California lima beans:

"The season in the new crop of California lima beans is just now commencing, and some of the new stock is already to be seen in Philadelphia. Three or four cars have up to this time come into this market, and they met with immediate takers. The Philadelphia market is now entirely bare of old crop lima beans, as are also other markets to some extent. The crop of last year was so small that good stock was very scarce and accordingly high. There will be a much larger consumption of lima beans this season than last, owing to the lower prices now quoted. The last of the old crop was quoted to retailers at 6½ cents per pound. Good quality new beans are now being sold for future delivery at 3¾ cents. Three cars which have come into the market all sold at a premium, owing to the scarcity and the good demand. They brought 4¼ cents to jobbers. As soon as the stock commences to come in a little more abundantly, however, and the sharp edge of the demand is supplied, the price will decline. It is believed that 3¾ to 4 cents will represent the average price which will prevail throughout the season, or at least for three or four months to come. Jobbers are advised that higher prices may be expected in the spring, if the demand continues good, which is likely. The crop is not enormous, being only fair, and will not stand any exorbitant demand."

A Notable California Orchard.

(California Fruit-Grower:) W. H. Murray, as representative of the California Fruit-Grower, lately visited the old Wolfskill orchards and farms near Winters, but in Solano county this State, and we present below some notes taken on the spot.

This is probably the oldest fruit orchard in California. In 1851, J. R. Wolfskill, the well-known pioneer, planted an eighty-acre orchard, the pits from which the trees were grown having been brought up from Los Angeles, more than 500 miles away. Apricots, pears, peaches and some 6000 Mission grape vines were planted and all did well in this soil, regarded by some as the best in California for these fruits. In 1855, the crop of apricots was sold in San Francisco by Hughes & Co., at the rate of $4 per pound.

The Wolfskill ranch comprises thousands of acres, and is now managed by Samuel Taylor, son-in-law of Mr. Wolfskill, and it is from him and from personal observation that most of the information here given was obtained. The Wolfskill orchards are in the "early belt," where fruits and vegetables mature fifteen to twenty days earlier than in any other part of the State where such crops are cultivated to any extent. The ranch lies in the upper end of Pleasant Valley from which early cherries, apricots, peaches, plums, etc., go out in great abundance each year. So valuable is this "early belt" land that the Pacific Fruit-packing Company of San Francisco bought eighty acres in 1893, paying $500 per acre for it.

Several hundred Mission olive trees are growing on the place, some of which are three feet in diameter. Forty years ago Mr. Wolfskill, who still lives at the age of 91, planted two date palms, male and female trees, in front of the dwelling on the old homestead known as "96." The result of this planting is that the female tree bears continuously large crops of fine, sweet dates, believed to be as good as any that can be grown in this State. Some of these were exhibited at the Midwinter Fair in the Solano county display, and attracted much attention. The trees are now two and a half to three feet in diameter and fully twenty-five feet in height. Some four hundred trees of this variety in nursery are now offered for sale in quantities at $1 each. It is only the female tree that bears fruit, and when young it is difficult to distinguish the sex of the trees. In 1862, Mr. Wolfskill planted the native walnut as an experiment, and some of those trees are now two feet in diameter. The new and costly dwelling recently built has all the inside woodwork, doors, panels, sideboards, mantels, etc., made of the walnut grown from the trees planted in 1862. It takes a fine polish and presents a most beautiful appearance. Some sixty acres of English walnuts have recently been planted on the place. The bearing trees give annually about fifty pounds of nuts each, and are also very fine shade trees.

During November of this year some fifty-five boxes of oranges were shipped from the Wolfskill orchards to San Francisco, and up to December 14 about two hundred boxes had gone to that market from 100 navel trees. About two hundred seedling oranges on the place will be budded to navels next season. Some of the older orange trees have been thirty-two years planted and are still doing well and producing fine fruit. No irrigation is given these trees.

Of apricots, there are sixty-five acres in Royals, about twenty acres being of trees thirty-five years old. There are also forty-five acres of prune trees two years old, as well as peaches of St. Johns, Foster and Susquehanna varieties. Cling peaches have not been largely planted in the Wolfskill orchards.

Tree-Planting Pointers.

(Salt Lake Herald:) In all ordinary soils holes must be dug by hand for fruit trees. Plowing out a deep furrow in the line of the rows may lessen the digging and aid in getting the trees in line. The hole should be large and ample, and the harder the soil the larger the hole, for in that case the loose dirt, which is filled in must give the tree its start. In loose and deep soils the hole need be no larger than the spread of the roots. Chop up the soil in the bottom of the holes, or throw in a few shovelfuls of loose surface earth. The tree should be set an inch or two deeper than it stood in the nursery, for the loose earth will settle and wash away in the course of the season, even if well-packed when the tree is set. Every care must be taken to get the soil well firmed about the roots, and especially under the crown or fork of the roots, in order that no air spaces may be left to dry out. Fill the hole to a little more than level full to carry off the surface water, but be careful that no hollows are left close about the tree in which water can settle, especially in planting in the fall. Stamp the earth very firmly about the tree before leaving it, for the double purpose of retaining moisture and of holding the tree against the winds. All this can only be done well when the earth is dry enough to crumble.

Cut away only those roots which are broken or torn, lopping off just back of the injury, cutting slanting and from within out. The top should be more severely shortened in than the root, because the root, in addition to being reduced, is also dislodged from the soil, with which it must establish a union before it can resume the vital activities. Trees allowed to carry too much top when planted may fail to grow, or if they start are very likely to be overtaken by the droughts of summer. On the other hand, trees should not be trimmed too closely when set. There should be a number of strong, bright buds left on the top, for these are the points where early and active growth begins. These buds are upon strong branches. If they are removed the weaker or half dormant buds upon the main trunk must take up the work, and these start slowly and oftentimes feebly.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE COAST

H. G. Struve, an early pioneer of Washington, is in San Francisco. He is an ex-judge, and was at one time Secretary of the Territory.

A. B. Brown, a professor of Yale College, who has been on a tour around the world, passed through Santa Barbara recently.

Capt. J. E. Lombard of Portland, who was in command of Chinese troops at the time of the Tonquin troubles, is in San Francisco.

Maj. William Heuer, who for several years past has been in charge of the government work on the rivers of this State, has been transferred to Cincinnati.

Mark L. Maskey, a prominent mining man of Colorado, is in San Francisco. He represents a large French syndicate, and intends making some extensive purchases of mining property, for which he has been negotiating in Tuolumne county.

Hon. Charles F. Craver of Chicago, president of the Randolph Header Company, is the guest of D. M. Bradford of San Bernardino. He is pleased with the valley, and will probably buy land there.

Rev. S. C. Freer, who has had charge of St. Mary's Mission at Lompoc for the past three years, left last week for England to accept a call to the High Ercall Vicarage at Wellington, offered by Lord Bernard.

Jacob Rosenberg, president of the San Francisco Wool-dealers' Association, who has been making a tour of Europe, accompanied by his wife and son, passed through this city recently on his return trip. He reports that the prospects in Europe are good for a demand for American wool.

T. H. Strowbridge, one of the old residents of Portland, Or., and owner of the Strowbridge Block, is stopping at the Lick, San Francisco.

Edward Ware Barrett, one of the proprietors of the Atlanta Constitution, accompanied by his wife, is at the Palace, San Francisco. They will make a tour of California before returning home.

IS THE MODERN REMEDY SHOWN TO YOU ON the modern writing machine. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla contains no iodide of potash, no deadly mineral drugs. It is entirely a California vegetable preparation.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is good for the Liver, the Kidneys and the Bowels.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla will cure Sick Headaches. Use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Use it today.

Now Is the Time to Clean Your Stomach, and Now Is the Time to Take

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA will bring to your cheek the pink of health, the roses of life. It cleanses the blood.

JOY'S

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA takes away the surplus bile and leaves the liver in perfect order. It is a true liver regulator.

JOY'S

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA acts on the bowels gently. There are no griping pains, no nauseating feelings. Women who wish to be regular should use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. It is a bowel regulator.

JOY'S

CATARRH FOLLOWS IN THE WAKE of a cold in the head. When you suffer from Catarrh put your system in good condition, and this you can do with Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

JOY'S

JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA can be used by old or young. Take it moderately. Remember that moderation in everything tends to longevity.

JOY'S

SUBSTITUTES ARE A SPECIES OF fraud. When you ask for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and the clerk offers something just as good, walk away from him; there are other stores.

BANKS.

OLDEST AND LARGEST BANK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) .... $500,000 | I. W. Hellman, President; H. W. Hellman, Vice-president; H. J. Fleishman, Cashier; G. Heimann, Assistant Cashier.
Surplus and reserve 820,000

Directors—W. H. Perry, O. W. Childs, I. W. Hellman, Jr., C. E. Thom, C. Ducommun, H. W. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, I. W. Hellman.
Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA AT LOS ANGELES.

DIRECTORS.
O. H. CHURCHILL, O. T. JOHNSON, JOHN WOLFSKIL, M. H. SHERMAN, JOHN M. C. MARBLE, E. F. C. KLOKKE, GEORGE IRVINE, N. W. STOWELL, W. S. DEVAN, T. E. NEWLIN, A. HADLEY, JOHN E. MARBLE, FRED O. JOHNSON.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK —OF LOS ANGELES.—
Capital stock $400,000
Surplus and undivided profits, over 230,000

J. M. ELLIOTT .... President
W. G. KERCKHOFF .... Vice-President
FRANK A. GIBSON .... Cashier
G. B. SHAFER .... Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS: J. M. Elliott, J. D. Bicknell, J. D. Hooker, F. Q. Story, Wm. G. Kerckhoff, H. Jevne, W. C. Patterson.
No public funds or other preferred deposits received by this bank.

MAIN-STREET SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.
Junction of Main, Spring and Temple sts. (Temple Block.)
CAPITAL STOCK $200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 100,000
Five per cent. interest paid on term deposits.
Money loaned on real estate only.
OFFICERS:
T. L. DUQUE .... President
I. N. VAN NUYS .... Vice-President
J. V. WACHTEL .... Cashier
DIRECTORS: H. W. Hellman, Kaspar Cohn, H. W. O'Melveny, J. B. Lankershim, O. T. Johnson, T. L. Duque, I. N. Van Nuys, W. G. Kerckhoff, Abe Haas.

STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF LOS ANGELES.
Capital paid in gold coin $500,000
Reserve undivided profits 50,000
A general banking business transacted.
Interest paid on time deposits.
H. J. WOOLLACOTT .... President
JAS. F. TOWELL .... First Vice-President
WARREN GILLELEN .. Second Vice-President
J. W. A. OFF .... Cashier
M. B. LEWIS .... Assistant Cashier
Safe-deposit boxes for rent.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL condition of the LOS ANGELES SAVINGS BANK at the close of business, December 31st, 1895.

RESOURCES.	
Cash on hand and in other banks	$ 71,708.31
United States and other bonds	156,062.50
Loans on real estate	1,021,912.33
Real estate	92,767.25
Furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Total resources	$1,344,450.49
LIABILITIES.	
Due depositors	$1,258,236.12
Capital paid up	50,000.00
Undivided profits	36,214.37
Total liabilities	$1,344,450.49

W. M. CASWELL, Cashier.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Capital $500,000.00
Surplus 40,000.00
Total 540,000.00
GEO. H. BONEBRAKE .... President
WARREN GILLELEN .... Vice-President
F. C. HOWES .... Cashier
E. W. COE .... Assistant Cashier

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK —AND TRUST COMPANY,— 148 S. Main st.
Capital subscribed $200,000
Capital paid in 100,000
Surplus and profits 30,000
J. F. SARTORI .... President
MAURICE S. HELLMAN .... Vice-President
W. D. LONGYEAR .... Cashier
DIRECTORS: Herman W. Hellman, Henry J. Fleishman, J. A. Graves, J. H. Shankland, Maurice S. Hellman, J. F. Sartori, M. L. Fleming, C. A. Shaw, F. O. Johnson, W. L. Graves, W. D. Longyear.
Interest paid on deposits.
Money loaned on first-class real estate.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

PASADENA AND LOS ANGELES ELECTRIC —RAILWAY.—
Cars leave Fourth and Spring streets for RUBIO CANYON AND ECHO MOUNTAIN, 8, 9, 10 a.m., 1, 3, 4 p.m.
Returning, leave Echo Mountain 8, 9 a.m., 2, 4, 4:45 p.m.
—FOR ALTADENA—
8 a.m. and every hour until 10 p.m.
Returning, leave Altadena 6:30 a.m. and hourly until 9:30 p.m.
—FOR PASADENA—
Every fifteen minutes from 7:15 a.m. to 8 p.m., half-hourly before and after those hours.
Office, No. 222 West Fourth street.
W. D. LARRABEE, Superintendent.
E. P. CLARK, General Manager.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY— —GOODALL, PERKINS & CO.,— General Agents, San Francisco.
Steamers leave Port Los Angeles and Redondo for San Diego January 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, February 1, 5. Cars to connect leave Santa Fe depot at 9:50 a.m.
For San Francisco, Port Harford and Santa Barbara, January 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30, February 3, 7. Cars to connect with steamer at Redondo leave Santa Fe depot at 9:50 a.m., or Redondo Railroad depot at 9:05 a.m. Cars to connect with steamer at Port Los Angeles leave S. P. Co.'s depot, Fifth st., at 1:10 p.m.
Steamers leave San Pedro and East San Pedro for San Francisco and way ports January 3, 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, February 4, 8. Cars to connect with these steamers leave S. P. Co.'s depot Fifth st., at 5:10 p.m., or L. A. Terminal depot at 5 p.m.
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Leave Los Angeles for Redondo.		Leave Redondo for Los Angeles.
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4:30 pm	"	3:00 pm

Take Grand-avenue cable or Main-street and Agricultural Park cars.

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It is infallible as a remedy for the immediate and permanent relief and cure of all affections of the Kidney and Urinary Organs. It's effects are marvelous in quickness and lasting benefit. Thousands testify to the above.
For Sale by all druggists or by the Manufacturer,
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Sent prepaid on receipt of price,
$1.25 BOTTLE.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their postoffice and express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address PROF. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar st., New York.

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Trains leave and arrive at La Grande Station as follows:
Trains via Pasadena arrive at Downey-ave. station 7 min. earlier westbound and leave 7 min. later east-bound.

CHICAGO LIMITED,
To Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis. Leaves daily 8:00 pm—Arrives daily 6:05 pm

CHICAGO EXPRESS, DAILY.
To Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis. Leaves 7:10 am—Arrives 5:00 pm

SAN DIEGO TRAINS.
Lv. *9:00 am, 5:20 pm; Ar. *1:05 pm, 7:15 pm

SAN BERNARDINO TRAINS.
P—Leave 7:10 am, 8:20 am, 9:00 am, 4:00 pm, *4:45 pm, 8:00 pm; O—Lv. *11:00 am, 5:20 pm
P—Arrive 8:55 am, *9:45 am, *1:00 pm, 5:00 pm, 6:05 pm, 6:50 pm—O-Arr. 11:00 am, 7.15 pm

RIVERSIDE AND REDLANDS TRAINS.
P—Leave 7:10 am, 8:20 am, 9:00 am, 4:00 pm, *4:45 pm; O—Lv. *11:00 am, 5:20 pm
P—Arrive *9:45 am, *1:00 pm, 5:00 pm, 6:05 pm, 6:50 pm O—Ar. 11:00 am, 7:15 pm

PASADENA AND AZUSA TRAINS.
Leave—7:10 am, 8:20 am, 9:00 am, 1:35 pm, 4:00 pm, *4:45 pm, *5:30 pm, 8:00 pm
Arrive—*7:58 am, 8:55 am, *9:45 am, *1:00 pm, 4:15 pm, 5:00 pm, 6:05 pm, 6:50 pm

MONROVIA AND INTERMEDIATE.
Leave—8:20 am, 1:35 pm, 4:00 pm, *5:30 pm
Ar. *7:58 am, 8:55 am, *1:00, 4:15 and 6:50 pm

ANAHEIM AND SANTA ANA.
Leave 8:00 am, *9:00 am, 4:25 pm, 5:20 pm
Arrive—8:50 am, *1:05 pm, 5:05 pm, 7:15 pm

REDONDO BEACH TRAINS.
Lv.—9:50 am, 4:50 pm Ar.—8:29 am, 4:40 pm

SANTA MONICA TRAINS.
Leave—7:10 am, 10:00 am, 4:50 pm
Arrive—8:55 am, 4:40 pm, 6:35 pm

PERRIS AND SAN JACINTO TRAINS.
Leave—P-*7:10 am, *9:00 am, O-*11:00 am
Arr. P-*1:00 & *6:05 pm, O-*11:00 am, *7:15 pm

ELSINORE AND TEMECULA TRAINS.
Leave—P-*9:00 am, O-*11:00 am
Arrive—P-*1:00 pm, O-*11:00 am

ESCONDIDO. Lv.—*9:00 am, *5:20 pm; Arrive—*1:05 pm
FALLBROOK. Leave—*9:00 am; Arrive—*7:15 pm

P-Via Pasadena; O-Via Orange; *daily except Sunday; all other trains daily. Ticket office, 129 North Spring st. and La Grande Station.

Sunset Limited.
Season of 1895-'96
WILL RUN
Twice a Week
BETWEEN
San Francisco, Los Angeles and New Orleans,
—OVER THE GREAT—
SUNSET ROUTE,
Leaving San Francisco
Tuesdays and Saturdays,
Los Angeles,
Wednesdays and Sundays
First trip from Los Angeles.
Wednesday, Nov. 6, '95.
The most complete, modern, elegantly equipped and perfectly arranged Vestibuled Transcontinental Train in America. New equipment, especially designed and built for this service.
Direct connections in New Orleans for all Eastern points. Quick time.

LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY— —In effect— MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1895.

Leave Los Angeles for		Leave for Los Angeles
*7:10 am	Pasadena	*8:10 am
**7:55 am	"	**8:30 am
9:10 am	"	10:25 am
11:30 am	"	12:40 pm
3:30 pm	"	4:35 pm
5:20 pm	"	6:00 pm
9:10 am	Altadena	10:10 am
**11:30 am	"	**12:20 pm
3:30 pm	"	4:20 pm
*7:05 am	Glendale	**9:12 am
**8:20 am	"	*7:57 am
12:35 pm	"	1:20 pm
5:05 pm	"	5:52 pm
9:00 am	Long Beach & San Pedro	7:20 am
1:10 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	10:30 am
5:00 pm	Long Beach & San Pedro	3:45 pm

RUBIO CANYON AND ECHO MOUNTAIN.
—Trains leave Los Angeles—
9:10 a.m.——**11:30 a.m.——3:30 p.m.
Fine Pavilion. New Hotel. Grand Scenery. Telescope and Search-light.
*Daily, except Sunday. **Sunday only. All others daily.
Stages meet 7:10 a.m. train at Pasadena for Wilson's Peak, via new trail. Passengers leaving Los Angeles at 7:10 a.m. for Wilson's Peak can return on same day. Good hotel fare at $2 per day.
City Ticket Office at A. B. Greenwald's cigar store, corner Second and Spring streets.
Depots east end First-street and Downey-avenue bridges. General offices, First-st. depot.
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CRIPPLED GENIUS.

A BOY'S LONG STRUGGLE WITH BLINDNESS.

Henry Fawcett's Early Misfortune, and His Splendid Triumph Over Fate—Terrible Affliction—True Courage.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

When blindness comes in youth, before the work of life is scarcely begun, it must require unusual courage to make life a success.

Such a misfortune early befell England's renowned postmaster-general, Henry Fawcett. The son of a draper, with a love of study rather than play, he used to declare when a boy that he meant to be a member of Parliament. This his companions used to laugh at, as his father had limited means, and he had no distinguished friends to help him.

He longed to go to college, so the one which gave the largest fellowships, Peterhouse, at Cambridge University, was chosen. The college boys thought the new student was probably a young farmer, from his country ways and

HENRY FAWCETT.

dress. He soon drew around him a little circle who loved mathematics and reading, and became a bright member of his class. Finding that there were many competitors for fellowships, he entered another college at Cambridge, Trinity Hall.

Some scholarships helped him to pay his way in college.

Poverty had not been a great obstacle to young Fawcett because he had energy and will power, but now his eyes began to trouble him from overuse. He gave up law for a time, took a pupil in mathematics and in French, and after a while recovered his usual sight. He was still thinking of the House of Commons, for he wrote a friend: "The realization of these hopes has become something even more than the gratification of ambition. I feel that I ought to make any sacrifice to endure any amount of labor to obtain this position, because every day I become more deeply impressed with the powerful conviction that this is the position in which I could be of the greatest use to my fellow-men."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.

When Fawcett was 25, and seemingly on the right road to win his desired position, one September day he went with his father to shoot partridges. The mirds flew toward the son, and the father, for the moment, forgetting where his son stood, fired, and two shot entered the young man's eyes, one passing through each glass of his spectacles remained permanently behind the eyes. The student was blind for life. The father was heart-broken at what he had done, but the son kept his cheerfulness, and said years later, that ten minutes after the accident, he had determined to carry out his plan of trying for Parliament.

He attempted to go on with law, but that seemed impossible. He tried to write with his own hand, but soon gave it up. Sometimes he became depressed, but resolution finally overcame this, and he was cheerful as long as he lived. He thought that it was a duty, both for his own sake and for those about him, to bear all things with courage.

TRUE COURAGE.

Fawcett went back to Cambridge University, and hired a young man to read to him and write for him. He was particularly interested in political economy, and soon dictated essays on immigration, strikes, etc.

A friend of Fawcett, a rising publisher at Cambridge, Mr. MacMillan, made a happy suggestion, that the blind young student of 27 should write a popular manual of political economy. Fawcett worked two years on the book—hard years, as they must needs be for one who must get all his knowledge through the eyes of another.

When the book was published it met with a cordial reception, and was soon used in schools and colleges. The same year in which the book was published, the professorship of political economy at the unviersity became vacant. Fawcett and three others were candidates. Fawcett was opposed because it was said that he could not keep order in his classes, and was in all respects at a great disadvantage through his blindness. To the delight of his parents and himself he won the honor, with a salary of £300. This and his fellowship gave him a good support.

The death of Sir Charles Napier left a vacancy in the representation of Southvach. Fawcett visited the political committee, was allowed to hold meetings to which crowds came to hear a blind man, but he was finally obliged to withdraw his name in favor of a well-known candidate.

Again he tried for a vacancy at Cambridge. The contest cost £600 and he was defeated. He would at least try the third time. He became a candidate for Brighton. He was opposed because he was comparatively poor, and would not, as well as could not, spend money on the election, had rotten eggs and stones thrown at him, and for the third time was defeated. But such heroic men as Fawcett never give up. He tried a fourth time, and at 32 years of age, was elected a member of Parliament for Brighton. The boyish hope was realized at last.

HIS TRUE VOCATION.

For some time Fawcett showed his good sense by remaining comparatively quiet in the House of Commons. Then he spoke earnestly in behalf of the working people, that a large number might be allowed to vote; then he urged that Dissenters, those who did not belong to the Church of England, might be permitted to take degrees. It seems astonishing to read that a person might not graduate from a college unless he belonged to a particular church! A Scotch Presbyterian was debarred from a fellowship at Trinity, so late as 1860, although the applicant was a senior wrangler, thus showing his superior scholarship. Fawcett worked till these narrow restrictions were abolished.

From this time until his death Fawcett made for himself a great name in England. He worked for the education of all the people.

Fawcett was often called the "Member for India," because he pleaded the cause of two hundred millions, worthy poor people, often sadly misgoverned. When the Duke of Edinburgh visited India and distributed $50,000 worth of gifts, and the money to pay for it was taken from the Indian revenues, Fawcett called it "melancholy meanness."

Whenever he went to his father's home he visited the laborers. One of them, Rumbold, used to send him word about his pig, telling Fawcett's mother, "if there's one thing Master Harry cares about, 'tis pigs." Thus deeply interested was the great man in those about him.

When he was 46, he was made Postmaster-General of England. He wrote "Aids to Thrift," of which a million and a quarter copies were given away. He was in favor of cheap telegrams for the people—1 cent per word. He opened many avenues for women to find employment. He was one of the best beloved men of England. He received great honors from the University of Oxford, from Cambridge, from Glasgow, from Germany and from scientific and learned societies of France.

At his death his monument was placed in Westminster Abbey by national subscription, memorials in several churches, a drinking fountain on the Thames embankment, a statue at Salisbury, where he used to play when a boy and scholarships to his memory in several colleges. All this and blind.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by Sarah K. Bolton.)

Mississippi Valley Corn Crop.

The corn crop of some of the Western States is so large this year that it will be practically impossible to market all of it. Farmers will put some into cattle and hogs and market it that way. The price of corn is now very low and it pays better to feed it than to sell. A good deal will be put into crib and reserved for the higher price that is sure to come before the next corn crop can be harvested. It is a common remark that an extra large crop of corn is usually followed by a medium crop or one under size. Should there be a partial corn crop reserved now it will be worth as much as the whole crop would bring if rushed on the market at once.

TWO SHOTS ENTERED THE YOUNG MAN'S EYES.

Well, is It?

(San Diego Tribune, Jan. 2:) It is a cu-
ri and illuminating it, so that thought and
as feeling become one. Without this spir-
in ituality, life has no deep seriousness,
su no needs beyond the needs of earth.
An Glitter and the blare of trumpets are
its alone sought, and are unassociated
ye with anything beyond themselves. The
pe
tu

THE FIRST FOOTER.

YOUNG GEORDIE—A STORY OF THE NEW YEAR.

The Lucky Runaway that Brought a Blessing to the House of Farmer John Pringle—A Bright Idea—In the Snow.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY GERALD BRENAN.

"Aw wonder," quoth Farmer John Pringle, meditatively stirring the sea-coal fire: "aw wonder, who'll be our 'first footer' this New Year's?"

There was a general sigh of interest from the women around the fireplace. To be the "first footer"—that is to say, the first person who crosses the threshold after the stroke of midnight on the New Year is, throughout the north of England, a really desirable ambition. Greatly is the "first footer" pampered and petted, for to treat him ill or inhospitably would mean bad luck for the offending household during the entire twelve months to come. Particularly in the district around Bedlington did the quaint old custom prevail, and John Pringle of Lazybeck farm was one of its chief upholders.

YOUNG GEORDIE.

Among the little ones filling in, as it were, the interstices of the cheery fireside group, none regarded bluff old John with more rapt admiration than "Geordie," the youngest of his descendants.

Geordie soon knew that to bring the best luck to a household, a "first footer" must be young, good to look at, and of the same race and blood as the family to whose threshold he or she had crossed. An aged person, a cripple, or a foreigner were alike undesirable as "first footers."

A BRIGHT IDEA.

The clock was pointing to 11 when Geordie, full of his newly-learnt lore, made some excuse and slipped out of the circle around the blazing coals. For awhile he played with Malkin, the cat, on the tiled floor, and then managed to pass unobserved through the kitchen door (left ajar to admit the "first-footer,") into the cold night. There had been a recent fall of snow, and the undulating fields around the farmhouse were white as Dame Pringle's table napery.

A keen blast came over the hills from the North Sea, to boot, but Geordie was a true north country lad, and cared but little for wintry winds. A great idea had ocurred to him, and he was resolved to carry it out, despite the coldness of the night. A chance "first footer" not fulfilling the conditions laid down by the farmer might bring ill-luck to Lazybeck.

Now he himself was not only sound of mind and limb, and young in years, but also of the very same race and blood as the farmer himself. If he could manage to get across the threshold first after midnight, he would certainly carry with him good luck for a year and a day. Moreover, he would be treated, being the "first footer," as a person of consequence, and plenty of negus and plum duff, not to speak of other good things, would fall to his share.

Down by the thorn hedge it was very cold, and the minutes passed with exceeding slowness. Many times Geordie began to wish himself back by the farmhouse fire again, but the remembrance of the "first footer" kept back the temptation to rush uphill toward Lazybeck lights.

At last, over the moor, came the sound of Bedington church clock tolling the half-hour. Now by walking slowly along the hedge-rows, keeping carefully in the shadow, Geordie knew that he could gradually approach the house and take up a favorable position near the kitchen door, ready to rush across the threshold on the stroke of 12, and be hailed as "first footer."

THE MIDNIGHT RUNAWAY.

He was about to put into practice this plan of campaign when the sound of galloping hoofs and rattling wheels on the frost-bound road broke upon his ears. The noises were coming from the Newcastle side of the moor, and showed that the carriage, or whatever it might be, was coming toward Bedlington at a tremendous pace. Geordie stopped to listen. Louder and louder grew the hoofbeats—and nearer and nearer the angry thunder of the wheels.

"Aw do b'lieve," cried Geordie, "that 's some roonaway."

The boy ran across the snow-covered field, and leaped upon a broad earthen bank separating the farm from the high road. He could see far across the moors from his elevated position, and many minutes had not passed before his keen eyes discerned the supposed "runaway" as it passed the Broughley larch wood and whirled into the open. It was a heavy carriage drawn by two horses, and approaching at a pace which could not possibly be desirable to its occupants. Indeed, Geordie, listening intently, already heard shrieks and cries for aid from the vehicle. He shouted himself to call help from the farmhouse, but the wind was blowing in a contrary direction, and his cries went for naught.

Geordie could now discern a man upon the box seat, but he also saw that the reins had fallen and were trailing over the snow beside the off horse. The boy knew not what to do. He was brave enough in all conscience, but his north country sense told him that no effort on his part could stop the advancing team. So he kept his place on the fence, watching the flying horses and the rocking, reeling carriage like one spell-bound.

IN THE SNOW.

The end of the mad race was nearer than he thought. Just as the "runaway" reached a point about one hundred yards away, the off horse's foot caught in the trailing reins. There was a stumble, a fall, and in the passing of breath the carriage had been overturned in the soft snow by the roadside. A scream louder than any which he had yet heard awoke Geordie from his lethargy. He jumped from the fence into the road just as the horses, released from bondage in the wreck of the carriage, went galloping past him, still held together by the centerpole.

Through the snow ran Geordie as fast as his short, but sturdy legs could carry him; until, reaching the scene of the overthrow, he found the coach-driver, trying to extract a fashionably dressed lady from the carriage, while a little girl in a fur hood stood by, her blue eyes extended in alarm too great for tears.

"Oh-h mamma! Don'tee hurt my mamma!" cried the little girl. "I do t'ink she's gone asleep."

Then Geordie noticed, as he lent a hand uninvited to draw the lady from the wreck, that there was no apparent life in the body which he grasped.

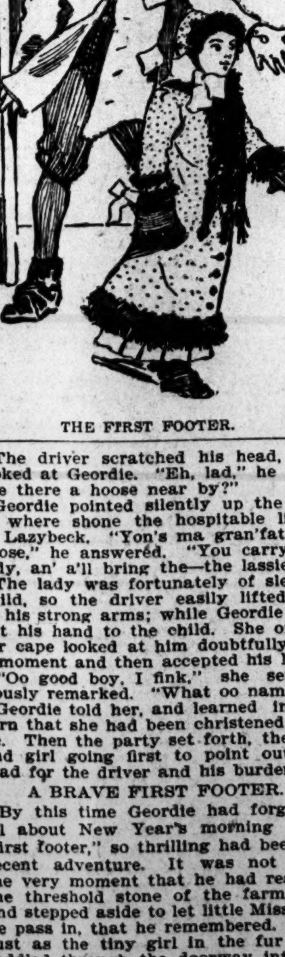
"Is she dead?" he whispered to the driver.

"Na-na, ma lad. She's nobbut fainted awa'," was that unlucky functionary's reassuring answer. Then he and Geordie pulled with might and main until they had finally laid the insensible form upon the snow bank.

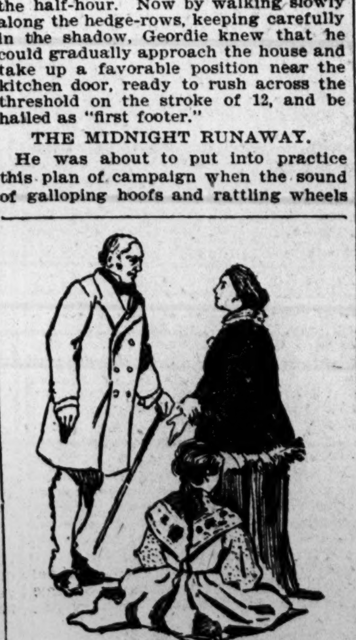
TO FARMER PRINGLE'S.

"Now what 'ee goin' to do?" queried the small lady in the fur hood. "Bad horses run away. Nellie saw 'em. What 'ee goin' to do, Mister Dwiver?"

THE RUNAWAY.



THE FIRST FOOTER.



I'M YOUR SON'S WIFE.

The driver scratched his head, and looked at Geordie. "Eh, lad," he said, "be there a hoose near by?"

Geordie pointed silently up the hill, to where shone the hospitable lights of Lazybeck. "Yon's ma gran'father's hoose," he answered. "You carry the lady, an' a'll bring the—the lassie."

The lady was fortunately of slender build, so the driver easily lifted her in his strong arms; while Geordie held out his hand to the child. She of the fur cape looked at him doubtfully for a moment and then accepted his hand.

"Oo good boy, I fink," she sententiously remarked. "What oo name?"

Geordie told her, and learned in return that she had been christened Nellie. Then the party set forth, the boy and girl going first to point out the road for the driver and his burden.

A BRAVE FIRST FOOTER.

By this time Geordie had forgotten all about New Year's morning and "first footer," so thrilling had been his recent adventure. It was not until the very moment that he had reached the threshold stone of the farmhouse and stepped aside to let little Miss Nellie pass in, that he remembered. Then, just as the tiny girl in the fur hood toddled through the doorway into the glow of the cosy kitchen, out rang the chimes from Bedlington Church proclaiming the death of the old, and the birth of the New Year.

There was a great moving of chairs within, and the sound of wondering voices, above all of which Geordie could hear that of his grandfather exclaiming: "The first footer! Body o' me, here's a braw first footer—forbye 'tis. Na' some angel fra' hiven!"

Then Geordie and the driver entered to increase the wonderment, and it was a considerable time before the cause of the strange influx of visitors could be explained to John Pringle and his family. Finally the women folk carried off the lady to the farmhouse guest-room to be revived by dint of hartshorn and other remedies; while Miss Nellie was perched on a stool by the fire to warm her wet feet, and receive the homage due to a "first footer." All the family clustered round the child and made much of her—all except old Farmer John and Geordie. The farmer's brow was puckered as though with doubt, and Geordie presented a comical imitation of his grandfather.

A SWEET SURPRISE.

At length the old man broke silence. "A doan't find no fault," he said, "wi' you bonnie first footer, on the score o' youth an' beauty. So far as they go, she'll bring us good luck, sure enow. But aw fear she'll no be but a foreigner—not of our race, let alone of our kin."

Then fixing his keen eyes on the child, he solemnly asked: "Ma lass, what be thy name?"

"Nellie," came the answer.

"Nellie's a bonnie name, ma lass; but hast thou na other?"

The child pondered prettily a minute, and then triumphantly replied: "Oh, yeth. Nellie Pringle, o' Noo York, Onited States, 'Merica."

"Eh!" roared Farmer John leaping from his elbow-chair, rheumatism notwithstanding. "What said tha lassie? Be I a-dreamin'? What said she?"

A dozen voices repeated the child's answer, and at this juncture the mother, restored to consciousness, appeared in the kitchen leaning on the arm of one of the farmer's buxom daughters.

"I have just learned, sir," she said, speaking to the farmer, "that Providence has been peculiarly kind to me in bringing me straight to your door. I am the wife of your son Grover Pringle, who has come over from America to spend a few months in old England. Your son was detained in Newcastle and sent me on ahead."

"Thou art ma son's wife," repeated the old man. "Then you little maid is—"

"Is your grandchild. Kiss your grandfather, Nellie dearest."

The lines of doubt vanished simultaneously from the brows of old John and young Geordie.

As the farmer caught little Nellie in his arms, his other grandchild exclaimed joyously: "The lassie's our own kin, after a' grandfather?"

"Aye, me lad," said John Pringle, as Nellie nestled in his embrace.

"Then aw'm main glad," observed Geordie. "She'll be a lucky first footer, after a'."

(Copyrighted, 1896, by Gerald Brenan.)

HOLDING THE FORD.

A STORY OF FOUR BRAVE REVOLUTIONARY BOYS.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)
BY T. C. HARBAUGH.

It was a severe blow to the cause of liberty in our southern colonies when the city of Savannah fell into the hands of the British after the desperate defense with its garrison and munitions of war.

Toward the close of a beautiful day in January, 1779, a boy mounted on a splendid gray horse might have been seen riding at almost breakneck speed along one of the country roads which crossed the Broad at one of its many picturesque fords.

There was something about the looks of the sturdy lad of 16 that betokened danger, for his hat was off and his long black hair waved in the cool breeze.

"They are coming! They will be here by tomorrow. You must get ready to fight or leave," he cried, reining in the gray before a farmhouse where stood an anxious group of women and little children. "Col. Boyd, the Tory, is sweeping down upon you and with more than three hundred men at his back."

He did not give the white-faced people time to ask him a single question, but, digging his bare heels into the flanks of his steed, he dashed away to repeat the warning at half a dozen other places ere he halted for good.

PREPARING FOR DEFENSE.

Marvin Marks was the only son of a blacksmith who, at the time, was in the patriot army under Greene, and he it was who rode the gray steed and spread the warning of the approach of the Tory plunderers that winter afternoon.

"They will cross the Big Shady by the old ford, I think," said the boy, addressing three other boys of about his own age, when he had reached home, a little village of half a dozen houses near one of the Broad's tributaries. "If they could be checked a few hours it would give a good many people time to get out of their reach. They are sweeping the district as with a torch, and woe to the folks who fall into their clutches."

"Why not try to stop them at the ford?" asked one of the others. "You remember how a few men held the Santeeford last summer against Tarleton's legion?"

"And saved Marion? Indeed, I do, Tom," cried Marvin. "It's an idea, boys. We must stop this Tory horde if only for an hour."

"There are the cannon which we pulled from the river last week. They're nasty, 'tis true, and we haven't just the right sort of ammunition, but—"

"What we have will do. We will try to hold the ford, boys."

The ford was passable for mounted men and was only a short distance from the village.

At one time an earthwork had been erected there for the purpose of checking the advance of the British detachment, but the rains of a twelve-month had crumbled it and it nedeed repairs.

Just a week before these same boys, in hunting through the neighborhood, had come across two six-pound cannon which had been hidden in Shady Creek more than a year before by the Americans to keep them from falling into the hands of the British, and now they thought of them.

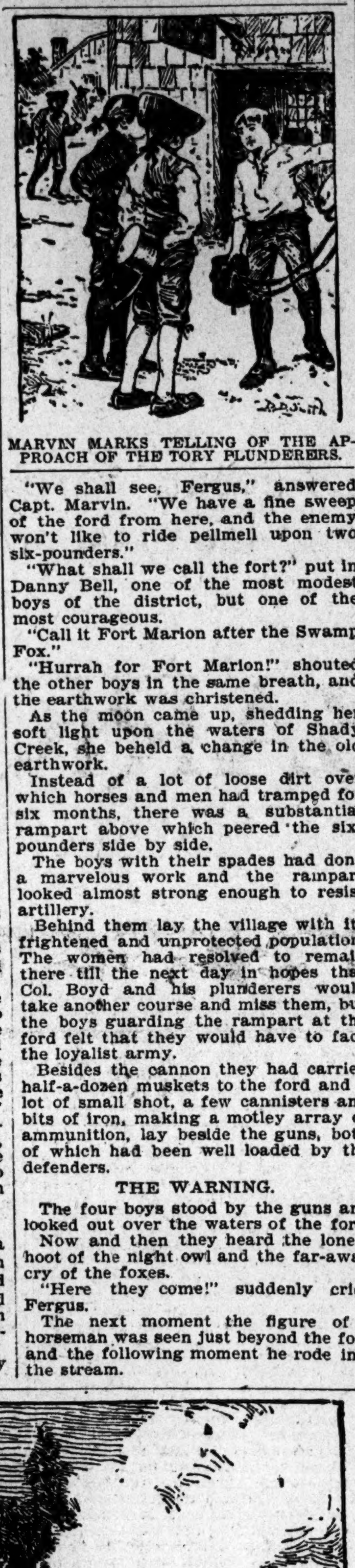
True, the field-pieces were not mounted, the carriages having been burned, but this did not stop the boy patriots.

They went to work with a will and within an hour had found the cannon and dragged them from the creek. Fortunately the patriots had not spiked the guns and a fire which they made in each dried them out fairly well.

Marvin Marks was unanimously elected captain of the band of defenders, after which the guns were dragged to the old earthwork and left to be mounted.

The boys fell to work with a will and when the sun went down they saw a cloudless sky and knew that a full-orbed moon would light them in the task still uncompleted.

"They will charge, perhaps, said Fergus Gray as he looked over the breastwork upon the merry waters of the creek, at that point quite wide and beautiful "Col. Boyd is a man of decided purpose and he won't be stopped by four boys and two old guns."



MARVIN MARKS TELLING OF THE APPROACH OF THE TORY PLUNDERERS.

"We shall see, Fergus," answered Capt. Marvin. "We have a fine sweep of the ford from here, and the enemy won't like to ride pellmell upon two six-pounders."

"What shall we call the fort?" put in Danny Bell, one of the most modest boys of the district, but one of the most courageous.

"Call it Fort Marion after the Swamp Fox."

"Hurrah for Fort Marion!" shouted the other boys in the same breath, and the earthwork was christened.

As the moon came up, shedding her soft light upon the waters of Shady Creek, she beheld a change in the old earthwork.

Instead of a lot of loose dirt over which horses and men had tramped for six months, there was a substantial rampart above which peered the six-pounders side by side.

The boys with their spades had done a marvelous work and the rampart looked almost strong enough to resist artillery.

Behind them lay the village with its frightened and unprotected population. The women had resolved to remain there till the next day in hopes that Col. Boyd and his plunderers would take another course and miss them, but the boys guarding the rampart at the ford felt that they would have to face the loyalist army.

Besides the cannon they had carried half-a-dozen muskets to the ford and a lot of small shot, a few cannisters and bits of iron, making a motley array of ammunition, lay beside the guns, both of which had been well loaded by the defenders.

THE WARNING.

The four boys stood by the guns and looked out over the waters of the ford.

Now and then they heard the lonely hoot of the night owl and the far-away cry of the foxes.

"Here they come!" suddenly cried Fergus.

The next moment the figure of a horseman was seen just beyond the ford and the following moment he rode into the stream.

REPULSE OF THE TORIES AT THE FORD.

As his steed lowered his head to drink the clear voice of Marvin cried out:

"Who goes there?"

The man in the saddle straightened and for the first time discovered the change in the old breastwork.

"I'm Gideon Green," he answered, "and I'm going to warn the settlements of the approach of Col. Boyd and his men."

"It's folly, boys," said he. "You won't stop Col. Boyd a minute. He isn't four miles behind me, and 300 Tories are at his back."

"After our defense, did you say, Gideon?" cried Marvin, as his eyes seemed to flash. "We don't intend to surrender."

The partisan put spurs to his horse and dashed up the bank of the creek, to vanish around a bend and leave the boys to their work of defending the ford.

THE ENEMY.

The little quartette behind Fort Marion watched the ford with increased vigilance.

Silence reigned, and then the whinney of a horse was distinctly heard. The defenders of the ford exchanged looks and instinctively looked to their firearms.

Presently there rode into full view a number of horsemen, who were easily seen, and the opposite side of the creek seemed alive with moving figures.

The boys strained their eyes to make out the personnel of the advancing column, and Marvin was the first to catch sight of a tall man who sat on a chestnut-hued horse, his head crowned with a half-military chapeau.

"There's Col. Boyd himself," whispered the captain of the fort. "Any one would recognize the big ruffian of the Saluda. Now we shall have it hot with him."

At that moment the man seen by the boys turned to those behind him and said in his harsh, grandiloquent tones:

"We shall camp tonight right in the hotbed of treason. Over yonder is where Col. Sumter recruited his legion."

Then he waved his hand toward his followers and gave the command to advance into the creek.

Taking the initiative, he spurred his steed forward, and when he reached the middle of the Big Shady he heard a voice that made him lift his head:

"Halt! Who comes there?"

In an instant forty reins were drawn, and the riders of the Tory steeds leaned forward with curious gaze.

"There's a breastwork ahead," said one of the partisans, addressing Col. Boyd.

"I see. They're not fools enough to try to stop us here, I hope. It's the old breastwork erected last summer, and it can't resist a dozen men."

Once more the Tory commander moved on, but the voice of Capt. Marks checked him.

"You try to cross the Big Shady at your risk, Col. Boyd," said the boy. "You and your command are confronted by cannon shotted to the muzzle, and unless you fall back they will be discharged in your faces."

The amazement of the officer knew no bounds. The voice was that of a boy, for he knew that the male inhabitants of the district were in the patriot army, and he could not imagine where the young defenders had secured their cannon.

His men, who had made out the sullen muzzles of the guns, were not anxious to advance, but the Tory colonel was not to be deterred from his purpose.

"We are 600," he exclaimed, "and unless you surrender at once we will ride you down and show no quarter."

"You advance upon Fort Marion at your peril," replied Capt. Marvin. "Matchmen, to the front."

There came up over the rampart the lighted matches, which were held dangerously close to the cannon.

The men behind Col. Boyd fell back in some confusion.

The Tory chief turned and hurled maledictions at them, calling them cowards, and in the same breath entreating them to charge the fort and take it on the spot.

Sternly behind the guns, in the light of the burning matches, stood the boy heroes of Shady Creek.

They looked over the top of Fort Marion and saw the men huddled together in the limpid waters and on the bank beyond. It was a stirring sight, and most exciting of all was the picture of the enraged Tory standing erect in his stirrups, and, sword in hand, offering to lead his troopers to the onset.

The two cannon covered the ford and would sweep it as with a besom of destruction, and Marmin Marks pitied the men at the mercy of the guns.

THE BOYS TRIUMPH.

"Once more, will you surrender?" cried Col. Boyd. "We will give you better terms than you deserve. In the name of the King we demand the capitulation of Fort Marion."

"In the name of liberty, we defend it," came the ringing answer from behind the breastworks. "If you want Fort Marion, Col. Boyd, it is here."

The Tory smallowed his rage for a second and then his voice ordered a charge.

He spurred his own steed forward as he sounded the order, but he was the only one to advance.

His followers sullenly stood still in the middle of the creek, whereat the officer struck the nearest man from his saddle.

"I thought I commanded men, not cowards," he cried. "Is there no one ready to fight for the King under me?"

"Yes, yes;" came the cry behind the skulkers, and there dashed into the water half a hundred men from the rear of the band.

Col. Boyd pointed contemptuously at the breastwork, and his "Forward" was heard again.

In another minute one of the guns belched forts its motley charge, and men and horse went down before the iron rain.

"Hurrah for liberty!" rose behind the fort, and while the middle of the creek seemed blocked with plunging steeds and wounded men, the match hovered over the other cannon.

Col. Boyd, who had been knocked from his horse by the discharge, was picked up by one of his followers and dragged ashore; the others retreated precipitately and sought safety behind the hills which lay beyond the ford.

All night the boys of Fort Marion awaited another attack, but it did not come. Daylight showed them no foe in sight, and they soon discovered that, rather than try to take the ford, Col. Boyd and his marauders had turned aside.

Their defense of Fort Marion became the most prominent event in local history, and they were the heroes of the day.

Col. Boyd would never talk about his defeat at the hands of four boys, but it was put at him so often that shortly after the revolution he left the counry and never returned.

And for many years traces of the old works remained at the historic ford of the Big Shady, to tell new generations how it had been successfully defended by the lads of the district.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by F. C. Harbaugh.)

(Delano Courier:) Rainmaker Dryenfurth has given up the notion of shooting the clouds and bathing the fair face of mother earth with copious showers from the realms above, and will now turn his attention to a scheme to dispel fogs. The plan is very similar to his rain-making scheme, and includes the use of hydrogen gas and explosive balloons. If his fog scheme is made of no more substantial material than his plan of making the heavens weep, it would be a good idea to save the explosive for fire purposes.

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DISEASES
OF THE
SKIN
Instantly
Relieved
and
Speedily
Cured by

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier)

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 1, King Edward-st., London. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

HONEST PROFITS LOST SIGHT OF.

Tomorrow morning we inaugurate a Clearance Sale on the largest, best selected stock of Furniture, Carpets and Draperies in Los Angeles, a stock that is selected from the best of the Eastern Houses with a view of meeting the expectations of our trade. No "pick-ups," no "dead stock," no "job lots;" everything new, stylish and up-to-date in design.

..FOR SPOT CASH ONLY..

When we say Reduction Sale, we mean that everything goes! For a short time the Green Tag will hold sway in our store from top to bottom, and for spot cash we will make prices which we, only, can make.

NO RESERVATION.

Store full of goods, warehouse running over, buyer now East, carloads on the way; our stock must go, and some one must profit by our loss. The prices are marked in plain figures on the green tags.

BARKER BROS., STIMSON BLOCK, THIRD AND SPRING.

BAB ON HIGH ART.

The Observing Woman Writer Admires Its Development.

Art as Displayed on Fences and Ash Barrels.

Improvements in Realistic Theatrical Posters—A Poster that Frightened a Dog—Children Who Live in Boarding-houses.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1896.—Nobody ever accused me of being devoted to high art. A study that showed a mauve lawn, a green sky, a bright scarlet rock and two yellow ladies with white hair—I say ladies because they both had petticoats on—was once displayed to me, and I was told it was called "Love and Death." You could take your choice as to which was love and which was death, but each of the yellow ladies looked seasick; the result probably of gazing too long on that purple grass. The young man who showed me this picture said it was one of the finest examples of high art that had ever been painted. Then I was convinced that high art and I were two. Hence my liking for art which is ordinary and common. Some years ago, longer than I like to remember, I used to stand on the streets and admire art as developed on the fences and also on ask barrels. It is true it was crude.

ART CRUDE AND FLARING.

One always knew the villain by his jet black mustache and his glittering white teeth, for in the picture he grinned as if he were an advertisement for some tooth paste. Then the hero had long fair hair, wore a sombrero, held the fainting heroine in his arms while one hand clutched a pistol pointed at the villain, and the other was stretched out stiffly, so that the heroine's hair, which trailed on the ground, had something solid to rest upon in mid-air and not allowed to slink too much. There was the elderly mother in the background, with spectacles and looking like a tame cow, while the heavy father had a curly wig that was a joy, and wore a scarfpin that must have been inherited from his ancestors, who owned the mines of Golconda. Of course, you realize that this was a poster representing the end of the second act of that beautiful play, "The Daughter's Fault; or, How She Won Him." As the years have gone on, and they won't stop to oblige you or me or anybody else, the theatrical poster has improved. It not only tells the story, but it points to some moralities and a few faults. With the improvement in posters I began to collect them, and at that time people thought I was crazy and wondered what I wanted with clean posters. But let us be in the swim, my friend, and no longer call them posters, but affiches. Still, as my accent might be improved, I stick to the old name, though I give you the point necessary.

The first appearance of the realistic poster was made about two years ago, when an enormous fence was covered by

A PROCESSION OF PERFECT LADIES,

whose shapes were exquisite, whose faces were fair, and who were, evidently, believers in health in costume. They told by example that the greatest health was gained by the least amount of clothing. But this was a fine picture. Up to the time the average ballet girl had been represented with enormous calves, a twelve-inch waist, and forty-two-inch shoulders. The result was startling, not pleasing, and the looker-on might have called the pictured person anything but a woman. However, the new school painted a magnificently-shaped woman. It is true she was Juno, and not Venus, but her foot was in proportion to the size of her body, and while she rounded in at the waist, she did not present an unhealthy look, or impress you with the idea that she could not take a good long breath. That affiche measured, I should think, at least five yards by four. The consequence was it could not join my collection, but I used to go and look at it, and one day when I was gazing, a man, also a gazer, told me all about it. He said: "This is the finest picture of women, in a group, that has ever been done, and the reason it's good is because the women are real women, real women in more senses than one. Not only real in appearance, but these women exist, and each one was chosen a little slenderer than the one before her, so that the procession might be effective in contrast. After the women were grouped the artist had models of them made in wax, and from these wax models the poster was painted." From that time on I had more respect for them, but soon I noticed there was a change in the poster.

MAGAZINE AND BOOK POSTERS.

The affiche began to represent a young lady with a thin face, green eyes, burning red hair, clothes that were fired on her with a pitchfork, and she caressed either a rabbit or a bunch of lilies or a red umbrella. Nobody knew what it meant. This Titian-haired young female might have written under her, "Go and See the Gay English Girls Tonight," or the sign might read, "Hear Tommy Atkins Sing the Patriotic Songs of His Native Land," or her only explanation might be, "Buy the April Tuner! It is Just Out." You never knew what she meant; she had to explain herself always, and the explanatory letters were very queer in shape and very odd in color. When the magazines began to send around these delightful and most artistic posters, then there was joy, because one could always bully one's newsman into giving them away.

There was one that frightened our dog. It was all in black and white, and represented a dreadful old monk wearing a high hat—at least it looked like the sort of high hat peculiar to that time. He seemed to be arranging his library. He was supposed to be a book collector, but he never would have answered for any book collector that I have met, for he lacked that eager look of the eye that seems to say, "Sell, or give me that book, or I'll steal it." But, now, unless you have collected a lot of posters you are out of the fashion, and, according to the proverb, you might as well be out of the world. I tell you, this is not an exaggeration, for there has been a book brought out about posters, and with it there is given away a most lovely one; it alone is enough to make you want to buy the book, which costs $3. I am saving up for it. The trouble is that I have started to save in what is known as a ten-dollar bank. There reposes in its metal precincts $3.10, and the book might be mine if I could open the bank. But, alas! I have to wait until $10 is accumulated before I can go in and treat the young man in the shop as if buying an expensive book were nothing to me. There's no doubt about it; a woman likes to buy as if she didn't mind money. I don't believe she has any pleasure in life equal to selecting a box of 50-cent paper, and offering for it a $100 note, and regretting that she hasn't anything smaller. If the people happen not to have any change, it does her so much good to sniff contemptuously, and say, "Well, really, I came to buy some paper, not to provide the shop with change."

A SWEET BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

By the bye, isn't it curious how the interest in Robert Louis Stevenson has continued? To be quite honest, I care for only one of his books, but there seems to have been something more than charming about the man, for women who have never seen him shed tears, bitter tears for him. He fought so hard against death; he seemed to have found so much in life that was good that it was a pity he could not have had more of the life which he drank as eagerly as if it were the finest Burgundy. But the book? It is none of the learned ones, it's none of the tales of adventure, and yet it is the one I like. It is called "A Child's Garden of Verses," and it is quite as good for grown-up children as for little people. The lines themselves are most wonderful; the pictures are joys, and, well, if you want to know exactly how good it is, I will quote you one whole poem called "A Thought:"

"It is very nice to think
The world is full of meat and drink
With little children saying grace
In every kind of Christian place."

Then here's another. Short and sweet. It is called, "The Whole Duty of Children," and if more children were raised on it there would be more better behaved ones in the world:

"A child should always say what's true
And speak when he is spoken to,
And behave mannerly at table
At least as far as he is able."

These verses are so much better than those horid books about the angel children who trot around and say impudent things to their elders under the guise of religion. There's Fauntleroy. He was lovely in a book, but I should like to be preserved from living with children who know such an awful lot, and who are so beautiful, so meek, and mild, and so very ready and willing to run the affairs, not only of the earth below, but the heaven above.

DREARY BOARDING-HOUSE LIFE.

Speaking of children brings to my mind those that live in boarding-houses. I often wonder why there hasn't been an addition made to the litany in the American prayer-book, that would read, "From the living in a boarding-house, good Lord deliver us." I know there are different kinds of boarding-houses. There are boarding-houses that are worse; but what I can not understand is why women who kept homes of their own comfortably seem to lose all knowledge of how to live when they keep boarding-houses. They seem to think that everybody is to be treated with suspicion, and that children and dogs are to be regarded as cumberers of the earth. It has always appeared to me as if there was money to be made in keeping a boarding-house properly; that is, giving good rooms, neatly cared for; good food, properly cooked and served, with an additional treatment of human beings, as if they were men and women, and not merely boarders. The better a house is kept, the more money a woman can make through it; but the average boarding-house-keeper does not look at it in that light. If the unfortunate boarder happens to be a woman she is credited with a desire to do something wrong from the moment of her arrival. If she wishes to retain a particle of character, she mustn't take even her own father, aged 75, into her bedroom. If she happens to possess a number of books, she must submit to their being smeared by the young woman who pretends to dust them, and by having this said to her about them: "Miss Brown, I knew you wouldn't mind, so I lent a few of your books to Mr. Robinson, who don't feel well." The few lent are certain to be first editions that she specially prized, and as weeks go by and they are not returned, she summons up courage and asks the landlady about them. She doesn't remember ever having touched them. Mr. Robinson moved away that morning, and she is surprised "at your making such a fuss about books, cheap as they are." If she happens to dress well the other boarders are doubtful as to where she gets the money to pay her bills. If she don't dress well, they feel sure that she is saving money and is too stingy to make herself look decent, and then the landlady hints that she has always had stylish people in her house before now.

Of her it must be said that she is not born a boarding-house keeper, but she drifts into it.

SHE SPEAKS OF HER HUSBAND

if he is dead, as "one of the best of men, who was nobody's enemy but his own, and who, if he did take a drink, was always ready and glad to share it with a friend." If he happens to be living, she never refers to him except in a scornful way, and when you first know her you feel sorry for her as she talks about how lazy men are, and hints that she would be in the poorhouse if it wasn't for herself, and then advises with you, with a quiver in your voice, never to marry. After a while you discover that the little man who carves is the one she promised to love, honor and obey, and that he has a good situation, and is so steady that the town clock is set by him, but that she keeps boarders because she likes what she calls a lively house. If you happen to have a large mail, she utilizes her husband by getting him to inquire at the postoffice as to whether there is anything against you, and she has a pleasant way of conversing with your friends about you, pending your arrival in the parlor, and though you never know what she does say, you fear it is not pleasant, as you discover that the people she cultivates don't seem to cultivate you after that.

GIVE CHILDREN A CHANCE.

But the children! Poor little wretches! Double price is paid for them, and if they drop a ball over the staircase they are complained of. If they happen to laugh because they are going out into the fresh air, they are too noisy. If they skip once or twice instead of walking with great regularity, they are rough. And if by any chance they should be taken sick, then the landlady does give her opinion of them. "Bothersome, nasty things, eat twice as much as anybody else, and always in the way; and then go and get sick and make people gloomy." The only child that is liked in a boarding-house is one that is deaf and dumb and unable to walk. And yet most of us were children once. We trundled hoops and threw balls and skipped rope, and played battledore and shuttlecock, and were experts at jackstraws, and we laughed and we skipped, and sometimes we screamed, and screamed very loudly, but we had a good time. And that is the right of every child. Fancy having to sit in one room all day and look at a book when you were a boy. Fancy having to sit in one room all day learning how to sew, when you were a girl. And fancy, even if you are twins, having your mother say to you: "Now, darlings, walk as softly as you can, else the lady who has the room below will complain." Horrors! Suppose that had been your childhood! If it had been mine, the result would have been terrible. From sheer perverseness I should have developed into a pirate, with pistols stuck in my belt, a knife between my teeth and a sword at my side. That would have been dreadful. What? You say it is bad enough as it is, simply because I am

BAB.

(San Francisco Bulletin:) Whitelaw Reid of the New York Tribune has discovered the ideal climate at Phoenix, Ariz. He writes that people who have been going to Egypt for climate have traveled in the wrong direction. One of the foibles the American people persist in is traveling in the wrong direction. Years ago the founder of the Tribune said: "Go West, young man, go West."

NOMENCLATURE.

EXPRESSIVE NAMES GIVEN TO SANTA BARBARA STREETS.

Named in the Early Days from Local Characteristics or After Prominent Persons Connected with the City's History.

(Santa Barbara Press:) A great deal has been revived of late about the beautiful, though somewhat difficult, names given to the streets of this city, and some inquiry has been made regarding their origin.

Commencing at the northeast of the city, the first street is called San Buenaventura. This is so called because it is nearest to San Buenaventura, and though thirty miles distant, it was the nearest village when the street was christened. Pitos street was named from the carisos or reeds growing there, from which flutes were made. Punta Gorda, because it runs into a high bluff bank. Indio Muerto, because an Indian was found dead in that vicinity. Cacique, from the title of the chief of any tribe of Indians. Carpinteria, because of the route usually traveled in going to the Carpinteria. Carpinteria itself means a carpenter's shop.

Quinteros means five hundred. Mason street was named after Gov. Mason, who imposed a military fine of $500 upon the town because of the loss at the Santa Barbara port of an old cannon from a government vessel.

Yanonali street takes its name from a famous old Indian bearing that name, who lived there. Montecito street pointing in the direction of the beautiful valley bearing that name. Gutierrez was called after on Octaviano Gutierrez, who was a member of the Town Council. Haley street was named after Salisbury Haley, who made the first survey of the place. Cota street was named after the Cota family living there, and Ortega after the Ortega family.

De la Guerra street was named after Capt. De la Guerra y Norieaga. His family name was de la Guerra (of the war); the suffix, Norieaga, denotes the maiden name of his mother. It is customary in Spanish countries to give the eldest son the name of his mother also. Cannon Perdido, lost cannon. Carrillo street took its name from Don Joaquin Carrillo, the district judge, whose house fronted on it, and which was torn down only a couple of years or so ago. Figueroa was named after Gov. Jose Figueroa, whose bones repose in the vault of the Mission church. Anapamu street was named after an Indian chief whose sway extended from Santa Ynez to San Fernando. Victoria street was named after Gov. Manuel Victoria, who took command of this department of Mexico, January 31, 1831.

Sola street took its name from Gov. Pablo Vicente de Sola, who was Governor from 1815 till 1823. Micheltorena street derived its name from Gov. Manuel Micheltorena, who was appointed by the President of Mexico.

Arellaga street takes its name from Jose Joaquin de Arellaga, a man of distinguished learning and who became Governor April 19, 1792. Valerio street was named after a renowned India robber, who lived in a cave in the Santa Ynez mountains, and who sometimes made depredations upon the early settlers there.

Yslay is named from the fruit of a tree which the Indians were accustomed to pick for their sustenance. Pedregosa means "stony," and was so called because the creek named Arroyo Pedregosa, a stony creek, cuts through it. Mission street was so named because it was next to the Mission of Santa Barbara.

Taking the streets which run across the city from southeast to northwest: Salinas street was so named because it runs into a salt pond. Canyado, because it runs into a canyada, or ravine. Soledad, a solitude, because that part of the town was solitary and uninhabited when this name was applied to it. Voluntario, or volunteer, because it runs into the hill on which Fremont's battalion of volunteers had their camp.

Aliso, or Sycamore, street was named from the sycamores growing here. Milpas street was so called from the sowing ground of the Indians in that locality, milpa meaning a sowing patch. Nopal street derives its name from the prickly pear, or Indian fig (dactus opuntia, L.) growing there in abundance. Quarentina street was named because some vessels were put into quarantine at the foot of that street. Salsipuedes street means "get out if you can." It takes its name from the gulches and ravines which it crosses, rendering traveling on it difficult. Conal, or Channel, street was named from the fact that it was the first street on that side which extended to the canal, or channel of Santa Barbara.

Laguna street passes through a swamp or lagoon. Jardinez, or Garden, street cut through the gardens of Capt. de la Guerra and other gardens. Santa Barbara street was named after the town itself. Anacapa street points toward one of the islands of the channel named Anacapa. State street is the principal street, and was so called from the State of California. Chapala street is named after a lake in Mexico, from which region some of the early emigrants came to the place. De la Vinya, or Vineyard, street was laid out through a vineyard planted in 1802 by Gov. Goycochea. Banos was so named because it leads to that part of the sea beach where it was customary to bathe. Banyos signifies baths.

Castillo, or Castle, street led to the hill (Punta del Castillo, or now better known as Dibblee's Hill) on which was erected an old Spanish fort, mounted with cannon. Rancheria street took its name from a cluster of Indian huts at that point, forming a rancheria, or settlement. San Pascuel street was named after the district of country where the battle of San Pascuel was fought between the American forces and the California troops in 1846. San Andreas took its name from Andres Pico, who commanded the California forces in that battle. Chino (Chinese) street derived its name from the name of the "Rancho del Chino," on which the battle of San Pascual took place. Gillespie street was named after Capt. Gillespie, who was in command of the American troops at the battle of San Pascuel. and Robbins street was named after Capt. Thomas Robbins, who was the owner of the rancho of Las Positas, to which this street extends.

(San Bernardino Sun:) All railroads lead to Colton, as the highways once did to Rome, and when the days and years of financial demoralization shall have passed away, then may Colton assert itself and become the commercial center of the great San Bernardino Valley, of which it has the transportation key.

Fits Cured.

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living physician. His success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their postoffice and express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address PROF. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar st., New York.

. STANDS . ALONE .

STRONGEST

FRESHEST

(LOOK FOR THE LABEL)

Cocoa

Good, pure unadulterated Cocoa is the best known tonic for the weak. It makes blood and bone and sinew, and renews impaired vigor. To be effective it must be fresh and strong, and absolutely free from chemical treatment

Ghirardelli's.. COCOA

WHEN YOU ASK FOR IT INSIST UNTIL YOU GET IT!

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MIDWINTER FASHIONS.

VELVET AND CHINCHILLA FUR HIGH IN FAVOR.

Chiffon Still All-powerful—Pale Tinted and White Silks Used for Lining Heavy Winter Gowns. Some Charming Suggestions.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—A velvet gown for high occasions, and a chinchilla fur collar to keep it warm at the shoulders, are two of the latest elegancies of fashion. A carriage may also be added to the combination, for the velvet toilet is too fine to go a pied, and it being heavy to carry and a perishable quantity to boot, it may be accepted as a fashion that has small

CHINCHILLA CAPE.

chance of becoming too common.

A VELVET CONFECTION.

Some of the velvet costumes now being paraded at theater and reception, and other places of "occasion," show such a marked decrease in the size of sleeves that it looks really as if the

DECORATIVE BODICE.

day of balloons were at last on the decline.

In the most approved models, the velvet skirts measure five and one-half yards round, and these have circular fronts that fit closely over the hips, and hang in godets below. Generally these fall in front in a great box pleat, and with this wide shape there are commonly only two organ gores at the back.

Black velvet is more seen than colored, and the skirts are usually plain

BROWN AND GREEN BODICE.

and lined with silk in some dainty hue, or else pure white.

HARMONIOUS DECORATIONS.

The outside decoration is confined entirely to the bodice, and if this is in a jacket shape, there are sometimes chinchilla revers that turn back from a white satin front, embroidered with tinsel threads and paste gems.

Again this front may be veiled with plain chiffon, or chiffon appliqued with designs in a rich lace, this last arrangement being one of the most elegant methods of the season for the trimming of dressy bodices. A charming finish at the waist, for either, is a narrow belt of tinsel braid that fastens in front with a jewel buckle.

Jet is much in favor with both black and colored velvet, and there are some very beautiful yokes and long cuff pieces for the bottoms of the sleeves seen in it. Splendid jet buttons, as large as a 50-cent piece, and others of filagree gold and Rhinestones and colored gems, are also used; the two last, however, only in discreet numbers, three at the utmost, each

A BLACK VELVET TOILET.

side of the packet, or a pair like jeweled brooches at the throat.

AN ELEGANT MODEL.

The velvet gown illustrated is a becoming and manageable model to follow. It is of black with a lining throughout of white silk, and a yoke, girdle and cuffs of jet. The yoke finishes at the throat in a tall band that curves slightly outward at the top to give ease to the head, and the round bodice fastens at the left side. It hangs loosely over the yoke in a somewhat blouse effect, a slight gathering, back and front, jet holding it trimly into the waist.

The skirt is the circular model described, but the sleeves, though cut all in one gigot fashion, are entirely new in their effect. The closely fitted bottoms are heavily jetted in the elaborate pattern of the yoke, and a novel look is given the puff by dragging up all the fullness at the inside seam almost to the arm-hole. This gives the sleeves the effect of the puff being separate from the cuff portion, and lends a graceful slimness to the figure.

A RICH WRAP.

The chinchilla collar pictures a modish wrap for such a costume, further warmth being supplied on bitterest weather by an underwaist of perforated chamois.

The lining of this is gray silk, and the cape portion is made so full that it folds over at the shoulders in pleats. The long stole ends, which in this case are tied with big rosettes of black chiffon, are a novel and becoming finish to the front.

CHIFFON'S INCREASING POPULARITY.

Apropos of black chiffon, it is said at the shops, that there is now more demand for it than ever. No matter what the color or texture of the gown, the fashionable bodice is almost sure to have a touch of this silky stuff somewhere, and gains thereby in distinction.

SUPERB BODICES.

Three stunning bodices for afternoon reception wear follows:

All shown have skirts of the same material, but they will serve as excellent designs for bodices in odd stuffs to be worn with a black silk, satin or velvet skirt.

A handsome and useful corsage, for either a young matron or maid, is of thin, black novelty crépon, with a rich trimming of white Renaissance lace. The bodice portion is of a heavy satin, in a curious glittering green veiled in black chiffon, kilt plaited. Through a V-shaped opening at the top of the crépon sleeves, this brilliant lining is allowed to show uncovered, and the narrow, folded belt is also made of it. The collar is a straight band that does not meet in front. It is covered with the lace and finished inside with a narrow ruffle of white chiffion.

ALL OF LACE AND RIBBONS.

The other lace is appliqued on green satin ribbon, each side of a strip of green sequin embroidery.

Transpose for the crépon sleeves of this corsage others of black velvet, and such a combination would be suitable with any handsome black skirt.

A less practical, but even more ravishing bodice, is of thin white wool crépon over maize silk, and with an adjustable collar of "val" lace in a deep yellow, between strips of white silk muslin.

This collar fastens at the back, and has there long scarf ends, like those each side of the front plait, that hang becomingly half way to the waist.

The plait is fastened to the belt, which is of white satin folded, the stock collar being the same.

The round brooch, worn in this instance, is of yellow diamonds and pearls, and it may be entertaining to know that this jewel-combination is said to be the favorite one of that strange singer, Yvette Guilbert.

A SERVICEABLE COLLAR.

But to return to the white crépon body, the collar alone of which will prove a useful investment. It would be a charming decoration for a plain velvet or silk bodice, and being detachable could be called into service for several.

A costume of tobacco-brown velvet has a bodice admirably suited to a young, slender figure.

The other material used with this is a heavy, soft, green silk, in a loose net-like weave, and the chemisette and turn-back cuffs of white silk embroidered with tinsel thread.

Bodices in delicate textiles for evening wear have often, along with collars of rare lace, trimmings of sable fur.

A bunch of tails will be fastened somewhere with a jeweled button, and others are split down in three and pieced together to form a tiny edge for revers and basques. NINA FITCH.

A CLOTHES EXCHANGE.

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF THE BUSINESS OF LONDON.

An Exchange Managed on the Basis of the One Established by an English Woman Would Do Well Here.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Why does not somebody in our big cities open, for the comfort and convenience of feminine kind, a clothes exchange, on the plan of one which has proved so successful in London that its proprietor has had to enlarge her offices and salesroom. The clothes exchange is a place where private wardrobes are bought and sold—where a woman thrown suddenly into mourning can get a price for all her colored things; if your husband or father has failed you can realize instantly on your wardrobe, and where, should a new gown not fit, or prove unbecoming, or fall out of style, or get too hopelessly loose or tight, an instant market for it can be found.

At the clothes exchange wraps, hats, trunks, satchels, even false hair are all bought up and sold to the thrifty women who know a bargain when they see it. Second-hand clothes often go at the lowest prices when the garments themselves are almost fresh from the dressmaker's hands, and princesses, ladies of proud title, with often well-filled purses, patronize the clothes exchange, buying and selling, or leaving orders for the attendants to be on the lookout for certain bargains they are desirous of making. Sometimes whole wardrobes never appear in the salesroom at all, but on the payment of a fee are shifted from one owner to another, and women who are going on voyages, or to spend a while in some foreign country don't hesitate to lay in all their supplies at the exchange.

Such an establishment would have been a regular boon to many of us at Christmas, when gifts were often duplicated, even three or four times. Nobody wants six glove-hooks, or nine mouchoir cases, or four pairs of bedroom slippers, but Santa Claus, in the rush of business at this season, frequently makes mistakes just like that.

The only resort left for frugal-minded persons was to lay the duplicate gifts aside in tissue paper, and during the year, at anniversaries, and birthdays, cautiously swap off the extra bric-a-brac and toilet articles. Or many a heedful sould has already laid away a sufficient surplus of presents from the Christmas and New Year of '95 to nearly defray the impending obligations of '96. Now if there was a clothes exchange around the corner, by the payment of a 25-cent fee, a buttonhook could be swapped for anything equal its value in stock, a mouchoir case replaced by a collar-box, and the profits in Christmas receipts be made to equal one's output.

FRANCES ENDERS.

THE PART OF A LEPER.

Miss Ellen Terry is Considering This Strange Role in a Play.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Infinite variety is one of the chief charms of Miss Ellen Terry. An excellent authority says that in her next great role she will play the part of a leper, which does not sound attractive, but Miss Terry does gracefully what no other woman would dare attempt at all.

Now, it is said among her feminine friends, that when moved by the spirit her impromptu gymnastics are wonderful and amusing to a degree. Though not a bit of an athlete, and not at all up to date in the matter of muscle culture, she has retained always her wonderful flexibility of body and gracious suppleness of limb. Undoubtedly, had she never adopted the dramatic stage she could as easily have conquered the public as a dancer, and today she can, lightly as a kitten, run across the stage and bound onto a table or chair, or bend her body this way or that easily as a child of 7.

It was but a few weeks ago she went to call on a sister professional recovering from a long illness. Miss Terry was asked upstairs into the sick woman's bedroom, and she spent an hour condoling and tea-sipping. The reviving friend followed her visitor out into the upper hallway, but there Miss Terry made her affectionate adieus.

"You must not think of following me below, my child," she insisted, gently. "Indeed," with a funny little twinkle growing in her eyes, "I am perfectly well able to see myself down, so good-by, good-by!" Whereupon, with a soft chuckle and a warm handshake, this charming queen of tragedy and comedy put one knee over the top of the long inclined stair railing and slid like a rocket, or an irrepressible school boy, straight down into the hall below. There she gave her skirts a shake, her bonnet a few pats and let herself out the front door smiling gaily at the speechless amazement of her friend, who had watched the performance from the landing above.

MILLICENT ARROWPOINT.

"Ahead of Almost Anything."

(The Californian, Bakersfield:) We are so accustomed to the big papers issued by the Los Angeles Times, which, like the regular editions of that paper, are ahead of almost anything ever published in this State, or any other that we had almost forgotten its New Year number. That edition certainly accomplishes its purpose—which is to make every reader of it wish he were a resident of sunny Southern California.

(San Bernardino Sun:) From six to eight carloads of celery a week are being shipped by the Earl Company from Southern California to eastern points. Shipments of cabbage and cauliflower have not been equal to the above figures, but are increasing as the season opens.

GENEROUS RICHESSE.

MISS GOULD'S BEAUTIFUL WORK AT "WOODY CREST."

"Helen's Babies" is What They Call the Many Poor and Sick Children that are Supported and Made Happy at Miss Gould's Expense.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Caring for young children is the especial channel in which Miss Helen Gould's charity seems to run.

Her method of doing good is an eminently personal one. She is not content merely to sign checks for a deserving purpose, but, not unlike the parish visiting system of great ladies in England, she personally visits the institutions which she pecuniarily assists.

UNOSTENTATIOUS VISITS.

Several times during the winter, accompanied by a friend, Miss Gould devotes a day to the creches or day nurseries; she visits each one in town, has a little chat with the matron, inquires into the special needs of the institution, taks a peep into the nursery, where the babies spend the day, looks in upon the older children who are having lessons in the schoolroom, and then takes her departure. Her manner is most charming and unaffected, her dress very quiet, and that she is one of the richest young women in America no one would ever suspect.

In a day or two checks for good sums are more likely than not to find their way from Miss Gould's hand to the different creches she has visited, in addition to the amount she sends yearly for the support of a crib or bed. She pays for two beds at the Babies' Shelter, with this proviso that the beds shall be at the service of "two of the most uninteresting children."

Homes for old women also appeal to Miss Gould's sympathies, and there is an asylum on Lexington avenue for bed-ridden old women, where she is a frequent visitor and much beloved.

"WOODY CREST."

After Miss Gould decided to live at her country place, Lyndhurst, Irvington-on-Hudson, the year round, she established a home for orphaned children and called it Woody Crest.

The place is about a mile from Lyndhurst, and nearly every day Miss Gould or a member of her family, drives over to Woody Crest to inquire after the welfare of the young family, which usually numbers about a score of children, all under 12 years of age.

The old stone house stands far up in the hills, and is surrounded by trees. There is a great white gate at the entrance, bearing in large, white letters the name "Woody Crest," in an arch over the top. Passing through this gate the road goes zig-zag fashion up, up to the very top of a bluff; from the roadway a flight of white steps leads to the wide veranda that extends entirely across the front of the massive, stone house.

MISS GOULD'S NOBLE WORK.

The children, "Helen's babies," as some one has not inaptly called them, are a happy lot. They have plenty of fun and frolic, a judicious amount of study every day, and the older ones of the girls learn to sew and do housework, while the boys learn carpentry and various useful things.

The boys who work in the carpenter shop have turned out some really creditable pieces of work—a sofa and a

HELEN GOULD.

bookcase among the number, to say nothing of the stools, stands and chairs. The boys fixed up what was once a woodshed for a shop, and a real carpenter was provided to instruct them.

THOUGHTFUL ATTENTIONS.

Every fine day a wagonette, drawn by big bay horses, draws up before the door, and a bevy of children are taken out for a long drive. They go in relays, and when snow comes they are promised sleigh rides and coasting.

During the Christmas holidays there were lively times at Woody Crest, with stockings well filled with gifts, feasts of good things, games and a general reign of hilarity. There were numbers of poor little ones invited to attend from New York. Miss Gould personally saw that the wants of all the children were supplied, and when they returned to their homes in the city they carried Christmas gifts for their older brothers and sisters, and grateful memories, let us hope, of the fairy godmother, whose greatest happiness in life consists in ministering to others.

ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

CYCLING CHAPERONAGE.

A New Occupation for Poor Gentle Women—The Possibilities.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

A new occupation is looming up on the impecunious woman's horizon. It is a significant fact, says an English newspaper, that mothers who advertise for governesses, require a knowledge, upon the instructress's part, of cycling, in order that she may accompany her young charges when they go a-wheeling. It seems likely that a new, remunerative employment may open up for women in the form of cycling chaperonage.

In regard to the much-discussed question of dress, a skirt long enough to reach six or seven inches below the knees, thus being short enough to render pedaling easy, seems to find many advocates. Few people are really decided about knickerbockers. The other morning I saw two girl cyclists on the platform of a country station. One wore a short skirt, the other knickerbockers. The contrast was remarkable, the latter looking conspicuous and far from graceful. She could not even walk about without imitating a masculine swagger and thrusting her hands in her pockets. She was not an impressive figure, all her femininity having disappeared.

There is a skirt which English women are wearing for cycling which gives perfect freedom and makes life on wheels worth living. The peculiarity of this skirt is the clever introduction of a wide trouser, which gives the freedom of a knickerbocker with the appearance of an ordinary walking skirt. It is made of serge or tweed, lined with silk. A blouse and short jacket are worn to complete the costume.

The clever English girl who wishes to go to a dinner party or a dance and does not own that luxury, a carriage, mounts her wheel, in wheeling costume, her evening dress neatly folded up in a box or bag, being secured to the bicycle in some ingenious way, and off my lady goes, with her father or her brother as an escort, and upon the arrival at the scene of festivities she slips into her gown as easily as you please.

DIANA CROSSWAYS.

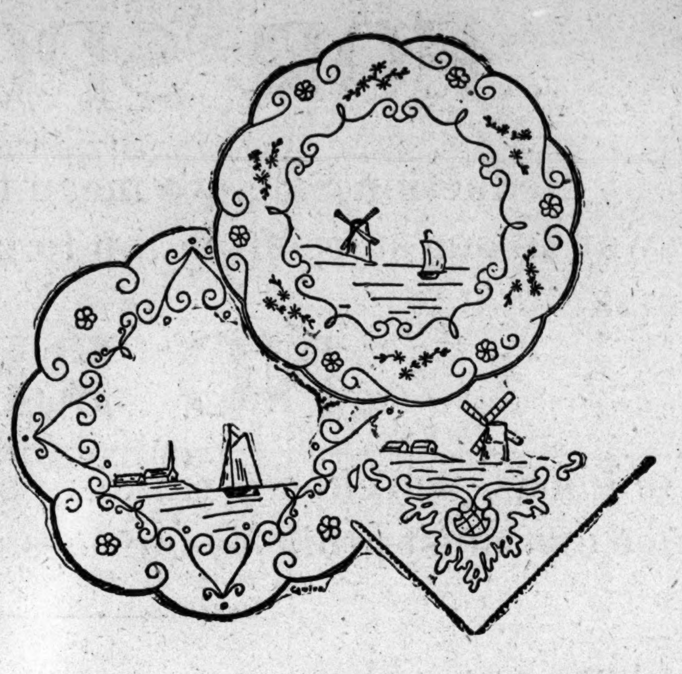
NEW DELFT DESIGNS.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

The favor with which the new Delft embroideries are being received has created a demand for new designs for the doilies, tea cloths and centerpieces to which these patterns are applied, patterns which shall be truly Delft in character. Such a set of designs is here given, the motives of which are all taken directly from the real Delft ware.

They are to be traced upon a good quality of art linen and worked with wash silks of the Delft blue shades, or lavender will be equally appropriate if that color is preferred. The darker shades are used at the outer edges of the patterns, and lighter shades next, mingling these toward the center of the figures.

The greatest help that one can receive in the arrangement of these would be the study of a piece of Delft ware.



DOYLEYS.

Such pieces may be seen at any art china store, but if access cannot be had to these, good taste will dictate a wise arrangement.

The outer edge of each piece is to be closely buttonholed with a short stitch. The lines of the Dutch figures, bits of landscape, as well as the scrolls and similar portions of the embroidery, are to be followed in stem stitch, very fine and evenly placed. The small flowers are to be worked solid, but comparatively few parts of these patterns are thus embroidered, most of the work being outlined.

JULIA D. COWLES.

DERRALINE WARE.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

This unique ware is something entirely new, and is just now the fad among those who affect pottery, etc. Procure a pound can of white lead, turn it into a larger vessel and add enough Paris whiting to make it as stiff as dough for light bread.

Work and knead just as you would bread dough until it is thoroughly mixed and is smooth. Roll small pieces until thin enough to form the leaves and petals of the flowers you wish to imitate. Dip the natural leaves, or patterns in whiting, then press them on the dough, with the vein side down, until the impression is made; deepen the veins by using a dull knife. The stems are made by rolling small pieces between the hands until they form round smooth strings of required thickness. Cover the surface of a pretty-shaped earthen jar with glue and sprinkle thickly with rice.

When dry place the ar on its side, fastening it firmly so it will not roll. Now, if it is to be decorated with roses

A DECORATED JAR.

(as in Fig. 1,) sketch a design of roses, leaves and buds, and a little glue where the leaves are to be. Let the stems start from the inside of the jar. In making the roses, put on the outside row of petals, then the next row, and so on, putting a little glue on each where it touches the jar.

Turn the edges and bend the leaves to look as natural as possible. It is a good plan to have a study of the flower you are copying.

When all is finished, let it dry thoroughly (it will probably take a week,) then bronze the background, using antique green bronze for the leaves, and crimson for the roses, or the leaves may be painted with copper bronze, touched with old gold. Gild the inside of jar, or paint it some light color.

A decoration of scarlet poppies (Fig. 2) is handsome for jardiniere. Apple blossoms, ivy, tulips, lilies, roses or any flower that can be copied in wax, may be done in the Derraline work. It is comparatively inexpensive, and the effect is beautiful.

LIZZIE LEONARD MARTIN.

GERMAN WISDOM.

The Messrs. Krupp of Essen Have Established Training Schools.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Germany is foremost in her scientific research relative to the science of nutrition. Her experiments have been carried on for many years, as also, investigation of the conditions of living, with reference especially to income and expenditure of the poor classes. In many localities where weaving is the main industry, investigations have uncovered startling feminine ignorance of the necessities of nature, both physically and mentally. The combined earnings of the family do not often exceed 300 marks a year, about $75. As a class they are extremely weak, very few of them being able to do farm work. They eat meat rarely, and beer is considered a luxury. Their main diet is bread, with perhaps a third of it potatoes. Their physical condition shows a notable lack of muscular energy, the women generally being the stronger of the two sexes.

It is to uplift these people and others like them that Germany has introduced her training schools for young girls. In the city of Essen, there is one which will serve as an illustration of what the Germans are doing to improve the condition of this helpless, ignorant class. Messrs. Krupp of Essen, the leading merchants of the place, employ some 18,000 men and women in their steel works. The city, in fact, depends mainly upon this enormous industry. True philanthropists that they are, Messrs. Krupp have recognized the importance of a better home life, a wiser food supply, and a more intelligent expenditure of small incomes. They have established the Krupp's Training School, a model institution of its kind.

The girls' training school has for its object general education and instruction in those things pertaining to the care of the household, and the duties of wife and mother. The course in these branches lasts for three months, and includes purchasing of food, cooking, preserving and care of provisions, management of the kitchen-garden, washing, ironing, mangling, knitting, darning, and all kinds of housework. In food economy pupils are taught what quantity of materials are required for a given number of persons, and how much should be prepared for each meal. Each pupil is expected to provide for ten others for a number of days. She must weigh out the necessary food stuffs, and prepare and cook them. She must keep an exact account of what is used for each meal, and the cost and quantities of the several materials employed. At the end of the course each girl preserves her own account-book which makes a valuable guide for reference later in life, in that it tells her how a nutritious and at the same time varied diet may be furnished at a comparatively small expenditure. The girls average about 15 years of age when in the school, leaving it at about 19, well prepared to enter upon the ultimate duties of womanhood.

Such training is so rare that one can not but admire the liberal policy and enlightened humanity of Messrs. Krupp. Their school has been the object of profitable investigation by German scientists, who are by their indefatigable zeal and tireless research, promising to effect a revolution in the field of dietics and nutrition.

American investigation is still in its infancy, but a growing recognition of its importance promises better things in the future.

M. V. SHALER.

A MOTHERS' MEETING.

Benevolent Work to Which Girl Graduates Devote Themselves.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

In the midst of the abodes of wretchedness and squalor in many of our large cities, the monotony of the weekly toil is broken by little gatherings of women known as the "Mothers' Meeting."

The poor women of the tenements come from washtub and cookstove, from poverty and dirt, down rickety stairs into a clean, warm, comfortable room where for a brief hour they drop their awful burdens and in sympathetic companionship endeavor to find that spiritual plane, where the "yoke shall be easy, and the burden light."

These meetings are always in charge of some educated and refined woman. I was present at one not long since, conducted by a young woman graduate of one of our best colleges, assisted by a friend at the organ no less cultivated. These two young women shook hands and exchanged sympathetic words with each woman as she came in; asking of this one if the husband had yet found work, of that one whether the disobedient son had become more tractable, of another whether she was going to be able to pay her rent, and of the old lady how her cough was, showing an intimate knowledge of and interest in their every-day affairs.

Songs were sung in which the women all joined, each asking for her favorite; and the prayers which "bind us all about the feet of God" offered. An interesting talk was given upon one of the old Bible stories, and beautiful and consoling texts were recited in concert and individually. The women were then earnestly implored to bring more patience and kindness, greater cleanliness and more love into their homes, and ways pointed out of making them more attractive to husband and children.

The poor women themselves then told their experiences; of how they had been guided over places almost too steep and rough for mortal man, and how help had come just when courage and hope had well-nigh failed. One woman's face fairly shone with the blessing she had received that day. For weary weeks she had been keeping her husband's courage alive, stimulating his faith, while day after day he walked the streets looking for work. The night before he had completely lost hope; but she read to him the story of the fishermen casting their nets into the sea, and kindled anew his flagging spirits, so that he started forth that morning on a new quest. And while she was scrubbing her floor, a sudden strange peace came into her soul, and voices kept singing in her ears beautiful words of faith and hope and love. At noon the husband came in with the news that that morning he had not fished in vain, as his patience had been rewarded with a promise of permanent work.

The meeting closed with the women reciting in concert, "God watch between me and thee while parted." z

(Lompoc Journal:) Within a radius of ten miles of Lompoc there ocurred, during the year 1895, 51 births, 10 marriages and 13 deaths. The population in the territory included, numbers about 4000. We are sorry to note, however, poor showing made in marriages. There ought to have been a hundred. This is leap year, girls, and you have a chance to bring the young men to time, and give our marriage statistics for 1896 a respectable showing.

BIGOTS IN MEDICAL TYRANNY

Worst Form of Despotism to Which the American People Are Subject.

CONSPIRACY ON THE PART OF REGULAR DOCTORS.

The Practice of Confining the Whole Art of Healing Declared by Eminent Authority to Be Unsettled and Unscientific.

(From the Los Angeles Porcupine, January 4, 1896:) The recent arrest of Dr. T. Foo Yuen, the eminent Chinese physician, who has taken the Imperial Diploma from the chief Medical College of China, reveals anew the animus of the regulars of the medical profession. The doctor was arrested at San Bernardino at the instance of one Dr. Stoddard and the instigation of his co-partners and co-bigots in medical tyranny. The worst despotism to which the American people are subject today, unless perhaps the Comstock conspiracy against the freedom of the United States mails is excepted, is the conspiracy of the regular doctors to confine the whole healing art to their own empirical and unscientific drug practice. So eminent a doctor of Dr. Holmes of Boston declared to a convention of his brother drug doctors that the practice was unsettled and unscientific, and they had to admit it among themselves. The slow torture of President Garfield for weeks by an eminent "regular," who charged the government $25,000 for killing its head, should show to the people at large just what the regulars can do with impunity. Here was the eminent Dr. Bliss probing for a bullet and missing the path of the deadly missile altogether, while he went on plowing a new wound through the quivering flesh of the dying statesman. Bliss tortured Garfield to death, and was paid $25,000 for doing it, while scarcely a single indignant protest went up from the press and the people, save from a fow honest cranks. Dr. Bliss should have been arrested by the unregulars and tried for malpractice. A few years ago in Kansas City a magnetic doctor rubbed a patient's leg and cured him of rheumatism. The Medical Inquisition of that State had him jailed for thirty days. If he had rubbed the limb with a regular diploma and killed the patient it would have been called good practice, and the healer would have been respected for being so eminently conservative. Mrs. Dr. Post of Dubuque, Iowa, went to McGregor and healed a child whom the regulars had abandoned to die. This incensed them to such an extent that they had her arrested and fined $50 for saving the child's life. A Rev. Mr. Ward of Toronto, Canada, cured a man of deafness who was pronounced incurable by the regulars. He was promptly arrested and fined $100 for daring to take a job of curing from those who could not cure. While our reform friends are crying out against "monopoly," here is a form of it the most infamous and wicked of all, claiming their attention. "What fools these mortals be," especially these Americans, who so vaunt their freedom. They put their estates in the hands of the lawyer, their bodies in the hands of the drug doctor and their souls in the hands of the clergy, and die slaves without suspecting their chains.

While the regular doctors are having other doctors arrested in Los Angeles and San Bernardino for getting a part of their practice, and while there are several magnetic healers in person in the great and "free" State of California for curing with magnetism instead of with drug poisons, the public would like to know what has become of that Kansas medical college case? Has the college been mobbed and burned yet, or not? Three prominent citizens found the bodies of their wives on the dissecting boards of this college within a day or two of the funerals! Here is a system and a practice which robs graves, tortures animals, by the horrors of vivisection, and breeds such monsters as Durrant, and all in the name of science and the most blessed of all arts, viz., the art of healing. Surely these professionals should not add to their other outrages the one great outrage of depriving the people of the sacred rights to choose their own physicians and their own system of healing. Down with grave-robbing and medical tyranny.

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

PRIMACY OF THE UNITED STATES IN AMERICA UPHELD.

A Well-posted Englishman's Views on a Subject of Great Present Interest—The United States Acts, and Will Continue to Act, as Warder of the Continent.

(Below is printed an extract from "Principles of International Law," a recently published work by Dr. Thomas J. Lawrence. Dr. Lawrence is an Englishman, and lecturer on international law at the Royal Naval College at Greenwich; therefore his opinion is of special value at this time. He is also an associate of the British Institute of International Law; was from 1883 to 1885 deputy to Sir William Harcourt, then professor of international law in the University of Cambridge, England, and from 1892 to 1893 professor of international law in the University of Chicago, and during that time was prominent in the West as a university extension lecturer on this and related questions. It will thus be seen that while an Englishman, ne is thoroughly familiar with American law and spirit.—Ed.)

The position of the United States on the American continent is in some respects like and in others exceedingly unlike that which is accorded in Europe to the six great powers. The great republic of the New World stands out as a giant among pigmies. There is no other state in tne same hemisphere which can be compared to her in strength and influence. If it be true that there is a primacy in America comparable in any way with that which exists in Europe, it must be wielded by her and by her alone. There is no room for that machinery of conferences, congresses, and diplomatic communications which plays so large a part in the proceedings of the great powers. The supremacy of a committee of states and the supremacy of a single state cannot be exercised in the same manner. What in Europe is done after long and tedious negotiations, and much discussion between representatives of no less than six countries, can be done in America by the decision of one Cabinet discussing in secret at Washington. But though the method of control must be different, the kind of control may be the same. We cannot assert that any President has gone to the length of assuming the powers exercised by the European concert in dictating territorial arrangements or calling new States into being. An American Belgium does not exist; and no American Greece has received an increase of territory from some decaying neighbor on the demand of the United States. But, though supremacy has never been exercised in this extreme form, there can be no doubt that very large powers of supervision have been claimed for certain definite purposes which tend rather to increase in number than to decrease. The doctrine of Washington's Farewell Address, eloquently paraphrased by Jefferson in his inaugural in the famous words, "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations — entangling alliances with none," grew in the hands of President Monroe, and under the circumstances connected with the project of the Holy Alliance to restore the dominion of Spain over her revolted American colonies, into an assertion that the United States would consider any attempt on the part of European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." With this was joined in the same message a declaration that "the American continents, by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." These two principles, taken together, form the Monroe doctrine, which has been repeated again and again in documents emanating from the executive department. It has been the subject of a vast amount of comment, and the glosses upon it sometimes go far beyond the original text. We will not attempt to collect, still less to reconcile, the various statements that have been put forth from time to time. What we have to do is to make clear the position which the United States does in fact occupy with regard to the other powers of the New World.

Soon after the assertion of the Monroe doctrine in the Presidential message of December 2, 1823, the revolted colonies of Spain, then newly organized as independent states, took the ground that the utterances of President Monroe constituted a pledge of support from the United States to the other American republics in excluding European interference from the political complications of the American continent and preventing any European state from acquiring by colonization further dominion in the New World. They therefore proposed a congress at Panama with a view to the formation of an alliance for mutual support. The scheme, however, ended in nothing, owing to the opposition of the Congress and people of the United States to any agreement which would limit their freedom of action on each case at is arose. In April, 1826, the House of Representatives resolved "that the government of the United States ought not to be represented at the Congress of Panama, except in a diplomatic character, nor ought they to form any alliance offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such an alliance with all or any of the Spanish American republics; nor ought they to become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European powers with their independence or form of government, or to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization upon the continent of America; but that the people of the United States should be left free to act, in any crisis, in such a manner as their feelings of friendship towards these republics and as their own honor and policy may at the time dictate." This attitude of non-committal has been maintained ever since. The United States is bound by no pledge to any other American state to assist it by force of arms in resisting European intervention. But at the same time it has acted again and again upon the principles laid down by Jefferson when he was consulted by President Monroe in the autumn of 1823. He then wrote, "Our first maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with Cisatlantic affairs." More than once Great Britain and France have been informed that the United States would not see with indifference the transfer of Cuba from Spain to any other European power. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 bound England not to exercise dominion over "any part of Central America," and, in the course of the long discussions which followed as to the exact meaning and extent of the obligation thereby imposed, persistent diplomatic pressure at last prevailed upon the British government to give up the protectorate it had acquired long before the treaty was signed over the Indians of the Mosquito Coast. The French intervention in Mexico coincided in point of time with the great American civil war; but the Federal government, preoccupied as it was, did not neglect to protest whenever opportunity offered, not indeed against the attack on Mexico by France, but against the attempt on the part of the French army of occupation to destroy the republican institutions of the country and set up an Emperor, contrary, it was maintained, to the wishes of the great majority of the Mexican people. The downfall of the Confederacy enabled the administration at Washington to act with greater vigor than before; and its energetic remonstrances, coupled with the knowledge that if they were disregarded force would in all probability be used, caused France to withdraw her troops and led to the speedy downfall of the unfortunate Emperor Maximilian.

In so far as the shutting out of the European state system from American soil is concerned, we may assert that the United States acts, and will continue to act, as warder of the continent. Whether it will endeavor to exercise any superintendency over intenational affairs of a purely American character is perhaps a little more doubtful. Of recent years there has been a tendency in that direction; but it has been met by another tendency, perhaps equally strong, not to sanction a policy which would entangle the country in complications outside of its own territory. Thus the threat of 1881 to stay the hand of Chile in her dealings with conquered Peru was toned down in 1882 to a proffer of kindly offices in reconciling the two republics; and the Senate declined to ratify the treaty of 1884, by which the United States agreed to find the capital for the construction of an oceanic canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the territory of Nicaragua, and covenanted to receive in return two-thirds of the revenue arising from the traffic and to hold in joint sovereignty with Nicaragua the strip of land through which the canal was to pass. It is necessary to speak with caution in describing the present position of the United States with respect to the other powers of the American continent; but the facts seem hardly consistent with the old doctrine of the absolute equality of independent states. The words of Mr. Fish in his report of July, 1870, to President Grant more accurately define it. The Secretary of State says: "The United States, by the priority of their independence, by the stability of their institutions, by the regard of their people for the forms of law, by their resources as a government, by their naval power, by their commercial enterprise, by the attractions which they offer to European immigration, by the prodigious internal development of their resources and wealth, and by the intellectual life of their population, occupy of necessity a prominent position on this continent which they neither can nor should abdicate, which entitles them to a leading voice, and which imposes upon them duties of right and of honor regarding American questions, whether those questions affect emancipated colonies, or colonies still subject to European dominion." This statement is correct both in fact and theory, if we except from the last clause of it the internal affairs of the few remaining European colonies of the New World. It will hardly be contended that the government of Washington has any right, moral or legal, to qualify the independence of the countries to which they belong by meddling with their domestic affairs.

Chestnuts.

(American Cultivator:) There is a great difference in chestnuts, and those who are planting this kind of tree will do well to carefully consider some advice by Joseph Meehan, which we copy from the New York Tribune. He says:

"Our native chestnut has the sweetest nut of all, and were I planting for my own family I would plant it; but for the market, where size has so much to do with the sales, I would plant the Japanese or Spanish. The Japanese has as large or larger nuts than the Spanish, bears early, and is not a large-growing tree. I think it a valuable kind. Numbo and Paragon are varieties of Spanish, with rather a larger nut than usual. There is an improved native sort called Ridgely, but I have not seen its nuts. There is no trouble at all in grafting one kind upon another. When grafted they bear rather earlier than seedlings do. I have seen Paragon grafted on seedlings of about an inch caliber, and but six to eight feet high, with burrs on. I have seen Japanese seedlings but four feet high in bearing, and trees of six feet with burrs on are not at all uncommon." Near the writer is a clump of three native trees sprouted up from the same stump. They are now thirty feet high. Chestnuts usually grow three in a burr; but these trees beat the record by producing five or more in a burr, often six or seven, and even nine have been found in a burr. The nuts are all plump, of good size, and earlier than nuts on other trees about them.

Mr. Meehan's opinion was asked about this freak of nature, and he replied: "The tree you speak of which produces burrs with from three to nine nuts in each would be worth propagating, I think. Many persons like to have such curiosities on their places. Last week, at the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society's exhibition, some one had burrs on the table showing five nuts each, and they attracted much attention." As native nuts are sweeter, they are the ones to grow for home use, and by increasing the number of nuts in a burr it increases the crop proportionally, for a greater number than usual does not diminish the size. As this freak is a good bearer annually, the amount in weigth of nuts grown would be at least a good second when compared with the product of trees of the same size bearing the large, foreign varieties. The earliest chestnuts to reach market bring $12 or more per bushel, and then they gradually decline to $4 or perhaps $3. When dried they are hard and difficult to masticate and of little or no demand. Some keep them crisp and fresh by placing them in the cellar in moist sand. In this case they should first be kept in a hot oven long enough to destroy the vitality of any insect eggs that may be present. It will increase the size of nuts very largely by mulching the trees as far out as the roots extend with six inches in depth of any kind of earth. J. L. L. shows that chestnut culture is "very profitable." It is a quick-growing timber, and makes excellent fence-posts. Cut down a tree and a half dozen more will spring up from the stump and be large enough for posts in six or ten years, and produce nuts mean time. Waste lands on farms might well be utilized by growing chestnut for both fence-posts and nuts. It would be wise to plant these trees along the roadside instead of those which produce nothing but leaves and firewood.

THE LITTLE BOY SO DEAR TO ME.

There's a little boy in our boarding-house,
Who is very, very dear to me;
He comes to my door, as sly as a mouse,
And pretends he doesn't want to come in
For fear I'll kiss him—then he will just grin,
And his eyes will beam mischievously—
This little boy who is dear to me.

He will sit on my lap and ask for a story;
"'Bout most' anything 'ill do."
From Jack and the giant to old Mother Morey
I rack my brain, and even improvise;
And he just sits and listens and looks wise;
But when my story is fairly through
He says: "Kiss me now if you want to."

That I want to, the little rogue is well aware;
I hold him close while my lips are pressed
In love's warm kisses on his face and hair.
But my heart is sad with thoughts of one dead—
Of another sweet face and golden head,
Never again, in this world, to rest
In loving faith 'gainst a mother's breast.

But he knows naught of these thoughts in my head,
As he laughs on my lap in innocent glee.
Yet, for the sake of the little girl dead,
All children find love and a welcome place
In this heart of mine, but still her sweet face
Is most precious, and ever will be
E'en more than this boy so dear to me.

ALICE J. STEVENS.

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TRADE EVENTS

of the past week have furnished an abundance of proof of the telling effects produced by the substantial reductions we made for our

January Clearance Sale

The splendid bargains secured by numbers of shrewd valuators have been chronicled far and near with the result of quadrupling the demand for almost every reduced line. This condition of affairs will necessarily compel us to bring this sale to an earlier close than that calculated on at the time of its opening. We therefore recommend prospective purchasers not to tarry, then there will be no cause for regrets. The word

Reduction

when used in Our Announcements has a serious significance that is correctly understood by all bargain-buyers. Every article here listed was at its original selling price--the acme of good value.

In our Colored and Black Dress Goods a casual glance will convince you that the bargains are extra good. Any lady desirous of having a handsome house or street costume for spring wear at a fabulously low price, the opportunity is now presented.

Colored Dress Goods.

AT 25c
40 pieces, 37-inch Cheviot Suitings, in mingled and mottled effects; former price 50c, closing out at.25c per yard.

AT 25c
20 pieces 41-inch Scotch Suitings, latest colorings and rough weaves, former price 50c; closing out at.... ...... 25c per yard.

AT 30c
25 pieces 41-inch Fancy Mixed Dress Goods, in checks, stripes and mohair effects, former price 50c, closing out at ......30c per yard

AT 50c
12 pieces 42-inch Novelty Suitings, all wool, extra weight and two-tone effects; former price 75c, closing out at ......50c per yard.

AT 65c
25 pieces Novelty Dress Goods, all wool and silk and wool, in Brocatelle, Cheviots, Boucle and rough weaves; former prices 75c to $1.00, closing out at......65c per yard.

AT 75c
10 pieces 48-inch Fancy Bourette Plaids, all wool and elegant colorings; former price $1.25, closing out at ......75c per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

AT 35c
36-inch Brilliantine, fine finish and silk luster; former price 50c, closing out at ......35c per yard.

AT 50c
54-inch Storm Serge, all wool and extra weight; former price 75c, closing out at......50c per yard.

AT 50c
40-inch French Boucle, firm texture and glossy finish; former price 75c, closing out at ......50c per yard.

AT 50c
38-inch Imported Fancy Weaves, all wool and neat patterns; former price 75c, closing out at......50c per yard.

AT 60c
46-inch Mohair Crepe Cloth, all wool and satin finish; former price $1.00, closing out at...... 60c per yard.

AT $1.00
48-inch Imported Boucle, latest weave, extra weight and fine glossy finish; former price $1.50, closing out at.... ......$1.00 per yard.

Housekeepers should embrace this opportunity of looking at our Linen and House Furnishing Stock while the reductions are being allowed.
A visit just at present means a large saving.

AT 25c YARD.
Table Damask, full width, in bleached, unbleached and Turkey red, worth 35c; sale price..25c yard.

AT 35c YARD.
Table Damask, full width, in both bleached and unbleached, all pure linen; former price 45c, sale price.. ...... 35c yard.

AT 90c DOZEN.
Belfast Cotton Towels, extra size, heavy, well finished and fast edges, worth $1.25 dozen; sale price...... ......90c dozen

AT 50c EACH.
White Bed-spreads, double-bed size, a good heavy quality; former price 75c; sale price......50c each.

AT $1.50 EACH.
Marseilles Bed-spreads, full size, a handsome finish and very heavy; former price $2.00; sale price...... ......$1.50 each

AT 5c YARD.
Novelty Crepons, in pretty coloring, former price 10c; sale price..5c yard

AT 5c YARD.
Staple Ginghams, best quality, suitable for dresses and aprons; former price 7½c yard, sale price....5c yard

AT 7½c YARD.
Dress Ginghams; one lot of fine Zephyr Ginghams, a handsome line of patterns, fast colors; former price 10c and 12½c, sale price....7½c yard

AT 5c YARD.
Indigo Blue Calico, best quality and fast colors; former price 6½c, sale price ......5c yard

AT 5c YARD.
Outing Flannel, a good heavy grade, a large line of colorings; former price 7c, sale price ......5c yard

AT 7½c YARD.
Outing Flannels, a fine, heavy, fleecy grade, in light, medium and dark colorings; former price 10c, sale price ...... 7½c yard

AT 8⅓c YARD.
Cashmere Flannelette, gros-grain finish, fleece lined, black ground, with pretty new designs; former price 12½c, sale price......8 1-3c yard

AT 12½c YARD.
Cotton Elder-down Flannel, a very heavy grade and a handsome line of colorings; former price 20c, sale price ......12½c yard

AT 5c YARD.
Muslin, 36 inches wide, in both bleached and unbleached, a good heavy grade; former price 7c, sale price ......5c yard

AT 7c YARD.
Crash Toweling, all pure linen, both bleached and unbleached; former price 10c; sale price......7c yard

In Ladies' and Children's Merino Underwear our reductions have been productive of very extensive purchasing, the merit of the bargains being easily discerned.

AT 25c
Ladies' Fine Egyptian Cotton Vests or Pants, silk crochet fronts, with silk ribbon in neck; regular value 35c, closing out at......25c

AT 40c
Ladies' Heavy White Merino Vests, with long or short sleeves, odd sizes, also pants sizes 28 and 30; regular value 65c, closing out at......40c.

AT 50c
Ladies' Fine Quality Camel's Hair Vests or Pants, an excellent garment for wear; regular value 75c, closing out at......50c.

AT 50c
Ladies' Jersey-ribbed Natural or Silver-gray Merino Vests or Pants, nicely finished, pants have French bands; regular value 75c, closing out at..50c.

AT 75c
Ladies' Natural Wool Vests or Pants, plain or Jersey-ribbed, warranted not to shrink; regular value $1.00, closing out at ...... 75c.

Children's Gray Mixed Merino Vests or Pants; regular price 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c, closing out at...... ......15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, Laces, Veilings and Embroideries.

AT 15c
Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, embroidered and lace borders; former price 20c, closing out at.15c each

AT 10c
Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; former price 15c, closing out at......10c each

AT 15c
Brussels Net Veiling, with small figures and dots, lace edge, border in black and navy; former price 30c, closing out at......15c per yard

AT 5c
Real Forchon Lace, heavy make, 2½ inches wide; former price 10c, closing out at......5c per yard

AT 5c
Hamburg Embroideries, on heavy muslin, 2 inches wide; former price 7½c, closing out at......5c per yard

AT 7½c
Cream Normandy Valenciennes Lace, 5 inches wide; former price 12½c, closing out at......7½c per yard

Infants' Dresses, Skirts, Shawls, Capes. Exceptionally Good Values.

AT 15c
Children's Muslin Drawers, tucks and hem, all sizes; regular value 25c, closing out at 15c

AT 25c
Infants' Long Dresses, fine quality of muslin, neck and sleeves neatly edged with cambric ruffles; regular value 35c, closing out at......25c

AT 50c
Infants' Long Cambric Dresses, plaited fronts, puffed sleeves, edged with embroidery; regular value 65c, closing out at......50c

AT 75c
Infants' Long Skirts, made of a fine quality of all-wool flannel, finished with deep hem, feather stitched with silk; regular value 90c, closing out at 75c

AT 75c
Infants' Flannel Shawls, full size, finished with deep hem, stitched with silk and handsomely embroidered corner; regular value 90c, sale price 75c

AT 50c
Infants' White Silk Caps, embroidered and finished with full ruching; regular value 65c, closing out at......50c

Reduction Specials of Silk Department.

AT 50c
750 yards Taffeta and Surah Silk, in a variety of neat-figured and plaid designs, changeable effects, worth from 75c to $1.25, closing out at...50c

AT 65c
450 yards Figured Taffeta Silk, new clouded design, worth $1.00, closing out at 65c

AT 75c
1200 yards Figured, Striped and Checked Taffeta and Bengaline Silk, in a large variety of designs and colorings, worth from $1.00 to $1.50, closing out at......75c.

AT $1.00
750 yards Brocaded and Striped Bengaline, Taffeta and Peau de Soie, in a large assortment of beautiful designs, worth from $1.25 to $2.50, closing out at......$1.00

AT 75c
475 yards Black Satin Brocade, worth $1.00, closing out at 75c

AT $1.00
350 yards 24-inch Black Satin Brocade, worth $1.50, closing out at.$1.00

Men's Underwear in all the reliable grades, on all of which substantial reductions are noted.

AT 30c
Men's Heavy Merino Undershirts and Drawers in camel's hair shade, finished with French collarettes, reduced from 50c; sale price...... ......30c per garment

AT 45c
Men's Undyed Sanitary Gray Merino Undershirts and Drawers, nicely bound and well finished, reduced from 60c; sale price..45c per garment

AT 65c
Men's Undyed Natural Wool Undershirts and Drawers, reduced from $1.75 a suit; sale price..$1.25 per suit

AT 65c
Men's Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers, heavy and medium weight, reduced from 85c per garment; sale price......$1.25 per suit

AT $1.00
Men's Fine Lamb's Wool Sanitary Gray Undershirts and Drawers, warranted pure wool and thoroughly shrunk, reduced from $1.50 per garment; sale price......$1.00

ODD LINES.
Special values in broken lines of Men's Cashmere, Woolen and Merino Underwear at greatly reduced prices.

Jackets, Waists, Fur Capes— Unprecedented Values.

Flannelette Waists

AT 50c
25 dozen Flannelette Waists in gray, brown, cardinal and navy, good styles, well made and all sizes; former prices 75c to $1.00, closing out at ......50c.

AT 75c
15 dozen Flannelette Waists, in all desirable colorings; a good variety of styles to select from; former price $1.25, closing out at......75c.

Jackets.

AT $3.50
We have on hand 50 Jackets in black, tan, gray, blue and mixed effects; these goods are ¾ lengths and formerly sold at $7.50, closing out at $3.50

AT $5.00
Reefer Jackets, in black, navy and tan mixture, 26 inches long and box front, mandolin sleeves, large buttons, etc.; formerly sold at $7.50, closing out at......$5.00

Cloth Capes.

AT $7.50
All our $10 and $12.50 Capes, comprising all-wool beaver, clay worsted and boucle, with a variety of different trimmings and styles to select from; closing out at......$7.50

Fur Capes
$25.00 Astrakhans, closing out at......$17.50
$35.00 Baltic Seals, closing out at......$25.00
$45.00 Baltic Seals, closing out at......$30.00
$45.00 Unplucked Seals, closing out at......$30.00
$45.00 Persian Lamb, closing out at......$30.00
$65.00 Seals, closing out at......$40.00
Every garment guaranteed to be the finest of its kind.

J. J. O'Brien & Co. North Spring st., near Templ.

Careful and Prompt Attention To Mail Orders.

Free Delivery in Pasadena.

J. J. O'Brien & Co. North Spring st., near Temple.

WHY WARSHIPS ARE CHEAPER.

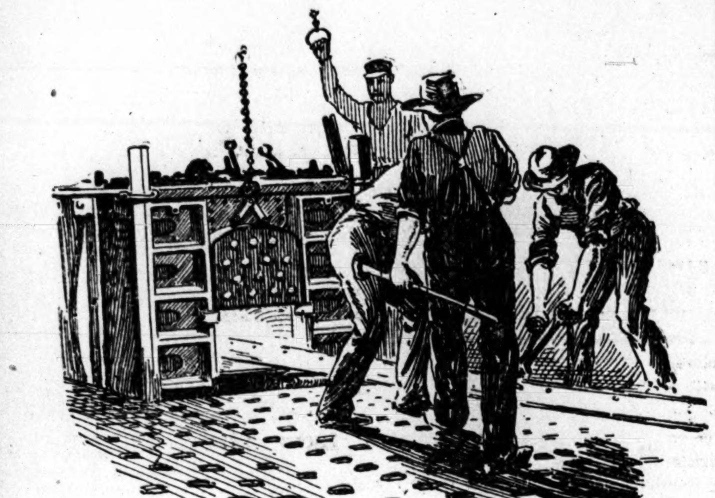
STEEL COSTS LESS THAN EVER BEFORE AND WORKMEN ARE MORE SKILLFUL.

Growth of Our Facilities--One of the Best-known Shipbuilders in the United States Believes Seven Warships Could Be Built in a Single Year in This Country, Besides Fifty Torpedo Boats--In Case of War We Need More Ships and More Torpedo Boats.

(From a Special Contributor to The Times.)

Secretary Herbert of the Navy Department, in his recent annual report, said that in five years the price per ton for building gunboats had gone down 26 per cent. in this country, and the price per ton for constructing torpedo boats had declined 20 per cent. He also said that these prices compare favorably with prices for similar work abroad." The bids for the new battleships were not in at the time the Secretary wrote, or he might have added another striking fact—that in five years the price of battleships has declined about 30 per cent. in the United States.

In other words, the United States has now reached the stage where she can produce ships practically as cheap as they can be built in any other country, although the price for labor here is higher than elsewhere. Ship-builders say that if encouragement were given to shipping interests similar to that given abroad the American flag would soon be seen at the head of the maritime procession in the paths of commerce.

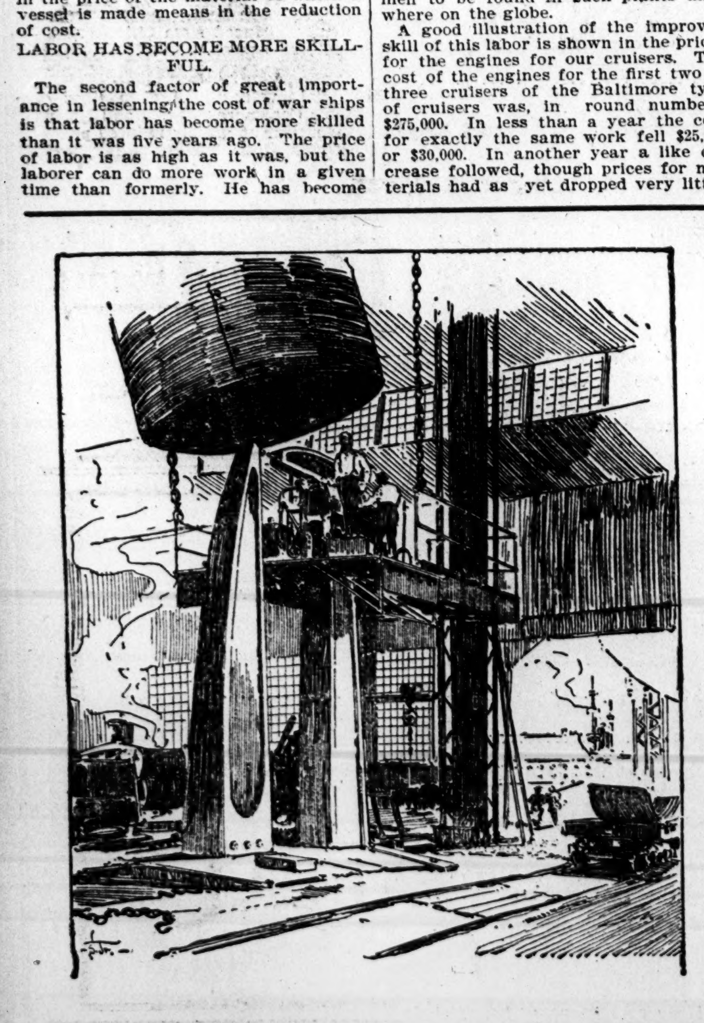


THE FURNACE.

Many reasons are given for the lessening of the cost of our naval vessels. The one of greatest importance is the fall in the price of steel in the last five years. Where shipbuilders paid from 4 to 5 cents a pound for steel then, they are paying only from 2 to 2½ cents now. Our steel-makers have not only adopted new methods in operating their plants, but practically they are producing better metal. Our shipbuilders can get steel as cheap here as they could if they imported it duty free from England, or any other country. The metal in a warship eats up about one-half of its cost and one can readily see what a drop of 50 per cent. in the price of the material of which a vessel is made means in the reduction of cost.

LABOR HAS BECOME MORE SKILLFUL.

The second factor of great importance in lessening the cost of war ships is that labor has become more skilled than it was five years ago. The price of labor is as high as it was, but the laborer can do more work in a given time than formerly. He has become



THE HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

used to his task. Being better paid than his English competitor he works harder and to better advantage. Hence the actual cost for labor on American ships is now only a little more than the actual cost for labor on British ships, and that is the reason why this country is producing ships at prices that, according to Secretary Herbert, "compare favorably with prices for similar work done abroad."

The people of this country do not realize, probably, what the recent bids for the new battleships signified in the reduction of cost. The bid of the Cramps was to build three battleships and to armor two of the three for $8,000,000. These ships were not to be of the Navy Department's design. They were to be of the Indiana class, a fact which has escaped general notice. The Cramps have taken a contract for this class. Note, now, the decrease in price. Their bid for the Indiana was $3,120,000. In their proposal for the new ships they estimated that the armor for two of them would cost $1,500,000. That would leave $6,500,000 as the price for the construction of three ships without armor, or $2,166,666 for each ship. Five years ago the Cramps's price for a ship of this grade was $3,120,000. This is a cheapening of nearly a million dollars in five years in the price of a battleship.

There are other elements besides cheaper steel and more skillful labor that enter into this tremendous reduction in price. The bid of the Cramps to built battleships of the Indiana class meant a great saving to them in a hundred ways. They had the thousands of drawings that would be used. They had hundreds of patterns. The schedules of all the steel orders were already made out. Their engine-builders, their machinists, their blacksmiths—all their labor—would know exactly what to do and how to go to work in the most economical way, and with the least loss of time. Because of the familiarity of their men with the task of duplicating the Indiana, they would be able to save in minor details, one might say, fully $100,000 on a ship.

Few persons understand what experience has done for the workmen in our shipyards. When we began to build a navy ten or twelve years ago, we had to train our workmen. They went to work on a man-of-war as if they were building a merchantman. But they soon found out that they had to do things differently in building a warship. Warship building is delicate work compared with merchantman building. But having once constructed a warship, each following one was produced with less waste of labor and time. The result has been that in ten years we have not only established our ship-building plants and equipped them with the best machinery, but we have equipped them with probably the best men to be found in such plants anywhere on the globe.

A good illustration of the improved skill of this labor is shown in the prices for the engines for our cruisers. The cost of the engines for the first two or three cruisers of the Baltimore type of cruisers was, in round numbers, $275,000. In less than a year the cost for exactly the same work fell $25,000 or $30,000. In another year a like decrease followed, though prices for materials had as yet dropped very little. The workmen had simply learned how to work to the best advantage. They made less false motions, there were fewer errors to correct. It is this increased skill in workmen that gives an old yard an advantage over a new one, equipped with equally as good machinery. Thorough organization saves tens of thousands of dollars.

HEAVIER MACHINERY HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

There has not been any striking advance in fashioning tools used in shipbuilding. A ship consists of so many plates that must be bent and riveted to so many frames. In the shell thus produced must be placed steam engines to make the vessel go and the whole must be watertight. Holes for the rivets must be punched, and on a mammoth checker-board the frames and plates must be bent as they are drawn from a furnace in which they have been heated. The workmen can punch holes by the punching machines more readily than they could five years ago, and the bending of the frames is now done with a dispatch that was unknown when we first began to build steel warships. Nearly all the shipbuilding plates and, indeed, nearly all other engine-making plants, are using one piece of machinery of comparatively recent invention, that marks a great saving of labor. This is the hydraulic riveter, a great steel monster, with massive jaws that forces rivets in place as easily as you would stick a pin through a piece of paper. One man by the use of this machine can be as effective as from two to three men before its adoption. The work is also better done. Year by year stronger machinery has been added to the various plants and, although the methods of building ships are practically the same as those of ten years ago, the plants are far more effective than they were. Every ship that a given yard produces makes the task of building the next one easier, and that, with the cheapening of the cost of material, explains why the Cramps could offer to duplicate the Indiana at $1,000,000 less than they received for building her five years ago. Building these ships was then an experiment. New tools had to be purchased and many risks had to be taken. Contractors could not then afford to figure as closely as they can now, when time has shown what can be accomplished with American labor and materials.

WE CAN BUILD WARSHIPS RAPIDLY.

The Venezuela difficulty has drawn attention to the capacity of our shipyards to produce warships rapidly. One of the best known shipbuilders of the United States said the other day that he thought this country could turn out seven first-class battleships in one year if the government should call on them to do so, and should give them its full coöperation. It usually takes two or three years to build a battleship. The English have just astonished the world by launching their splendid new battleship Majestic in exactly one year from the time her keel was made. This was a great feat. Nevertheless it is entirely probable that we could finish such a ship in any one of four of our shipyards, under pressure, in one year. It would require day and night work constantly, but it could be done.

The greatest cause of our delay in building warships is the system of government inspection. All the materials have to be subjected to a physical and chemical test, every plan and drawing no matter how minute, has to be inspected and approved, and every inch of the work, from keel to truck, has to be gone over by the government inspectors as it is put in place. When all this is done a board of inspectors comes along to inspect the work of the first inspectors. Every change is the subject of red-tape proceedings. A variation in the size of a rivet cannot be effected ordinarily within the space of three weeks. The contractors all feel that the naval officers are a drag to the completion of war vessels, because, in scores of instances, their time is given up to trifling criticisms and petty complaints.

Entirely different is the custom in England. There the inspectors fairly drive the contractors to complete the work and assist them all they can. There is a commercial inspection of all the material used and the inspectors see that the spirit of the specifications is carried out faithfully. As in building merchantmen in this or any other country, methods as to details are left largely with the contractor in building English warships. If England's labor were as effective as our labor she could probably produce warships one-third more rapidly than she does at present.

It has been said that while we might build the battleships, we could not get the necessary armor done in a year's time. A most interesting contest with time in producing armor has just been seen in this country. The Bethlehem Iron Works finished the armor for two Russian warships in exactly five months. It has before taken nearly five years to do that and other work for our ships. The armor plant was being developed and the workmen acquiring skill, just as they were in the shipyards. When under pressure and all other work was laid aside, the Bethlehem plant showed what it could do in the way of producing armor rapidly. It and the Carnegie plant in Homestead could undoubtedly produce the armor for seven battleships in one year if pushed to their fullest capacity.

But if the United States should go to war with a great naval power, we should not only need all the battleships we could produce, but we should also need torpedo boats by the score. It might be difficult for us to get the battleships ready in time, unless our decision to go to war were prolonged until we could be better prepared. This need not be the case with the torpedo boats. It would be possible, shipbuilders say, to construct fifty of these craft in six months in our smaller shipyards along the coast and on the Mississippi River, the larger yards confinig their energies to the battleships. The small yards have few facilities for building large boats, but torpedo boats would not overtax their capabilities.

By duplicating plans and by a change in the spirit of inspection these boats could be made fairly to leap into existence. Engine builders could supply the machinery while the hulls were building, and the great number of steel plants throughout the country would find little difficulty in supplying the metal for the plates and frames of the boats.

At the outbreak of hostilities the scores of shipbuilding plants on the Great Lakes would go into this grade of work. If we were at war with Great Britain the treaty with that power, now forbidding the construction of war vessels on these waters, would of course be abrogated. If these lake shipbuilding plants were protected they could probably produce fifty torpedo boats within six months, and the boats could be made of light draught so as to reach the seaboard by canal.

But to accomplish this work in battleship and torpedo-boat building would require the straining of every nerve. It would be a performance which in time of peace would seem like a dream, and if Great Britain should foresee that war is certain, she would probably force measures so that not more than one-half or even one-quarter of the work could be accomplished.

The facts given above show, however, what our resources would be if our builders of ships and armor had a fair start and carte blanche from the government to do their utmost.

FRANKLIN MATTHEWS.

(Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.)

BALLAD OF THE BRAVE COLONEL.

'Twas in Ventura county,
  Upon a summer's morn,
That Colonel John upset the coach
  When Ocampo blew the horn.

Ocampo! O Ocampo!
  A colonel bold like you,
How could you bring an action,
  When he's a colonel, too?

But half a dozen of champagne
  And only two of whisky,
Was that enough of Bacchic stuff
  To make a colonel frisky?

. . . .

And Colonel Brooks of martial mien,
  Could you insinuate
That liquor flowed as well as blood
  Around the colonel's pate?

The colonels kissed the dusty road,
  Great Mars! what a collision!
One swears the other had a load,
  Which waits the court's decision.

Now Bradbury bold, when drag you drive
  Be sure your coach don't know the road
  And ditches allocated.

B. H. C.

WHIST FOR WOMEN.

Fair Enthusiasts Who Practice the Game Under a Teacher.

The present widespread interest in whist is shown by the large number of whist classes held every winter in all the chief cities, the best teachers having every available hour filled with engagements.

One meets at these classes women of all ages intent on studying the science with the utmost earnestness, and one sweet old lady gave her sole reason for wishing to gain an intelligent idea of the game a desire not to be a trial to a good partner, when it fell to her lot to play, as it often did in her own home and the homes of her children—a most unselfish and laudable motive, for there are few greater afflictions of the minor sort than a poor and indifferent partner at cards.

Another woman explained her presence at a whist class by saying she was preparing for old age in obedience to Talleyrand's suggestion, and though his often quoted saying was doubtless intended to apply to men, that a preparation for old age is a matter to which women also should give attention needs no proof. With eyes that are not strong for reading, and no taste for knitting, cards are a real boon to the elderly woman forced to give up the active pleasures and duties of life.

A pathetic figure was suggested by an advertisement which appeared in a Boston paper several years ago, which shows that a harmless pleasure may be carried to a dangerous excess by people who are not governed by principle, says Harper's Bazar. The advertisement read something like this: "Wanted, by three old ladies, a young lady to make a fourth hand at whist on Sunday evenings; payment, $3 an evening." And they doubtless played the unscientific game which the late Mr. Proctor characterized by the belittling name of "bumblepappy."

Many people claim that they can never learn to play good whist because of a defective memory, but this faculty of the mind has been placed fourth in the list of qualifications by an expert in the game. The first requisite is concentration—the mind must religiously banish thought of everything but the matter in hand. Second is observation—the fall of the cards must be strictly noted at each round. Third is the ability to draw inferences from the cards as they are played. Fourth comes the effort to remember these inferences, and lastly the judgment to act upon them and the skill to make the most of the situation.

Indeed, one clever teacher claims that whist is nothing in the world but common-sense applied to cards, and the person possessed of a good share of it, if reasonably endowed with other mental qualities, will in time play a good game.

An analysis of the rules proves the truth of this assertion, for all the so-called American leads have been adopted only because repeated experiments have shown them to be wise and sensible. And still the study of the science goes on, and every year new and improved rules are advanced and adopted by lovers of the game.

A pupil in one of the last winter's classes, struggling to commit her leads, and meeting with difficulty, as almost every one does at first, she laughingly declared one day that she "wished Cavendish would die," afterward explaining that as long as he lived new rules would be formulated, and "there was enough to do to remember those already in the books." But, as some one said, "there is no easy way to learn whist; it is not possible to go across lots," but one must "tramp the old turnpike road—study and practice."

And the end is well worth the trouble, for the skillful whist player is always in demand, and the pleasure which he gives to others is generally proportionate to his own enthusiasm for and enjoyment of that "best of games."

ONLY BELIEVE.

I believe in one great Ruler
  Of all systems and all souls;
Just and generous, firm and gentle,
  Worlds and worldlings he controls.

Storms may smite the swaying forests,
  Sorrows startled hearts affright,
But there's order in all chaos;
  Final dawn dispels the night.

Starry truths outshine all falsehood;
  Sweetest peace comes after pain;
Time will bring me every good thing
  That my soul longs to attain.

I believe in Christ's example,
  And its power to help me climb
Up to perfect heights of being;
  His life makes the path sublime.

Oft my soul has revelations.
  Righteousness alone brings rest;
Following it with far longing,
  Limitless I find the quest.

I must banish strife and envy,
  Lose my greed and selfishness;
Think of others, seek to help them,
  Study how to heal and bless;
Try to be in all things Christlike—
  This of my belief the text.

ELLA A. GILES.

(Lompoc Record:) Pineapple culture in San Diego county is so successful that one of the State Horticultural Commissioners says that plants will be furnished to ranchers for the cost of the freight providing a certain number of growers will undertake the cultivation of this luscious fruit.

'Improve your beauty, 'Tis woman's duty."

REMNANTS!

REMNANTS!!

REMNANTS!!!

HOW MANY we see on our streets only remnants of beautiful women, shadows of bygone days! It need not be so while there exists America's only Beauty Doctor, MRS. NETTIE HARRISON.

An Old Woman With Gray Hair

may have it changed in **four days** to its natural color with **MRS. HARRISON'S HAIR RESTORER.** Only four to ten days required to restore hair to natural color. Is not a dye or bleach. No sediment or stickiness. Color is permanent when once your hair is restored to its natural shade. Hair becomes glossy and clean. **Price $1.00.**

An Old Woman With Wrinkles

May have every trace removed and the contour restored.

LOLA MONTEZ CREME Skin Food and Tissue Builder. Does not cover, but heals and cures blemishes of the skin; makes the tissues firm and builds up the worn-out muscle fibres and makes them plump. Lowest in price and best in value, **75c large pot.**

A Girl With Straight Hair

may keep it fluffy with **FRIZZ. Will keep the hair in curl in damp or heat.** Leaves no sticky deposit, makes the hair glossy; guaranteed harmless; is a tonic for scalp; cleanses the hair. Apply **FRIZZ,** use curling iron not too hot or roll the hair in papers until perfectly dry. After using a few times the most stubborn hair will keep in curl. **Price 50 cents.** All druggists.

MRS. NETTIE HARRISON, BEAUTY DOCTOR,
40-42 Geary Street, San Francisco

For sale by H. M. SALE & SON, 220 S. Spring st., L. A.
C. F. HEINZEMAN, 222 N. Main st., L. A.

City of Paris.

OUR FIRST JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE BEGINS MONDAY MORNING.

We have marked down our entire Dress Goods stock at less than Manufacturers' cost. Winter goods must go. The low cut price will move them. Make your Dry Goods purchase while these bargains last. Visit our store Monday.

Novelty Dress Goods.

50 pieces all-wool 36-inch Suiting, black and colors, regular value 50c, SALE PRICE 25c YD

20 pieces bright new Silk Tartan Plaids, regular 65c value, SALE PRICE 40c YD

25 pieces Columbia Suitings, plaid and mixed, 36 inches wide, all wool, regular 50c and 60c value, SALE PRICE 25c YD

20 pieces all-wool Nun's Veiling, in all high colors, pink, blue, cream, cardinal, regular value 50c, SALE PRICE 25c YD

20 pieces Novelty Dress Goods, in all new shades, regular value 75c, SALE PRICE 50c YD

25 pieces to close out, 32-inch wide Drapery Silk in all the new shades, regular value 75c, SALE PRICE 41c YD

10 pieces Boucle, in all the new shades, navy and red, brown and red, black and red; it came in one week too late, we bought it to sell at $1.50 a yard, 44 inches wide, SALE PRICE 85c YD

Domestic Dept.

Apron Gingham in all shades, yard.....5c
Indigo Blue Calico, yard.....5c
Fine Shaker Flannel, yard.....5c
Canton Flannel, yard.....5c
New Outing Flannel, yard.....5c
Rogroft Chivette, yard.....6c

15 pieces Russian Fleece, regular value 15c, SALE PRICE 10c YD

135 Dark Sateen Dress Patterns, 10 yards each pattern, regular value $1.75, SALE PRICE $1.00 PATTERN

50 pieces new imported French Flannels, regular value 50c, SALE PRICE 34c YD

60 pair Chenille Portieres, regular price $2.50, SALE PRICE $1.85 PR

75 pair Lace Curtains, 3¼ yards long, regular value $2, SALE PRICE $1.25 PR

100 large 6-4 Chenille Table Covers, regular value $1.25, SALE PRICE 75c

Blankets and Comforters.

We have cut prices in half. Don't fail to see our Underwear and Hosiery Display in north window. Prices heavily cut.

Wools. Wools. Wools.

January Kid Glove Sale.

We are offering great values. Foster Biarritz Hook Gloves, regular price $1.25, some sizes missing, sizes in stock 5½, 5¾, 7, 7½.

Our celebrated Alice Kid Gloves, five-hook, all sizes, black and tans.....75c

City of Paris,

177 N. SPRING

THE TIMES.

Midwinter Number

40 PAGES AND COVER.
100 ILLUSTRATIONS.
ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1896.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Publishers,
Times Building, First and Broadway. Los Angeles, Cal.

THE STORY OF ENGINE 107

FINISHED ON FRIDAY, SHE WAS ALWAYS IN TROUBLE.

Not at All Like Her Twin, 109—She Was Finished on Thursday and Always Ran True, but the 107 Was Four Times Wrecked and Finally Killed Her Man.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Some fifteen years ago "Baldwins" received an order from a western road for two locomotives of a peculiar type. They were for a narrow-gauge line, which at that time connected the East and West, and by which the tourist traveled across the Rocky Mountains. They were to be compact, short, strong and swift, capable of pulling like a mule on a heavy grade and running like a scared wolf in the valley.

At that time the concern was turning out a locomotive complete every twenty-four hours. Let us look at the workmen as they begin to erect the two "Rockaways," as they were afterward called, probably because they rolled and rocked when running at a high rate of speed through the crooked cañons of Colorado. On the floor of the great shop are two boilers, two sets of frames, cylinders, eccentrics—in short, all the parts of a locomotive in duplicate—and from this heap the helpers bring one of each of the duplicate parts, and the machinists put them together until one locomotive is completed and rolled out to be painted. Out of what is left the second engine is made There is no culling or sorting, and as the separate parts of each are made by one and the same pattern, there is no good reason why these two locomotives should not ride, run and steam equally well. When the two engines were completed, painted and numbered, they were loaded onto a standard gauge flat car and shipped to the road for which they were built. When they arrived and had taken stalls in the round house at Pueblo, they became engines 107 and 109, and attracted a great deal of attention from the engine men of the division.

"She's a scary-lookin' devil," said Baldy Hooten, as he stood in front of the "'hundred and seven," an' she really did look a bit top-heavy with her long legs, short body, and "feet" so close together that they could almost run on one rail.

"Take her, you fellows that are lookin' for fly runs, I do' want her." And with that Baldy walked out of the roundhouse, and over to the "Place of the Triangle" and shook the man there for a cigar.

When the two engines had been raced around the yards for a few days, and "limbered up," the "'hundred and nine" was coupled onto the Pacific express one night, and introduced to the curves and corners of the Grand Cañon. The road then was not what it is now, The next time you go through there, if you sit on the rear platform, you will notice that the crumbling grade that marks the route of the old, narrow-gauge crosses the present standard track one hundred times in fifty miles. It was so crooked, Baldy said, that a new runner was sure, at some of the curves, to shut off for his own headlight. However, the "'hundred and nine" held the rail, and made a good record, so good in fact, that, notwithstanding it was Friday, the "hundred and seven" was sent out the following night. She left the house an hour before leaving time, and it was luck she did, for she ran off the track at the water-tank and was got back barely in time to take her train out. "No man can call me superstitious," said the engineer, "but there ain't no sense in temptin' Providence by takin' a new engine out on a Friday."

"It'll be midnight before you reach the cañon," said the night foreman, "and there's no danger this side."

"There's danger in bed, if it's down that way," was the sullen response of the driver as he backed down and coupled onto the express.

It was one of those clear, moonlight nights that make every peak and pinnacle on the mountain ranges stand out as clear and distinct against the cold sky as they do in the daytime; a moon that shames the headlight, and shows the twin threads of steel running away off yonder and meeting and going on together where the darkness begins. Being new, with a clean boiler, the hundred and seven steamed like a burning house, and the fireman, not being affected by the fact of its still being Friday, found time to hang out the open window and watch the silvery ripples that were romping on the cold, white bosom of the winding river along whose banks the road lay.

Not a word had passed between the engineer and fireman since they started out, and now they were swinging round the curves at a good express gait. The new engine was rocking like a light boat on a rough sea, but otherwise she was riding as easily as a caoch. It was 11:50 when they passed Goodnight and two minutes later the fireman was startled by that dreadful word whcih almost every fireman has heard at one time or another: "Jump!"

It is as natural for an engineer to call to his fireman to jump and save himself—for he is of no use on a locomotive about to be wrecked—as it is for the engineer to remain at his post and die.

"Jump!" shouted the driver and the fireman, glancing ahead, saw a confused mingling of horns, hoofs and tails between him and the track. He jumped and came down on a bunch of sage brush amid a shower of steers, and saw the hundred and seven leave the track; plough along the side of the low banks, and finally stop without turning over. The train—the engineer having set the air—stopped with all the cars, save the mail car, still on the track.

Thus, on her first trip the hundred and seven made a bad record and got herself talked about. Of course she was put back onto the run as soon as a few slight injuries were repaired, for it was no unusual thing in those days, where the track was not fenced in, to plow up a herd of cattle on a run like this. In fact, a railroad track seems to be a favorite place for cattle to sleep and deaf people to walk. The "one-seven" went along for a week or more and her crew had begun to think well of her when she disgraced herself by breaking both parallel rods—those bars of steel that tie the wheels together—and, with the broken ends, whipped her cap into splinters before the fireman could crawl over her high boiler head and shut her off, for the engineer had both legs broken, and from the ripped and riddled deck was unable to reach the throttle, though the fireman said he tried, standing on the two stubs of his broken legs.

When the "scary-lookin' devil," as Baldy Hooten had called her, had gone to the shops and her driver to the hospital, the train and enginemen began to discuss her from a superstitious standpoint. Not one railroad employé in a dozen will admit that he is the least little bit superstitious, but watch them when they see a new moon, and if nine out of every ten don't go down in their clothes and "turn over silver," it's because they are "broke," and in the left breast pocket of three out of every five switchmen you meet, sandwiched in between a lead pencil and a toothbrush, you will find the fuzzy foot of a graveyard rabbit, killed in the dark of the moon.

For the third time within three months from the day she left the Baldwin shops the 107 was limbered up and put onto the regular night run from Pueblo to Leadville; and on the second trip she left the track at a switch and turned over, killed the engineer and fireman and crippled the mail agent. The switch, upon examination, was found to be all right, and in fact no one seemed able to give any good reason why the engine should have left the rail; only her old driver, turning over in his little iron bed, said "Friday," and went to sleep again.

LIFTING THE FATED 107.

Of course the railway officials simply laughed at the foolish talk of the men about the Rockaway being "unlucky" because she went out on Friday, but when she was rebuilt she was transferred to another division and put onto a less important run with not so many people behind her.

"It's all popycock," said McIvor, oiling the engine, "this Friday talk is child's talk;" then he stopped short, looked at the new moon and made a wish.

"Of course it is," said Paymaster O'Connor, who, noticing McIvor's play at the moon, worked his fingers in his trousers' pocket and made riot with the silver there.

The unlucky engine was taking out the pay-train, consisting of two light cars. The first day was uneventful, but at the close of the second day while they were rolling down the Black Cañon trying to make Cimarron for the superintendent's special, they turned a corner and came suddenly upon a big rock in the middle of the track. McIvor made a desperate attempt to stop, but before he could do so the 107 had her belly on the boulder and hung there, her wheels still revolving as though she were trying to claw the rock to pieces.

One of the regular engines on what, in the early days, had been called "The Death Run," having been disabled, the Rockaway was ordered out in her place. While every man on the road dreaded her and hated the sight of her, there was not one of them who would shun the responsibility of handling her if it fell to him; so when Engineer Ryan and Fireman North were called to take the night run with the "hundred and seven," they made nothing of it but signed the book, said good-by to their families and went away. It may be that each lingered at the door a little longer than usual, and took an extra kiss or two from their wives and little ones, but that was all. They did not mention the fact to their wives that the engine on the call-book was the fatal 107. To do that would have been to increase the anxiety of the women folks without diminishing the danger of the trip.

Ryan, though usually cheerful and entertaining, with his delightfully musical Irish accent, was silent as he wen about oiling and inspecting the machinery, and "Noah," as North was called, looked like a man going to his own funeral.

"What is to be, will be, if it never comes to pass," said McIvor, as he climbed out of the cab. "I never did believe that I was born to be killed on an engine."

For a long time after that the 107 stood out in the field at the company's shops near Denver, where all the old relics were sidetracked and the employés began to hope that she might be allowed to remain there, but the company, if for no other reason than to prevent the employés from becoming hopelessly superstitious, put her into the shops, rebuilt and repainted her; so that when she came out again to be limbered up she looked better than ever before. When she had "found herself" again, as Mr. Kipling would say, she was sent back to the mountain division, the scene of her last escapade. Her coming was not regarded as a joyful event by the train and enginemen of the fourth division, and the division master mechanic knew it, and for some time she stood in the roundhouse with the dust and ashes on her jacket, until her rods rusted and her bell began to corrode. Then, for the same reason that she had been brought out of the field at Denver, she was taken from the roundhouse and put in order for the road.

The train came in on time, drawn by the 109, and she stood with calm dignity on the siding where her wild, wayward and disreputable sister, all gaudy in her new paint, with clanging bell and blowing steam; with polished headlight and new flags fluttering at her shoulders, gilded backward, like a gay girl on roller skates, to take her place. She had a helper up the hill, one of those heavy-mounted climbers, and when they came to the steep grade, and the powerful mogul with steady step marked perfect time, the Rockaway chafed and fretted like a spoiled colt. At every curve her feet would fly from under her, and her wheels go round so fact that it seemed she would strip herself, and when the driver shut off and dropped sand to allow her to get her footing again, she blew off steam and wasted the water which is so precious on a heavy grade. Between stations she would foam and thrown water out of her stack, and when shut off show dry blue steam in her gauges; so, when they stopped the driver had to hold her on the center, with her valves closed and throttle wide open, for that keeps the boiler strained and holds the water up over the flues and crown-sheet. In good time the mogul dragged her and her train to the top of the mountain, 10,500 feet above the sea, and left her to fall down the western slope.

Ryan smiled at "Noah," and "Noah" smiled back over the boiler-head as they whistled for Gunnison, but their smiles soon changed to sadness, for the dispatcher came out with an order for them to continue over another division. This took them through the Black Cañon, which was then to trainmen what the Black Sea is to sailors. A new road in a mountain country is always dangerous until the scenery gets settled and the loosened rocks roll down, and the cuts are properly sloped, and this piece of track through the Black Cañon was then especially so, though not now.

They were nearing the place where McIvor had found the rock; the night was clear, the rail good, the grade easy, and they were turning the curves gracefully, while now and then the steam—for she was always hot—escaping from the dome of the Rockaway screamed in the cañon and startled a lion or caused a band of elk or deer to scamper away up a side cañon.

An excursion party, in heavy wraps, sat in an open observation car at the rear of the train, viewing the wonderful scenery, made weird by the stillness of the night. How wild the walls looked with their white faces where the moonlight fell and dark recesses where the shadows were. To the right, beyond the river, the falls of Chipeta leaped from the rocks 500 feet above the roadbed and tumbled into the water below; while to the left Curicanti's Needle stood up among the stars.

It was not the time of year for rocks to fall, for rocks only fall in the spring, and this was summer; but the unexpected is hardest to avoid, and now, for some unaccountable reason, a great rock, whose wake was afterward followed for more than a mile up the mountains, came down with the speed of a connon ball, and striking Rockaway just forward of the air-pump, cut her clear from her tank and shot her into the river with poor "Noah" North underneath her. The swift current brought the lucky Irish fireman out of the cab, however, and at the next bend of the river threw him out on a rock. The parting of the air-hose set the automatic brakes, which, as the train was on a down grade, were already applied lightly, and—the track being uninjured—the train stopped before the second car had passed the point where the engine left the rail. The murderous rock, standing in the middle of the deep stream, showed still three or four feet above the surface of the river.

The road-master, another Irishman whose name, I think, was Hickey, came from the smoking car, took in the situation at a glance and being used to such wrecks, ran along the bank below to be at hand if either of the enginemen came to the surface.

Hickel, overjoyed at finding Ryan, dazed and dripping, seated upon a rock, caught the wet driver in his arms—for they were very dear friends—and, turning the pale face up to the moon, asked anxiously, "Tom, are yez hurted! I say Tom, spake to me; Tom tell me are yez hurted?"

Tom, upon hearing the voice of his friend, realized that he was really alive, and said coolly: "Hurted, now why the devil should I be hurted?"

"That's so," said Hickey, whose wit was as handy as was that of his friend: "That's so, I wonder yet got wetted."

They worked for two days and nights before the Rockaway could be lifted; then she came up slowly and "Noah's" body floated to the surface and was taken back to Salida and buried. It would be absurd to say that the railroad company was in any way responsible for the accident, but they gave Mrs. North $500 to start her in business for herself.

The "hundred and seven" was not rebuilt for a long time and was never again employed in passenger service. The foreman in one of the repair shops wrote to Philadelphia and learned that the 109 was completed on Thursday and the 107 on Friday. As I said a while ago, railroad employés are not superstitious—they will all tell you so—much less railway officers, but it is a fact today that a new locomotive or a locomotive that has been rebuilt is never taken out on the Denver and Rio Grande on Friday. No order was ever issued forbidding it, but it came to be one of the unwritten rules of the road—a sort of Monroe doctrine, that is always respected.

And now, after a dozen years—after all that has been related here, which includes only what the writer remembers, the tank and cylinders of the 107 are rusting in the scrap heap at Salida, while her boiler, stripped of its bright jacket, is made to boil water for a pump at Roubideau. But every Thursday night, at midnight, the fire is drawn, on Friday the boiler is washed out, and at midnight she is fired up again.

CY WARMAN.

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The Monroe Doctrine.

(San Francisco Chronicle:) Whether wilfully or not, Lord Salisbury and his organs in the press misrepresent the scope of the Monroe doctrine. They contend that the enforcement of that doctrine would throw upon this country a responsibility for the behavior of all the states in this hemisphere. They insist that if the United States are to be allowed to protect American territory from aggression by European powers, they must guarantee the world against such acts by the owners of that territory as might provoke aggression.

This is misunderstanding the object and scope of the Monroe doctrine. In tacitly proclaiming it as a rule of action the United States by no means proposed to interfere in disputes which might arise between South American and European powers. It was not intended to constitute an alliance offensive and defensive between ourselves and our neighbors. It was merely meant to prevent such extension of European power in this hemisphere as might involve us, as the leading American nation, in the wars which are chronic between the states of Europe, and to save the two Americas from the desolating conflicts which have retarded the progress of civilization in Europe. Had these two continents been open to European colonization it would have been a mere questoin of time when similar conflicts would have broken out on this side of the Atlantic, and it would have been very difficult to prevent our being involved in them. Therefore the founders of this nation—for Monroe merely gave expression to a policy which Jefferson and Washington himself had determined upon—resolved to anticipate the future and to declare that they would prevent wars by forbidding occasions of quarrel.

The Austrian press says that it is monstrous for the United States to attempt a monopoly of territory which they do not own, and do not intend to occupy. Very well; let us admit, for the sake of argument, that it is monstrous; but what of that, if we proclaim the doctrine to be ours, and we let it be known, far and wide, that we will fight for it. Perhaps the Emperor Francis Joseph might find it profitable to suspend the use of adjectives in his comments on our theory, and confine his view to the facts.

The range of the Monroe doctrine is wider than some people think. Mr. Chauncey Depew suggested as a way of settlement that Great Britain should buy the disputed territory from Venezuela. That would let the South American republic out of the controversy. But it would not alter the position of the United States. British acquisition of Venezuelan territory by purchase would involve the same dangers to the United States as its acquisition by force. In either case it would lead to the foundation in South America of a British state which would inevitably adopt a policy of aggression. It would not be long before the new British state would attack and probably conquer Colombia and the Central American states. Then, for sheer self-defense, the United States would have to act. The duty would be equally imperative under whatever title the English held the new territory.

In maintaining the Monroe Doctrine the United States never assumed to have the right of interfering with the autonomy of other American states. We did not lift a hand when Chile and Peru went to war; nor did we draw the sword when England effected a military occupation of Corinto—though if the British troops that landed at that point had landed animo manendi, as the lawyers say, the government at Washington would have required them to withdraw.

PNEUMATIC TREATMENT.

I'm an all-'round physician, I'd have you know,
And I doctor the bicycle breed;
If your hairless horse has a gait too slow,
I can surely increase his speed.
One dose of my specially vitalized air
Will fill out his flabby hide,
So he'll feel so inflated, I do declare,
He will caper whenever you ride.

Now there is a steed that was dumb as a clam,
Grim silence it never broke;
I gave it my treatment of magnetic balm,
And it turned on its hub, and spoke;
Though always before it was deaf as a post
And its vision was never clear,
Its height, you'll observe, is now something to boast,
And I'll swear that I made it here.

My enamaline gives a most beautiful gloss,
An elegant shining coat;
If you use it you'll feel that you're riding a hoss,
And not on a shaggy goat.
My plaster is perfect for nails in the heel,
It banishes lock-jaw, quite;
If colicky symptoms your steed may feel,
I shortly can set it right.

When cranky, I bring 'em up short, with a turn;
I limber up rusty joints;
There's never a thing that I have to learn;
I'm posted on all their points.
No matter whatever the trouble may be,
I'll cure by a pneu-matic mode;
In safety you leave your safety with me,
And I'll fix it all right for the road.

ALFRED I. TOWNSEND.

AIR.

I'm your very best friend and very worst foe,
Often flighty and fickle, and mighty and mean;
When neatest to heaven most worthless I grow;
Like truth can be felt, for I never am seen.

I am music and grace—your nearest relation,
Little prized, but if lost what nothing can gain,
What first you would ask for the whole of creation,
For without me you'd never have pleasure—or pain.

JOSEPH JULIEN STEIN.

Vol. 1. LOS ANGELES, JANUARY 12, 1896. No. 1.

Ye Red Letter

PUBLISHED BY
—THE—
LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO.
—CITY.—

Not entered at the Postoffice in Washington as fourth-class matter—we could afford to print nothing short of first-class.

Editorial.

The bard of Avon has sung: "The great things that men do live after them," and we believe the memory of our past Red Letter Sales is still fresh in the minds of many a householder who saved dollars and dollars by doing his furniture and carpet buying at "Red Letter" time. This little paper has a mission—that mission is to once again call your attention to the fact that on Monday, January 13th, we shall open our semi-annual "Red Letter Sale." We are going to make prices on Furniture and Carpets so low that if you attend the sale it will be a Red Letter Day in your history. Of course, we do not expect to make any money during this sale, but we shall reduce our stock and make friends, which, after all, is sometimes better than money. On the principle of "the great things that men do live after them," we know that in the long run we shall make money by selling at cost during our "Red Letter Sale." "Strike while the iron is hot."

Attend the Red Letter Sale this week.

Good Advice.

Some of the best advice that was ever given was spoken by Ben Franklin, when he said "Don't give too much for your whistle." If you are going to buy Carpets or Furniture in the months to come, it will pay you to investigate this Red Letter Sale of ours. We know that you can save money by buying *now*. It will not pay for you to wait and "pay too much for your whistle."

The Sale.

The methods that govern the sale shall be as follows: EVERY article in our great store will be marked in plain figures, at a reduced price. Every sale must be closed with instant cash. There will be no leaders—everything will be reduced. All cash buyers will be on the same low-price level. Make no mistake; do not pass the Red Letter Sale by.

Proverbs.

"What's a home without good carpets!"

"Opportunities are few and far between." This Red Letter Sale is one.

"Blushing is virtue's color." Dark oak is the color of Flemish furniture.

"Money saved is money made." We can save you more than you can make.

"A flower cannot blossom without sunshine," nor a home without furniture.

"Drowning men grasp at straws." Furniture buyers grasp at our Red Letter prices.

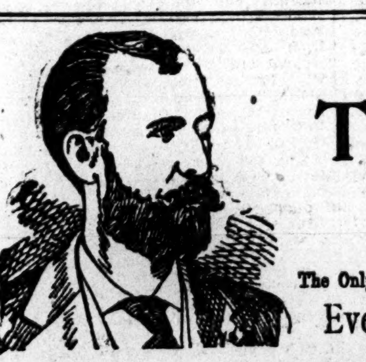
"Birds of a feather flock together;" so does fine furniture in our establis hment.

"Good furniture is a family servant." Purchase yourself a slave at Red Letter price.

"Good humor is born of comfort." Our house furnishings are solid comfort. Be comfortable.

The Great Red Letter Sale Starts Tomorrow.

Los Angeles Furnitnre Co., 225-227-229 South Broadway.



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Better Values in Harness and Saddlery
Than can be obtained elsewhere. All work guaranteed. Our repairing department is complete.
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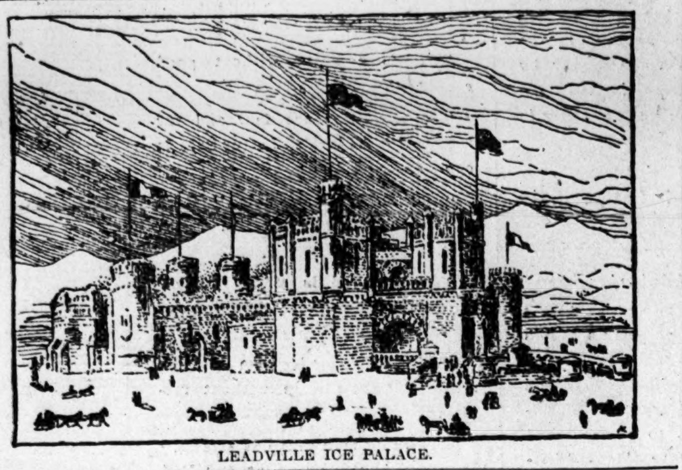
LEADVILLE'S CARNIVAL.

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT ICE PALACE EVER CONSTRUCTED.

Fifteen Million Pounds of Ice—That and $25,000 Were Required to Build It—Electric Lights Refracted in Rainbow Hues.

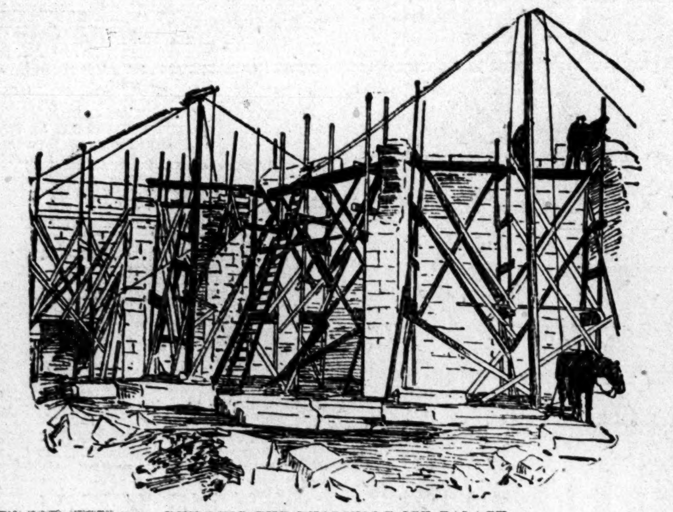
(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

The loftiest mining city in the world, Leadville, Colo., comes before the public this winter with the well-established claim of having the largest ice palace ever built. The work of construction ocupied the full month of December, the laborers working in two shifts, night and day. Toward the completion of the building the force numbered over two hundred. Leadville now offers to her thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States at once the greatest ice palace and the grandest scenery in the world. It is built on the summit of the great continental divide, 10,200 feet above tide level, and is reached by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, which, at Tennessee Pass, twenty-five miles further westward, reaches the greatest altitude of any similar railway on the globe. Leadville rests in the great basin of the Arkansas River, which takes its rise within sight of the city, at the summit of the main range of the Rockies.


LEADVILLE ICE PALACE.

Nowhere else in the world is there such a background for an ice palace. The glittering castle of the Ice King sits on the top of Capitol Hill, at the outskirts of the city, commanding from this eminence a grand view of twenty-five miles of the Arkansas Valley. From this central point of vantage the whole basin, and the entire city of Leadville is spread out before the eye in beautiful panorama.

The Leadville ice palace is nearly three times as large as Montreal's, larger than St. Paul's, greater than St. Petersburg's. Covering nearly three acres of ground, it extends in its longest dimensions 450 feet, and measures 360 feet across. Its walls of solid ice blocks, each two feet thick, are thirty-five feet high, ornamented in front by two lofty towers, forty feet through and ninety feet high, with octagonal sides three and one-half feet thick; and at other angles in the walls are eight round towers, two of them sixty-five feet in height and four of them forty feet. A complete wooden building stands inside the ice walls, with lofty pillars and arched roof, and is intended to remain permanently. The pillars are all encased in solid walls of transparent ice—so clear that one can almost read through them—and none of the woodwork is visible to the eye.


BUILDING THE LEADVILLE ICE PALACE.

A grand staircase of ice leads from the main entrance to the skating-rink, which occupies the main part of the interior. This rink, which is of solid ice, has a surface of 15,000 square feet. The ceiling, thirty-five feet above it, is coated with frost, and long festoons of incandescent lights depend over the glassy surface. One thousand of these lights and eighty-five arc lamps make an imense illumination, increased by the light refracted in rainbow hues from the ice on every side. Calcium and powerful search-lights cross their great shafts, and combine to make a scene of unequaled splendor.

PRESIDENT S. T. WOOD.

A promenade encircles the rink, and the west side of the building is occupied by a grand ballroom of fifty by eighty feet, with walls and ceiling daintily tinted. On the opposite side is an auxiliary ballroom, a banquet hall, cloakroom and other apartments. The exhibits of the exposition are found in the major towers.

Outside the front entrance stands the figure of "Leadville," a statue made of snow and ice, twenty feet high. She wears a crown of electric lights, and points her finger toward the great carbonate mining camp on the farther side of the city. A score of smaller ice statues adorn the interior, representing the mining prospector in different phases of his work, and his ever-faithful and indispensable companion, the burro—or "Rocky Mountain Canary," as he is facetiously dubbed on account of his melodious voice.

The palace is designed in the old Norman style of architecture, castellated, in contrast to the cathedral-like building at Montreal. It cost $25,000, and required in its construction 15,000,000 pounds of ice.

This carnival will be continued until the end of March, and winter sports will be maintained in unbroken chain. There will be brilliant gatherings, famous skaters, hockey, lacrosse, curling and golf matches, ring tournaments, ice bicycles, Scottish turners and other attractions in the ballrooms and in the rink; while outside, snowshoe clubs and sleighing and toboggan parties will make merry—the climax of the carnival being reached in the storming of the castle with fireworks.

The largest double toboggan slide ever constructed reaches from the ice palace to the main street of the city. It is 1800 feet in length, carrying visitors with lightning rapidity to and fro. At each end of the toboggan slide are two-story frame buildings, equipped with comfortable waiting-rooms, and unlike the old-time style of coasting so aptly described by the Chinaman—"Zip!—walkee mile—" the patrons of this exhiliarating sport will not have to walk a step. Indeed, in the construction of the ballroom with glass fronts, so that the spectators may be warm and comfortable while watching the sports on the rink, and in every department, the comfort and convenience of visitors has been studiously looked after. All Leadville is enthused over the carnival, and there will be no lack of warmth of welcome or of open-handed hospitality, either on the part of Director General Tingley S. Wood—one of the bonanza kings—or any of the inhabitants of the "Queen City of Cloudland."

DON FERNANDO.

(Copyright, 1896, by Bacheller, Johnson & Bacheller.)

Originating New Fruits.

(American Cultivator:) There is a great deal of misdirected effort in planting seeds of fruits for the originating of new varieties. Crossing and fertilization with improved sorts are not all the points to be looked after. It is quite as important that the specimen fruit from which the seed is taken shall be thoroughly ripened, and as perfect of its kind as possible. It is partly because propagators of new fruits have disregarded this that their efforts have so often been failures. After a good season for fruit, seed from any well-ripened and well-formed specimen will be apt to prove an improvement on its parent. It was thus that the Concord grape was originated from the wild grape of the woods. It was cultivated, and after an extremely favorable season the seed of this wild variety was planted. In a year of fruit failures there is no use in planting seed with the expectation of getting improved varieties of fruit. Even that which should be an improvement because crossed with an improved variety will not be so good as if it was from fruit grown in a favorable year and under like favorable circumstances otherwise.

Yes, We Know How to Build an Ice Boat.

(Nogales Oasis:) Southern California has always claimed a semi-tropic clime, without snow and ice, but last Sunday's Los Angeles Times gave the snap away by printing full directions, illustrated with diagrams, for building an ice boat.

(Bakersfield Californian:) Now we have got it! The city papers are filling their columns, yes pages, with all the petty details of a disgraceful scandal involving a well-known preacher and a woman blackmailer. Every little mean statement that can be made is given full publicity and innuendo is allowed full sway. The climax is reached, however, by one of them which has discovered that one of the parties to the scandal was once a dressmaker—just think of her awful guilt, a dressmaker—and it is announced in big black type, "Admits That When a Dressmaker She Sewed for Whoever Asked." That settles it. She must be a criminal of the deepest dye. It is bad enough to engage in the heinous occupation of making dresses, but when it comes to making them for anybody and everybody who is willing to pay, then the depths of infamy are reached. Why, she might have made a dress for a washerwoman on the same machine upon which one was made for the wife of the millionaire. Horrible, horrible! Oh the depths of depravity of these San Francisco dressmakers, and the ineffable depths of contemptible cowardly innuendo reached by the papers! And we'll bet a new hat that the meanest things about the women concerned in the scandal referred to are written by the Misscunninghams and other delectable female reporters.

SEE the improvements on the 1896 Electric oil stoves at Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co., wholesale agents, No. 326 South Spring street.

MLLE. CALVE.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE GREAT FRENCH DIVA.

Her Royal Souvenirs—The Prima Donna Has Had Honors Heaped Upon Her by the Whole World, but Expects to Win New Laurels.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

In a room whose atmosphere is heavy with the perfume of luscious roses and fragrant violets, visitors to Mlle. Calve are received by a charming and distinguished woman, Mme. d'Hardelot, the composer, and confidential friend of the diva. Mme. d'Hardelot, who accompanied Calve to America, and will remain with her throughout the season, is part English, and acts as interpreter for the singer, who speaks English scarcely at all.

Mlle. Calve was gowned in a skirt of black satin, with a bodice of scarlet crépon, which was vastly becoming to her dark, rich beauty. Distance and footlights cannot enhance such loveliness as hers, nor can any picture of her do it justice, for it lies in the smile, the expression, the radiant color, and the unfathomable depths of the great dark eyes. Her hair, black as night and of extraordinary texture and abundance, was rolled quite away from her forehead.

Calve wears no jewels on her firm, plump hands, except one fine marquise of diamonds set in black enamel.

ARTISTIC MAKE-UP.

"Tell me something about your make-ups. How is it for instance, that in La Navarraise your face is small, so exceeding small, your hair an unkempt, tangled mass, your figure heavy, your walk the dragging, shuffling gait of a peasant, your eyes, too, are of dusky blackness, while in Ophelia every movement is airy grace, your figure girlish and face that of a brilliant northern blue-eyed blonde?"

"Oh, yes," she said, "in Ophelia my eyes are blue," and Mlle. Calve explained how she had frequented studios and watched artists painting portraits, and from them had learned to treat the lower lids in such a way as to give her eyes the effect of being blue. She added that like the pictures of impressionists the effect near at hand was extraordinary.

"As to her coiffeur," chimed in Mme. d'Hardelot, "it is easy to do anything with such superb hair as hers." She then showed the visitor how the effect was produced in La Navarraise by rolling and pinning down some of the hair underneath. Calve is, in fact, a pronounced realist, and bestows infinite care upon the smallest detail of her costumes and make-up. Wherever it is possible, she studies each character with its manners and costumes, as she did that of Carmen, on its native soil, and no matter how ugly or unbecoming a costume may be, not a vestige of its truthfulness is sacrificed to feminine vanity; it all goes, even to the coarse worn leather shoes of the peasant.

Mme. d'Hardelot, in the course of the conversation, said to me that the perfect sincerity of the artist was an exponent of the absolute honesty and truthfulness of the woman. That Calve always said exactly what she thought.

ROYAL SOUVENIRS.

Mlle. Calve was kind enough at my request to show me the few interesting souvenirs of her brilliant career which she has ventured to transport across the ocean. Whenever she is in England she always sings for the Queen, who is very fond of her, and never fails to present Calve with some jewel. Among them is a beautiful brooch of pearls and diamonds in the form of the Queen's monogram, topped by a crown studded with rubies. Another of Her Majesty's gifts is a big butterfly with diamond wings and emerald body. Then there is the figure of Fame, with outspread jeweled pinions, a large diamond in the foot, and the letters V-I-C-T-O-R-I-A R. I. in sapphires passing across it in a semi-circle. This latter was designed by Countess Gleichen, a royal relative, who has also completed at the Queen's order a bust of Calve for Her Imperial Majesty.

The prima donna also possesses many souvenirs from Russia's royal family. Upon the table stood a photograph of the Grand Duchess Vladimir in a beautiful broad white frame, with a crest of her serene highness in brilliants and rubies set in the center of the top of the frame, and from the Count Nicholas was one of those rare Russian designs, a clock upon a gold background with a charming landscape set in jewels underneath the clock.

BIZET'S PHOTOGRAPH.

Then, of course, there were French decorations and interesting photographs galore. But the photograph that interested me most was that of Bizet in a well-worn frame. This, Calve said, she always carries to the operahouse with her when she sings "Carmen." And Mme. d'Hardelot told me how generous Calve always is to the composer, yielding to him invariably his full meed of her success and glory. Beneath the photograph of Ambroise Thomas was written, "A Emma Calve, a ma belle Ophelia, souvenir affecteux."

AN INTERESTING ALBUM.

I was then shown the very magnificent autograph album of the prima donna. On the first page I found:

"Bonne route a la notre chere Calve.
"ALPHONSE DAUDET."

And apropos of a forthcoming opera "Sappho," of which Massenet is writing the music and Henri Cain the libretto, I read with interest:

"A Calve qui sera une merveilleuse Sappho, j'offre l'hommage de toute mon admiration et de ma respecteuse amitie.
"EDOUARD DETAILLE."

And the sentiment of Massenet which strikes the keynote of Calve's greatness was no less interesting:

"Son coeur est dans tous ses accents, et c'est pourquoi Calve est une sublime artiste. Le vieil ami,
"MASSENET."

Another page which specially attracted my attention contained the following:

"With homage and admiration to the incomparable Calve. IRVING."

And

"My heart and I
Until I die.
"The garden of girls, sweet Calve.
This from her devoted
"ELLEN TERRY."

IN MASSENET'S OPERA.

When asked how she liked her role in "La Navarraise," she was most enthusiastic over it:

"When I took the libretto to Massenet," she said, "he promised that I should have a role which would satisfy me, and he has kept his word. Such a role! The most exhausting! No other equals it in intensity. Although it contains but two acts I am constantly upon the stage and am utterly exhausted when it is finished. Massenet taught me the part himself, being present at all the rehearsals. He is exacting, but is so great an artist and so refined in his methods that it is the greatest pleasure to sing under his instructions. He was greatly pleased with my conception of the character, and has written me charmingly about my success. But 'La Navarraise' should not be judged from the standpoint of an opera, as it has been in America, but simply as an episode."

Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust" is one of Calve's favorite parts, and she longs to do it in America, but it has not been thought best by the management, as there are so many acceptable Marguerites and comparatively few singers to fill the other roles which Calve has glorified.

She will, however, soon appear as Marguerite in "Mefistofele."

Of course, I could not take my leave without asking the all-important question of the hour, "Do you ride a wheel?" To which the beautiful woman replied, "Mon, non, madame." When she needs rest from singing she goes to her little farm at Aveyson, where she loves to amuse herself with birds and dogs and flowers. She is by nature very domestic, and loves books beyond most things.

MARION DEPEW.

PITH OF THE PRESS.

(Nogales, Ariz., Vidette:) One does not have to be a farmer to sow wild oats.

(Flagstaff, Ariz., Democrat:) That old soak who was arrested the other day for stealing a pillow and a quilt knows a soft thing when he sees it.

(Prescott, Ariz., Courier:) Proper reduction works in Prescott would place a thousand new men in the surrounding hills and times would be better.

(San Diego Sun:) As usual, California is taking all the awards and all the medals for the fruit displays at the Atlanta Exposition. Florida should stick to the alligator industry.

(Pasadena News:) This is the season of the year for instituting revival meetings, and many are in full blast, but the one Grover started in Washington recently has secured the most converts.

(Santa Barbara Press:) The chaplain of Congress does not, as is generally supposed, formulate his petitions in behalf of that body. He knows the Congressmen too well and so prays for the country.

(Prescott, Ariz., Courier:) There are more men working for themselves and not in the employ of any man, or company, who are making a living at mining in this section than in any other mining country known.

(Fragstaff, Ariz., Democrat:) There has been shipped from Holbrook during the past season 646 cars of cattle, which means at least 20,000 head, and Winslow has shipped at least 10,000 head.

(Lompoc Record:) Debs is again in danger of being tried for contempt, which is likely to result in his incarceration for a greater or lesser period than before. Debs is a much greater man in prison than he is at large.

(Riverside Press:) The Riverside Fruit Exchange has decided that its duty is to guard the interest of those who have affiliated with it, and henceforth this season no fruit from outsiders will be handled. As these have had three months' option in regard to becoming members, they have no ground for complaint if they are now left to hustle for themselves.

(Bakersfield Californian:) The Fresno Republican believes in encouraging infant industries. It has taken time by the forelock, and comes out with an offer of a solid silver cup to each child born in Fresno on the 1st of January, 1897. That is something like it. This gives a chance for the married people of that county, and we shall expect to see a regular boom in weddings up there for the next few months.

(Visalia Delta:) The effort to reduce letter postage one-half should be postponed until the government once more rejoices in the possesion of a surplus. The deficiency in the postal department will have to be made up from some other source, and people will be as well able to pay the 2-cent rate in 1896 as they were in 1895, and to create this change in the postal revenue would simply be taking money from one pocket to put into another.

(Riverside Enterprise:) In time there will be more diversified industries in this valley. People will ultimately reach the conclusion that agriculture, including poultry raising, dairying and stock raising are good aids to successful horticulture, and increase the independence of the tiller of the soil. There is no reason, with the facilities this country has, for risking every exertion on one line of production. Oranges are all right, but there are other productions of the soil that are all right, too.

(San Diego Sun:) E. Halstead, a nephew of Rev. Amanda Deyo, arrived here recently from Los Angeles. Mr. Halstead was born and raised in Yorktown, Va., on the old farm where Cornwallis surrendered. He is an experienced tobacco-grower, and understands the care and curing of the weed thoroughly. He has been talking for some time with different persons interested in tobacco culture, and a meeting will soon be called by the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of taking some action to encourage the industry. Mr. Halstead says the bottom lands of Mission Valley are very fine for raising tobacco—better than anything in Virginia.

(El Barbareño:) El Barbareño thinks that among the difficulties foreigners have, in their struggles with our English as she is spoke, the vicissitudes of the table must be considered. We read of banquets and the tables groaning. Then somebody sets the table in a roar. This is rough treatment of the table, but the company gets into fierce argument, and then someone, consulting his tables, actually turns the tables upon his opponents. One might suppose that this would wind up the festivities. But why do you say one might suppose? Why not two or three? One humorist has just dropped up into the office with these criticisms. We are considerably above ground, but how can any one drop up?

(Visalia Delta:) Southern California papers contain frequent mention of Tulare county oranges these days, and their items conceal no hidden thorns or sarcasm. It is now generally realized that this is in the central citrus belt of California, and ere long the fact will be conceded that in and adjacent to the southern San Joaquin Valley is the largest continuous section of land on the Pacific Slope suitable for the growth of citrus fruits. The cultivation of oranges here will benefit the county almost as much indirectly as directly, for where they will grow successfully it is known that the climate is suitable for deciduous fruits also. The capabilities of this region as a citrus center cannot be made too widely known.

(Bakersfield Californian:) Judge Morrow has decided that Chinese born in this country are citizens. There does not seem to be any ground upon which he could have decided otherwise under the Constitution. There is only one way to keep such men from voting, and that is by an educational qualification such as has been adopted in this State. There is something very repugnant to an American in having a Chinaman as a fellow-voter. Unlike the descendants of other races, the man born of Chinese parents in this country remains as much of a Chinaman as the one who was born in China. They ought not to be allowed the privilege of voting, if it can be prevented in any way.

(Otay Press:) While the Press enjoys the distinction of being the most southwestern paper in the United States, now comes the most northern paper in the world, published among the Eskimo in Greenland, the editor of which is a certain Mr. Moeller, who edits, prints and delivers the papers himself. He established a very primitive office at Godthaab, and twice a month makes a long trip on skates through the country to sell his paper. The sheet was at first merely a rough pictorial affair, then the editor published an alphabet, next words, and at last sentences. Today he prints long articles on the occurrences of the day. It can therefore be said that he has literally taught his fellow countrymen to read, for which they are said to be very grateful, and the respect for Moeller among the people is without limit.

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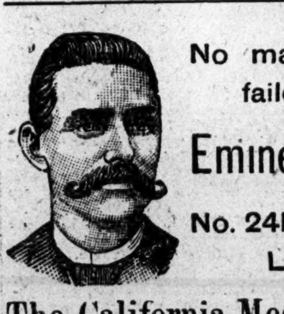

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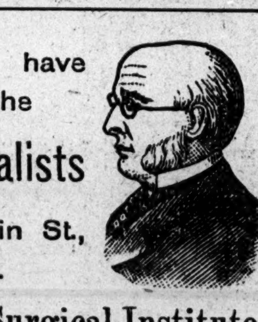

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Los Angeles, Jan. 1st, 1895,
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I earnestly recommend all sufferers and skeptics to give the doctor a trial and be convinced of his superior skill as a physician.

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MRS. GENERAL GRANT.

A VISIT TO HER AT WASHINGTON, AND A CHAT WITH HER ABOUT GEN. GRANT.

How Mrs. Grant Looks, Acts and Talks at Seventy—Her Reminiscences of More Than Fifty Years—Her Correspondence with Li Hung Chang. She Tells How Gen. Grant Advised Him not to Make War with Japan—Gen. Grant's Reception in England.

Jesse Grant and the Queen's Dinner—How Badeau and not Jesse Was Counted Out—An Interesting Experience with Bismarck—How Gen. Grant Wrote His State Papers—Gen. Grant's Tomb Will Remain at New York—Col. Fred and His Work on the Police Board.

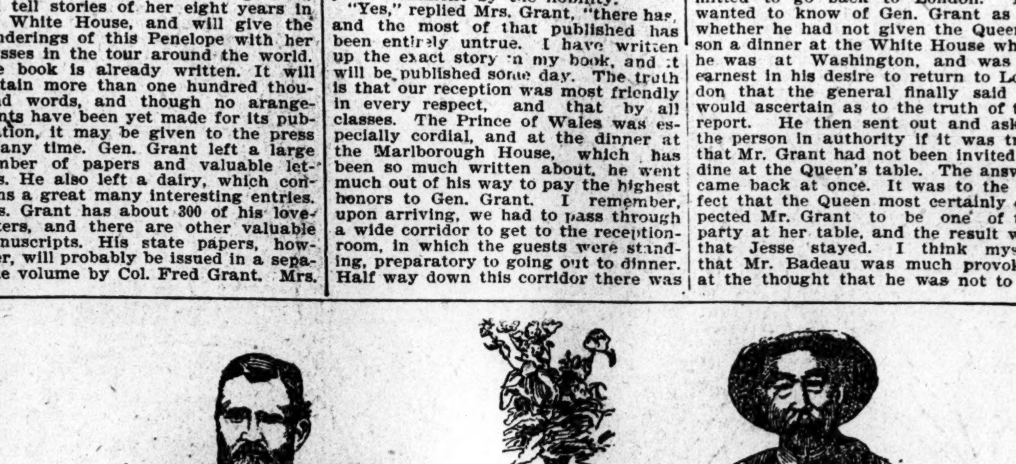
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1896.—Mrs. Gen. Grant is leading a retired life here at Washington. Her home is the mansion of Senator Edmunds, for which she paid $50,000 some months ago. It is a comfortable brick house of perhaps fifteen rooms, located in one of the most fashionable parts of the city. It was built by Senator Edmunds for his own home, and it is a very comfortable dwelling. I called upon Mrs. Grant last week. She does not care for newspaper notoriety, and is anxious to be kept in the background. My chat with her, however, was so interesting and so full of matter which the American people should know, that I have asked her to allow me to publish it. It was merely a rambling conversation, and I give it very much as it occurred.

MRS. GEN. GRANT AT SEVENTY.

But first let me tell you how Mrs. Grant looks now in her 70th year. She is one of the youngest old ladies in Washington. You would not take her to be more than 60. Her face is full and almost free from wrinkles. Her hair is iron gray, and she has quite a lot of it. Her eyesight has never been very good, and it has failed now so that she can not read a great deal. She does not wear glasses, however, and to outward appearance her eyes are not weak. She walks easily and firmly, and she tells me she is in good health. She is a good talker. Her voice is low and pleasant, and she grows vivacious as she reviews some of the wonderful events of her career. She is thoroughly wrapped up in her family, her children and her grandchildren and in her love for Gen. Grant. In speaking of him she refers to him as "The General." She has a good memory, and she tells many interesting stories concerning him. No married couple ever lived closer to each other than did the General and Mrs. Grant. She was, perhaps, his only real confidant. The two were one in almost everything, and their life was a most beautiful one. For several years Mrs. Grant has been engaged in writing a book of her reminiscences. This will cover more than fifty years, and it will be full of unwritten history.

It will tell hundreds of interesting things about Grant and the men connected with him which have never been published. It will describe her four years in camp with the general, will tell stories of her eight years in the White House, and will give the wanderings of this Penelope with her Ulysses in the tour around the world. The book is already written. It will contain more than one hundred thousand words, and though no arangements have been yet made for its publication, it may be given to the press at any time. Gen. Grant left a large number of papers and valuable letters. He also left a dairy, which contains a great many interesting entries. Mrs. Grant has about 300 of his love letters, and there are other valuable manuscripts. His state papers, however, will probably be issued in a separate volume by Col. Fred Grant. Mrs. Grant's book will be made up chiefly of her own reminiscences, and they will be interesting in the extreme.



GEN. GRANT. AND LI HUNG CHANG.
(From an original negative taken in Tientsin, China, during Grant's tour of the world.)

MRS GRANT AND LI HUNG CHANG.

During my stay in North China about a year ago I bought at Tien-Tsin a negative which was taken of Gen. Grant and Li Hung Chang during Gen. Grant's stay in Tien-Tsin. Copies from this negative are very rare and I took three photographs with me to Mrs. Grant. As she looked them over she said:

"I remember very well when this picture was taken. Li Hung Chang and Gen. Grant became great friends during our stay in China, and the two corresponded together up to the time of the general's death. At this time Li Hung Chang wrote me a long letter of condolence, and at the time of Lady Li's death I wrote him. Some letters passed between us during the late war between China and Japan. I had expected the Chinese would be victorious, and, even after the first successes of the Japanese, I thought the Chinese, on account of their enormous numbers, would finally overwhelm them. At the time we were in China the relations of the two countries were strained and Gen. Grant advised Li that war should be prevented if possible. I wrote to Li Hung Chang at the time he was shot at Hiroshima, saying I was sorry for him, and that I hoped by the time my letter reached him he would be entirely recovered. He replied to this and sent me the terms of peace which he had proposed to the Japanese, and, after this, a book giving the history of the peace negotiations."

GRANT'S RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

I here asked Mrs. Grant as to some of her experiences in Europe, and in reply she chatted interestingly concerning some of the great courts which she had visited. She described the honor with which the general was received everywhere, and grew enthusiastic as she told how well he had acquitted himself whenever called upon to respond to some great speech on the spur of the moment. An instance of this kind occurred at Liverpool. Said Mrs. Grant: "When we landed the wharves were covered with people. There must have been 50,000 faces upturned to look at us as we came from the ship. We were received by the Mayor, who welcomed the general in a grandiloquent speech as he presented him with the freedom of the city. I trembled while the Mayor was talking, for I knew the general had prepared no response. I was anxious that he should do well in making this his first utterance in England, and I wondered what he would say. He both surprised and delighted me. He made a splendid speech in reply, saying just the right things in just the right words. It was received with great applause, and was favorably commented upon in all the papers."

"I suppose, Mrs. Grant," said I, "that you were often surprised in that way. Gen. Grant had, I imagine, a nature which was full of surprises, had he not?"

"I don't know," replied Mrs. Grant, "that I was often surprised at what the general did. You know I always considered that Gen. Grant was a very great man."

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"By the way, Mrs. Grant. there has been quite a lot published concerning your reception in England, and your treatment by the nobility."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Grant, "there has, and the most of that published has been entirely untrue. I have written up the exact story in my book, and it will be published some day. The truth is that our reception was most friendly in every respect, and that by all classes. The Prince of Wales was especially cordial, and at the dinner at the Marlborough House, which has been so much written about, he went much out of his way to pay the highest honors to Gen. Grant. I remember, upon arriving, we had to pass through a wide corridor to get to the reception-room, in which the guests were standing, preparing to go in to dinner. Half way down this corridor there was a door with a green screen at the side of it. As the general and I walked down together, the Prince of Wales came out and shook hands with Gen. Grant and myself. He greeted the general very cordially, indeed, and told him that he was anxious that his sons should see him and know him. He then called the little fellows by name.

"They were in the room out of which he had just come. They walked in, and the Prince introduced them to the general. The boys were, I judge, ten or twelve years old. The little fellows shook hands with Gen. Grant, and then stepped off and looked him over from head to toe, as though they would like to see just what kind of a looking man he was. We chatted a moment longer, and then I asked the Prince as to whether we were to move on to the drawing-room. He replied, 'Yes,' and we walked on into this room, where many of the other guests were assembled. Among those who were at the dinner were the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. They arrived a few moments after we did, and the Prince of Wales presented them to the guests. I remember that the Empress of Brazil saw me when she was half-way down the line, and, skipping a number of guests for the time, she came across the room and shook my hand, saying she was glad to see me again, and referring to the pleasant visit she had had in America while the general was President. I suppose she was glad to see any one whom she had met before, and for that reason came at once to me."

A WORD WITH QUEEN VICTORIA.

"Will you tell me something of your meeting with Queen Victoria, Mrs. Grant?" said I.

"I met her at Windsor Castle, where the general and I were invited to dine with her," replied Mrs. Grant. "When we arrived at the castle a suite of rooms was placed at our disposal, consisting of bedrooms, dressing-rooms and a parlor. When we were presented to the Queen, Her Majesty first spoke for a short time to Gen. Grant, and then addressed her conversation to me. We had only a few words together. She said she had had the pleasure of meeting my little daughter Nellie during her stay in Europe some years before, and I replied, saying that my daughter had been so much pleased with her kind reception that she had become one of her loyal subjects by marriage. The Queen said she was glad of this, and, with a few other platitudes, the conversation terminated."

JESSE GRANT AND THE QUEEN'S DINNER.

"By the way, Mrs. Grant, what is the true story as to the presence of Jesse at that dinner? You have seen the stories which were published some time ago, which stated that he refused to remain at the dinner unless he could sit down at Her Majesty's table?"

"Yes, I have heard the stories," replied Mrs. Grant. "They were not true stories, and I was very sorry to see them published. The truth is that Jesse's conduct there, as it has always been elsewhere, was that of a gentleman. He was treated like a gentleman everywhere in England, and there was no intention whatever by the English to slight him there or anywhere. The matter arose through a misunderstanding, to put it mildly, on the part of Mr. Badeau. Jesse did not want to go to the dinner at all. He had an invitation that evening to attend a big ball in London, where there were a lot of young people, and when the invitation came he told his father and myself that he did not want to go. We were very anxious, however, that he should have all the advantages of our tour, and we thought it would be a pleasant thing for him to remember in after life that he had had such an experience. My children were all very obedient, and when I told Jesse that I would like to have him go he at once said he would give up the ball and attend the dinner. Shortly after we had arrived at Windsor Castle and while we were resting in our rooms there, Mr. Badeau came in very much excited. He said to the general that he had been told that himself and Jesse were not to dine with the Queen's party, but with the household.

"'But,' said the general, 'that's your good fortune; the household is composed of young ladies and gentleman of the nobility of England, and would not this be pleasanter for both you young men than to be at the other table?'

"Mr. Badeau, however, contended that he and Jesse were not being treated properly, and complained that it was an insult. A moment later Jesse came in and said that Mr. Badeau had informed him that he was to dine with the household, and not with the Queen, and if this was so he wanted to go back to London and go to his ball. He said that he had come out there to dine with the Queen, and if it was a mistake he thought he ought to be permitted to go back to London. He wanted to know of Gen. Grant as to whether he had not given the Queen's son a dinner at the White House when he was at Washington, and was so earnest in his desire to return to London that the general finally said he would ascertain as to the truth of the report. He then sent out and asked the person in authority if it was true that Mr. Grant had not been invited to dine at the Queen's table. The answer came back at once. It was to the effect that the Queen most certainly expected Mr. Grant to be one of the party at her table, and the result was that Jesse stayed. I think myself that the Queen was much provoked at the thought that he was not to be one of he party at the Queen's table and that this was the cause of the trouble."

PRINCE BISMARCK AND MRS. GRANT.

"How were you treated at Berlin, Mrs. Grant? Did you meet the old Emperor, Kaiser Wilhelm, when you were there?"

"No," replied Mrs. Grant. "It was just after the Emperor had been shot by a would-be assassin, and though his wound was not mortal, he could not receive visitors. His palace was shut off by iron chains, and the streets and pavements about it were cushioned with hemlock bark. We were entertained, however, by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess and again by the Prince and Princess Otto von Bismarck. Prince Bismarck took the general and myself to the war chamber, where the commission was then sitting to settle the terms of the Russo-Turkish war. The chamber was empty at the time, and he pointed out the chairs in which the different commissioners sat, showing me his chair, that of Beaconsfield and others. As he did so I asked him what it was all for, and he looked at me evidently very much surprised at my apparent ignorance. I hastened to answer that I knew that it was to settle the terms of the war between the Russians and the Turks, but I could not see what the Germans had to do with it. Prince Bismarck straightened himself up. His face at first quite sober, but his mouth soon softened into a smile, and he replied: 'To tell you the truth, madame, Russia has taken too much Turkey, and we are helping her to digest it.'

BISMARCK, THE COURTIER.

"Prince Bismarck was very courteous in his manner," Mrs. Grant went on. "I remember upon our departure he walked with me out to the carriage, and when I bade him good-by and offered him my hand, he took it in his and then, bending low over it, kissed it. As he did so, I said: 'Now, Prince, if I go back to America and the people there learn that you have kissed my hand, every German in America will want to kiss it.'

"'Well,' replied Prince Bismarck, as he looked rather admiringly down at my hand, which looked very small in contrast with his great palm, 'well, I should not wonder at that.' He then handed me into the carriage and said good-by.

"Speaking of the meeting of Prince Bismarck and Gen. Grant," Mrs. Grant went on, "I have seen the statement that when the two met together the chancellor and the general talked dogs and duck hunting like two boys. This is not true. The general has been represented by some one as effusive in his manner at times. He was always retired and reserved. Even in his own

MRS. U. S. GRANT.
(From a late photograph.)

family he was not demonstrative, and he never was what is called a 'hail fellow, well-met' man with strangers."

HOW GEN. GRANT WROTE HIS STATE PAPERS.

I here referred to Gen. Grant's book, and Mrs. Grant told me that it had already netted almost $500,000 to the family, and that it was still selling. She said that Col. Fred had gone over the book and revised it, adding a great many marginal notes as to dates and other matters, and that the new edition which had recently been brought out was much better than the first, which had been hurriedly prepared. I spoke to her of Grant's wonderful literary ability, and asked her if it was not a surprise, even to her. She replied that it was not. Said she: "Gen. Grant always had a wonderful power of expressing himself quickly and clearly. It used to make me very angry to see the papers question whether he had written his own reports from the war, or whether they had not been the work of some of his literary clerks. He wrote all of his reports, and that with a pen. His last report of the war was penned in Georgetown, in a house near the reservoir there, in which we were living at the time. Every one of his messages as President was written with his own hand, and no one saw them until they were sent to be copied or to the printers. He wrote many of them in my room, coming there to be free from callers. He would be writing at my desk and I would interrupt him by telling him gossip and stories, and, perhaps, asking him questions. He would stand it for a while, but at the third or fourth interruption he would sometimes say: 'Julia, you must really not talk to me now. I have a very important paper which I am writing, and I can't do it if you interrupt me.' Then he would go to work again, and in about half an hour I would forget what he had said and would burst out with: 'Ulys, don't you know that,' and would go on with another story. He would listen until I got through and then go back to his writing. He made few corrections in what he wrote, and he was thoroughly well posted on almost everything."

HOW MRS. GRANT OVERCAME THE GENERAL'S RETICENCE.

"Was he much of a talker?" I asked.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Grant, "he could talk very well if he wished to, though it was often hard to get him to talk. He seldom spoke about the war, and there were some subjects which he would never take up of his own accord. He would never allow me, however, to make a misstatement if he could help it, and I often got him to talking about certain things by intentionally stating them in a way which I knew was not correct, whereupon the general would look at me in a despairing way and say: 'Now, Julia, I think you are mistaken about that; you have it all wrong. It was this way.' He would then go on to tell the true story of the matter in all its details. He grew interested as he talked. His face lighted up at such times, and he expressed himself in good language. He was a very well-read man, and during most of his life he was a hard student."

THE TRUE STORY OF THE HARVARD DINNER.

"That is different from the idea generally held," said I.

"Yes, I know it is," was the reply, "but many ideas are held concerning Gen. Grant which are not true ones. I remember one instance in particular which shows how such stories sometimes arise. It is in connection with the statements made some time ago by the president of Harvard College to his pupils in a lecture, in which he referred to Gen. Grant, and said that, great as he was in natural ability, it was surprising how meager was the general's knowledge of books and how ignorant he was as to matters of literature. He then referred to a dinner which he had attended at which he sat next to the general and had asked him simple questions about books some of which he did not seem to understand how to answer. I remember that dinner very well and Gen. Grant's remarks to me upon his return from it. He said complainingly: 'Why is it that I can never have any fun at a dinner? At this dinner from which I have just come they wanted to do me great honor, as they always do, and they seated me next the greatest man at the table. This was the president of Harvard College. I saw that if I engaged in conversation with him I would probably spend the whole evening discussing subjects as dry as dust, and I concluded that I would not stand it, and that I would have a good time like the rest of the fellows. Shortly after we sat down the president turned to me and asked me some questions regarding Napier's Peninsular War. I looked as though I knew nothing about any peninsular war. I answered something, but my answer was evidently not satisfactory, for the president did not bother me again for fifteen minutes. When he next turned to me it was with a question about one of Dickens's novels. I looked very blank at this, and answered in such a way as to make him believe I had never heard of Dickens. The result was that he left me alone for the rest of the evening, and I really had a good time.'

"'I suppose, however, that I have ruined my reputation with him.'

"'But you ought not to do such things, Ulys,' said I. 'It gives people a bad impression of you, and they think you don't know anything.'

"'I don't care,' replied the general. 'That man was only a book-worm, anyhow, and I did not want to talk books.'

"As to Napier's Peninsular War," continued Mrs. Grant, "I doubt whether the learned president was nearly so well posted upon it as the general. I remember that he read this during the earlier days of our marriage, and not only read it, but made copious notes from it. He was well posted on all military works, and upon all kinds of literature. Why, he has read thousands of pages aloud to me. My eyes have never been very strong, and during the greater part of our life he read for hours to me every evening. While we were at Galena he read all the speeches in Congress from both sides and I was, perhaps, as well posted on public questions at that time as any woman in the country. His reading covered a wide range. It embraced all the great histories. He has read most of the novels of Dickens and Thackeray aloud to me, and I doubt whether there was a better read public man in the United States than he was."

GEN. GRANT'S TOMB.

The conversation here turned to the general's death, and I asked Mrs. Grant whether, having now moved to Washington, she would not prefer to have him buried at Arlington rather than at New York. She replied that she did not wish any change made. She said she could go to New York to visit his grave, and that she hoped his resting place would never be changed. She then told me how she happened to come to Washington, saying that she had not intended selling her New York house, but that being told that a purchaser wanted it, in order to save discussion, she had fixed a price upon it so high that she did not think any one would take it. She had asked $130,000 for it. To her surprise this offer was accepted, and she had to let the house go. In the mean time, Mrs. Sartoris came over to this country, and she wished to live at Washington. Mrs. Grant had found that the climate of New York was such that she could live there but a few months in the year, and she had hence bought the house in which she is now living. She told me that some of the pleasantest days of her life had been spent here, and that she had regretted much when Gen. Grant's Presidential term had come to an end and she had to leave.

COL. FRED GRANT AND THE REFORMS AT NEW YORK.

In closing my interview I asked Mrs. Grant something about her sons. She told me that Jesse and Ulysses, Jr., are doing well in San Diego, where they are largely interested in real estate, and are aiding in building up that city, which they believe will be one of the greatest on the Pacific Slope. She is much interested in Col. Fred Grant and in his work in New York city, which she, in connection with many others who know what Col. Grant is doing, thinks it hardly appreciated by the public. The truth, as I learned from well-posted outside parties, and not from Mrs. Grant, is that Col. Grant is one of the hardest workers on the police force. Many of the lines of policy and some of the best movements that have been made in connection with the improvements of the New York city government were suggested by him, and a great part of the active work of the board is done by him. While Mr. Roosevelt and the other commissioners have been tearing the air and making speeches, he has been working, and, with the modesty of his father, has made no fuss about doing what he considered to be his duty. Mrs. Grant tells me that Col. Fred grows more like his father every year in both looks and actions, and he has, she evidently believed, inherited much of his father's ability.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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The New York Baseball Club offers big money for Lange of Chicago, but does not get him. It is next in order to offer big money for Duffy of Boston, Jennings of Baltimore, Delehanty of Philadelphia, Beckley of Pittsburgh, Burkett of Cleveland, Griffin of Brooklyn, Breitenstein of St. Louis, or any valuable player not for sale. By so doing the club, without expense, gains a reputation for liberality.

We have had in the past week a striking example of the trend of popular taste for things in the theatrical line, so striking indeed that it would appear to afford a theme for Max Nordau. Robert Downing came with a fairly capable company presenting such legitimate dramas as "Julius Caesar," "Ingomar," "The Gladiator" and Sardou's strong creation, "Helena," but played to houses that were about half filled. Friday night May Irwin dropped in on us with J. J. McNally's crazy-quilt concoction, called "The Widow Jones," and packed the theater to the doors.

Let no one hereafter rail at New York for its penchants for the froth and frivol of the drama, but let us meekly agree that Los Angeles is twice as ready to guffaw at horse play and the inane output of a McNally as it is to be edified, and stirred to the deeps of sentiment by plays of an intellectual cast, written by masters of the playwright's art and presented by actors of discrimination and artistic training.

However, Mr. Downing will probably catch them next season, for he is going to put on "The Gladiator" with a ballet attachment and a real wrestling act by famous wrestlers in the arena scene. If he will put a skirt dance somewhere between the acts and ring in a few negro melodies the theaters won't be big enough to hold the crowds.

* * *

Fanny Rice is one of the brightest and most popular comediennes that comes to this Coast, and as Nancy in "At the French Ball," she will doubtless prove the same merry and fascinating creature who has sung and kicked her way into the good graces of play-goers in the years gone by.

The critics pronounce her new play a simple, touching story of a woman's discontent with her lot and the manner in which she is finally reconciled to it by witnessing the hidden thorns midst the roses of others she had believed to be more fortunate than herself. We are told that it is a play which teaches a wholesome moral lesson midst laughter, pathos, music and song—a play so serious and yet so funny as to be a delightful and refreshing novelty.

The Boston Herald says of it: "It is brimful of humor, clean fun and song entwined in a pleasing tale of every-day life that appeals to every human heart—and its warm reception last night was but a repetition of that accorded it everywhere it has bén staged—competent critics have declared it Miss Rice's greatest success. It is certain that this popular actress has never had a play so well adapted to the bringing out of her wonderful versatility, and as honest, good-hearted, but mistaken and impetious Nancy, Miss Rice runs the gamut from comedy farce, to drama, including pantomime and pathos with wonderful success."

Prominent among the members of Miss Rice's company will be found such well-known people as W. H. Fitzgerald, late of the Robin Hood Company; handsome and stately Alice Vincent, formerly prima donna of the Carleton Opera Company; Herman Ehrent, late of the same organization; John J. Conley, late of the Donnelly & Girard Company; Edward Trautman, late of the Nellie McHenry Company; Frank E. Morse, late of Hoyt's Chinatown Company; Reba Height, late of

FANNY RICE.

the Casino Company; W. H. Frillman, Grace F. Wolvin and Ralph Bicknell. The engagement begins this evening at the Los Angeles Theater, and continues for three nights.

* * *

"In Old Kentucky," which will be seen at the Los Angeles Theater four nights and matinee, opening Wednesday, will be recalled as one of the most picturesque and creditable American plays produced in many years. It abounds in sensational scenes of real dramatic power and presents a series of attractive pictures of Kentucky life more naturally, perhaps, than any other drama of its class. It has been described as more interesting and absorbing than "Alabama" and more indigenous of the soil than "In Missoura" It has all the brisk action of melodrama combined with the breeziness of humor of comedy. It portrays in a pleasant way some of the phases of life in an interesting portion of our country; the chivalrous natures of Kentucky's men and the sweetness and grace of her women being depicted with rare skill and without exaggeration. Abounding in scenes of intense dramatic interest, it will have an interest for many who are tired of the inane and spiritless comedies with which the American stage has been surfeited. Laura Burt heads the big company.

* * *

A novelty will be presented at the Orpheum this week, beginning with tonight's performance, in the person of Mons. de Beiselle, who is known as the lightning modeler in clay. He is said to be not only skilled as an artist, but displays his talent in a novel way; instead of taking the mass of clay and moulding it into shape with his hands, he stands aside throwing the lumps of clay from a distance, producing the same results as though the work was done by the sculptor's chisel.

Newell and Shenette are also among the new people to appear tonight. They are spoken of as the greatest of horizontal bar performers. A feature of this week's bill will be the return of Gilbert and Goldie, the clever comedians who recently made such a hit here. They return for but a short engagement bringing a string of new songs, jokes and dances.

The diminutive Russan girl, Clotilde Antonio, whose clever contortion and hand-balancing act has been so well received, will remain another week.

Hill and Hull, the funny team, will introduce an act said to be still more comical than the one of last week, and the Phoite Pinaud troupe of French acrobats and pantomimists, whose peculiar act quite baffles description, will be seen in their lively specialty. All the new people for the week will appear tonight, this afternoon's performance being the last one of the old bill.

* * *

This evening will witness the last performance by Milton Nobles at the Burbank of his breezy comedy, "For Revenue Only." Tomorrow night Mr. Nobles will be seen in his famous American melodrama, "The Phoenix," a play in which the author has made a national reputation. "The Phoenix" is a drama that not only pleases the play-goer, but is one that is full of pith and point. It has lived out its twenty-first year, and is of full age. It is a piece to make the auditor laugh at and applaud the quaint and curious comicalities of the contributor to the "Chamberlain's Own," to become thrilled at the incomparable fire scene, and to voice with noisy approval the stirring features of the gambling scene.

Mr. Nobles will be seen in the dual characters of Carroll Graves and Jim Bludsoe, and he is well schooled in the requirements of the parts.

"The Phoenix" was the first play to introduce to the drama the modern stage Hebrew. "Uncle Isaac," "Sam'l of Posen," the "Hebrew Friend," and a dozen other plays of that ilk are simply off-shoots of Moses Solomons in "The Phoenix," and many of the lines and business of those plays were stolen bodily from this creation of Mr. Nobles. The piece possesses inherent dramatic strength, and an abundance of genuine humor, and should have sufficient drawing power to fill the Burbank every night this week. Dollie Nobles will assume the role of Effie Elmore, and the support will be strong and effective.

* * *

Louis James comes to the Los Angeles Theater soon in a series of elaborate productions of the classic tragedies. Mr. James is doing a phenomenal business at the California at present, and will come here direct from San Francisco. His first trip to the Coast at the head of his own company has proved beyond question the wisdom of his return to the policy of individual starring. He will open here on Thursday, January 25, in "Macbeth," to be followed Friday by "Hamlet," Saturday matinee, "Romeo and Juliet," with Mr. James as Mercutio, and Saturday night he will present his new play, the romantic drama, "Marmion," a dramatization of Sir Walter Scott's noted poem. His company is said to be an excellent one.

* * *

THE BUNCH LIGHT.

A bronze tablet has been placed on a house at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets, Philadelphia, bearing this inscription: "Joseph Jefferson, the actor, was born here 20th February, 1829. Here's your good health and your family's; may you all live long and prosper."

Modjeska is again playing Rosalind and Viola, with Joseph Haworth as Orlando.

It is reported that the cast of "The Lady Slavey" will include a dozen negro babies.

Rose Coghlan's house in Ninety-sixth street, New York, has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage.

Olga Nethersole is becoming as famous as Emma Abbott for her stage kiss. It is said to draw blood.

Anthony Hope's new play, "A Man in Love," has for its hero a United States naval officer in London.

Kate Claxton, who is still playing "The Two Orphans," has just closed her season in New Orleans.

Maxine Elliot of Augustin Daly's company has refused an offer from Wilson Barrett to go to England.

"Gentleman Joe" litigation seems to divide honors with the Nethersole kiss and the Guilbertian idiom in New York just now.

Robert Buchanan's play, "The New Don Quixote," is the first piece which the English examiner of plays has refused to license.

Sara Bernhardt has been offered $200,000 for her autobiography. Perhaps that explains why she paid $7500 for one of her latest costumes.

Parisian women having threatened to boycott the theaters if feminine hats were not allowed to stay on, the theaters have succumbed.

Fannie Brough, the leading actress at the Drury Lane Theater, London, refused to allow the Prince of Wales to be presented to her.

Eddy's Squib says: "There are too many English actors and actresses in this country, and American thespians are having a hard time of it."

Eastern newspapers record the fact that Joseph Jefferson has come to the Pacific Coast to enjoy a three months' rest. Wonder where Jeff is at?

Bernhadt has passed the fifty-fifth milestone, but has the vitality of a girl of 20 and the appearance of a woman of 30. She scored her first success early in 1867.

Hoyt's "A Black Sheep" is invading New York. Considering the way that village took to "The Widow Jones" we may expect it to go plumb crazy over "A Black Sheep."

First Bill Nye's lecture tour failed, and now his "Stag Party" has gone the way of "The Cadi." Paul Potter, who helped him write his latest play, has fled to Europe.

According to the Washington Post: If the Olga Nethersole kiss is as bad as the New York Press claims, then Yvette Guilbert will have to crowd on a little more steam.

"Yes," said John L. Sullivan once on a time to Charley Hoyt, "you bet yer life I'll stick to actin'. I like the biz, see? But these here cussed one-night stands is a-killin' me!"

Olga Nethersole got so realistic while playing "Carmen," a few nights ago, that she nearly bit off one of the thumbs of her leading man. This style of realism is liable to prove expensive.

Fay Templeton's royalties on the sale of her song, "I Want Yer, Ma Honey," have already exceeded, it is said, those received by the authors of "A Bicycle Built for Two" and "Sliding Down My Cellar Door."

Sarah Siddons, the tragedy queen of England, is to have a monument over her grave in old Paddington Churchyard, now a public garden. The statue will represent the great actress seated, attired in Grecian dress. It will be unveiled by Henry Irving when he returns to England.

A man with a German cast of countenance, says Thetrical Tidings, attends frequently the performances of "The Wizard of the Nile" at the Casino and laughs immoderately at Harry B. Smith's funny libretto. A man with a black mustache and a keen eye also attends frequently and applauds Victor Herbert's catchy music. The former is Herbert and the latter Smith.

"The Country Fair" which fell so flat here a few months ago is packing the Star Theater, New York, and is booked for an indefinite run. Those New Yorkers are easily amused; but probably Neil Burgess does not drop the curtain in New York on the last act at 9:30 p.m. in order to catch a train.

Mme. Eleanora Duse is at present appearing in Copenhagen with practically the same company that will support her during her forthcoming tour in America. At the close of her Copenhagen engagement, she will return to Venice and rest until January 29, when she sails for New York. The Duse contract in this country calls for but fifty performances, opening the second Monday in February.

A New York exchange says: "Miss Nethersole's Carmen was a lurid and fleshly performance which made the judicious grieve and pleased a large audience. It was a raw and crude study in lubricity. I do not think it can ever be chastened into a work of art. Miss Nethersole needs five years in a stock company—Mr. Frohman's or Mr. Daly's—and the discipline of a pitiless stage manager."

Richard Golden's historical drama, "Benedict Arnold," had its premier last week in New York. The New York Herald said of it: "Considerable skill is shown in the construction, the language is well chosen and often dignified, while the situations and climaxes are dramatic. As a set-off to these merits the drama is written in a minor key, the action is halted at times by long and tiresome didactic speeches, and there is a plentiful lack of lightness of touch and of epigrammatic humor."

HEAPS OF NEW PLAYS.

SOME OF THE LATEST NEW YORK PRODUCTIONS.

A Week that Was Overladen with New Attractions—Jones's Play is Gloomy and Pinero's Uncommonly Clever, but Unpleasant. May Irwin's New Song.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1896.—Heavens! What a week! The dramatic critics of New York have earned their Sunday's rest. Not for many a long month have so many new plays been crowded into a single week. The week before the only novelty in town was Minnie Palmer in "The School Girl." But this week there has been a perfect downpour of plays. Look at the list. On Monday the Lyceum stock company produced "The Benefit of the Doubt;" Hoyt's "Black Sheep" was shown at his own theater; at the Garrick Stuart Robson produced "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past;" at Palmer's John Drew revived "The Bauble Shop," and at Abbey's John Hare produced "Comedy and Tragedy," and "A Pair of Spectacles." On Tuesday Ada Rehan appeared at Daly's in "The Two Escutcheons," and on Wednesday at the Empire the stock company appeared in Henry Arthur Jones' new play, "Michael and His Lost Angel." Add to this several changes of bill at the German theater and two dramatic school performances, and you will get some idea of what a week it has been for the critical faculty.

NOT A FAILURE IN THE LOT.

It is good to be able to say that among all these new productions not one was a real failure. The degrees of popularity which they will obtain will vary greatly. For instance, I do not think that Jones's play will have a long run at the Empire. Its plot suggests Maxwell Grey's "Silence of Dean Maitland" in many ways. In dialogue and construction it really does great credit to Jones, but its story is full of sorrow and sin, and there is scarcely a vestige of humor in the entire four acts. In point of fact, it is almost a duologue, in which Henry Miller and Viola Allen, both of whom are growing extremely set in their ways, talk and talk and then talk again for a change. In this play Jones has forsaken his habitual heroine with a part for a clergyman with the same obnoxious article. It is hard to say which proves the more unpleasant. Down at the Lyceum there is a much finer play, but it is not so well acted. Moreover, clever though Pinero's "Benefit of the Doubt" undoubtedly is, I do not think that it is going to make a strong appeal to the Lyceum audiences. The Lyceum plays to a clientele which is unique. No other theater in New York draws such a thoroughly-respectable audience. The audiences at the Lyceum like to be made to cry and laugh in an extremely proper and conventional manner. Hence the success of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Amazons" being the biggest hits in the history of the house.

Stuart Robson's play, "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past," may answer his purpose well. It will have a fair chance for success on the road, I think, and in New York it is likely to fill the theater comfortably during his short engagement. New York, however, since the days of "The Henrietta," has never been Robson's stronghold. His old partner, Crane, who is not nearly so good an actor, can easily run a play here for a hundred nights. All of which goes to show that in artistic matters New York sometimes shows very bad taste.

"The Two Escutcheons" will do well at Daly's. Edwin Stevens, the comic opera-singer, who achieved the remarkable feat of jumping from Keith's continuous performance into the heart of the Daly Stock Company, scored an unmistakable hit. There are some very funny situations in the play.

WHAT'S TO BECOME OF THE LYCEUM STOCK?

is a question which is arousing a good deal of discussion just now. Herbert Kelcey will leave the company at the end of the season, and in all probability will go a-starring with Effie Shannon as his leading woman next year. Fritz Williams has also handed in his resignation. Joseph Brooks, who is now engaging artists for his stock company, which is to appear at the Fifth Avenue, is known to have his eye on old Lemoyn and also on Mr. and Mrs. Walcott. If these veterans should decide to leave there would be nothing left of the old company except Bessie Tyree.

JOHN HARE A RARE ARTIST.

By far the most artistic treat of the week has been John Hare's performance in "A Pair of Spectacles." A more perfect piece of character acting than his impersonation of Bulfinch could not be imagined. In "Comedy and Tragedy," Gilbert's one-act play, which precedes "The Pair of Spectacles," Julia Neilson does admirable work. Both she and Mr. Hare have always won a large following here. They both deserve success, for they are exceptionally fine artists.

MINNIE PALMER VERY BLUE.

Poor little Minnie Palmer is broken-hearted over the failure of her new play, "The School Girl." Both she and her play were so hopelessly passé that they really stood no chance of success. Even Lotta, who enjoys a world-wide fame, knew when she was old enough to stop. But Miss Palmer would insist upon playing the part of a girl of 15, and consequently she failed dismally. On the whole, however, she was treated with far more consideration than was accorded to Miss Rehan when, three weeks ago, in "The Transit of Leo," she attempted an equally juvenile role. No indeed, there is no doubt about it. Lotta has chosen the wiser. She has taken refuge in a plumb middle age, in which she laughs such details as wrinkles and crow's feet to scorn and lives happily upon

HER LAURELS AND HER REAL ESTATE.

"No. I shall never act again,' she said the other day. 'The memory of me which the public holds is too green and sacred to be disturbed. I have degenerated into a simple woman of business. Lotta the actress has departed, and in her place there is Charlotte Crabtree, whose sole object in life is to give pleasure and comfort to the dearest mother that ever lived."

"CHIMMIE" TO SUCCEED "TRILBY."

After his dire failure of "The Stag Party," Manager A. M. Palmer has once more turned novelward. In "Chimmie Fadden," which he will present at his garden next Monday night, he feels that he has secured a worthy successor to "Trilby." Certainly the enormous success which this book has scored ought to justify this production. The book has been dramatized by the author, Edward Townsend, in collaboration with Augustus Thomas. Thomas is due for a success just about this time, and when we take the personal popularity of Chimmie into consideration, it must be admitted that the play's prospects look very bright.

RIALTO CHIT-CHAT.

From Australia come reports that Helen Dauvray has been renewing her youth out there. She has been appearing in Sydney and Melbourne with great success. Her last appearance in New York was as the little Quakeress in the "Prodigal Daughter," a part which she played very badly.

"Wait until you hear my new song," writes May Irwin from San Francisco. "It's a wonder. It was written by Mr. Arthur of 'The New Bully,' and it tells of the adventures of a coon with loaded dice. I'm not going to sing it until I reopen at the Bijou in February."

"Northern Lights," now running at the American, has three of the worst and one of the very best acts that have been shown in an American drama. The battle with the Indians, which ends the play, turns what has been called a medicinal failure into a rip-roaring success. The first three acts are given up almost entirely to drugs and cholera germs.

Since the success of "Christopher, Jr.," Madeleine Lucette Ryley has received orders for no less than five plays.

The after-the-holidays lethargy has settled down on all the city theaters. "The Artist's Model" and "The Heart of Maryland" are the only attractions which are playing to very large business.

LESLIE WHITACRE.

THE ORANGE BELT LINE

Of the Southern Pacific Company is the best line to see all of Southern California by. A sample trip: Leave Los Angeles 8 a.m., arrive Redlands 10:05 a.m., one hour ten minutes for drive on beautiful Smiley Heights; arrive San Bernardino 11:50 a.m., one hour fifteen minutes for lunch and sight-seeing; arrive Riverside 1:50 p.m., two hours and thirty-five minutes for drive on the magnificent Magnolia avenue and sight-seeing; arrive Los Angeles 6:35 p.m. Ten-day round-trip tickets, $3.65. Sunday round trip, $2.05.

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Thousands of others say the same. Free trial treatment and Medicines to all who apply this month. The Greatest Success in the History of Medicine.

Five Dollars a Month for all Diseases, Medicine furnished free. Patients out of town treated with the same success. Write for Question Circular.

People say, and it is true, "It is wonderful." Dr. Shores's new treatment is endorsed by the family physician, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, in fact, the entire press and public of California. Statements today are from patients who have been pronounced incurable. Hundreds of patients taking advantage of Dr. A. J. Shores's notable announcement to treat all diseases for $5 a month, medicines free.

Nothing has happened lately, except news of war, that has caused such a sensation as the remarkable cures being effected by Dr. A. J. Shores's new system of treatment. The public could hardly believe the cures were genuine until they called and interviewed the patient who had been restored to health and happiness. No treatment was ever before used in Los Angeles that has given as many satisfactory results as the Shores System. It is new, painless, safe and successful.

Last week Dr. Shores was honored by a visit from two doctors of the city and asked to be shown the new treatment, as it was curing hundreds of so-called incurable diseases.

The medical gentlemen, after thoroughly investigating the treatment, expressed themselves as highly pleased. In leaving one of the gentlemen was heard to remark: "Well, you can talk all you want to, but Dr. Shores has the finest system of treating Catarrh and Chronic Diseases I have ever had the pleasure of seeing."

Such indorsements are heard many times a day, and coming from the leading citizens of Los Angeles. It might be well to add that this wonderful treatment is given for $5 a month and medicines furnished free to all patients who apply this month. Come to the offices yourself, see for yourself, talk with our patients; they will not lie. Come and see our parlors, always crowded with gratified patients. That is the way to find out the difference between the real and the imitation.

BRONCHITIS

Mr. T. A. McKinnon, who resides at Santa Marguerita, Cal., and who is one of the largest cattle-owners in the State of California, says:

"For three years I have had catarrh of the head and throat; after treating with Dr. A. J. Shores I am willing to recommend his treatment as the only one that seemed to reach my trouble."

Thousands say the same thing. If you want to be cured, see Dr. Shores.

CURED.

TO OTHER PHYSICIANS.

Who have so highly recommended Dr. Shores's system of catarrh treatment, Dr. Shores takes this opportunity to return to them his sincere thanks. The friendship and indorsement of the brethren in the profession is highly complimentary to Dr. Shores, and it will be his purpose in the future, as in the past, to give every case his individual attention, and a speedy and permanent cure will surely follow.

$5.00 a month for all diseases, medicines furnished free. Trial treatment and medicines free.

HEART TROUBLES CURED

Mrs. F. N. Riggs resides at No. 23 Dayton St., Pasadena. For 20 years Mrs. Riggs has suffered from what doctors told her was heart trouble. Mrs. Riggs in telling of her cure said:

"I WOULD HAVE SUCH PAINS AROUND THE HEART THAT IT WOULD MAKE ME FAINT, AND A COLD FEELING PASS ALL OVER ME. MY NOSE WOULD STOP UP, ROARING IN THE EARS, HAWKING AND SPITTING, SORE THROAT. PAINS IN THE CHEST AND SHOULDER BLADES.

—HAD TWO HEMORRHAGES—AND SPIT UP QUANTITIES OF BLOOD, NO APPETITE, SWELLING OF THE LIMBS, I LOST FLESH AND WAS ALMOST BEYOND HUMAN HELP. FRIENDS RECOMMENDED DR. SHORES. I WENT TO HIM AND I AM NOW A NEW WOMAN. ALL MY SYMPTOMS HAVE GONE AND I HAVE GAINED 25 POUNDS IN WEIGHT.

What do you think of Mrs. Riggs's case? Go and see the lady, and she will tell you that every word of her statement is the truth.

Don't you wish to be cured? Then see Dr. Shores at once. Don't put off one day longer.

Dr. Shores has been two years in Los Angeles, and he has the reputation of being the only successful specialist in the State.

$5.00 a month, medicines free; no matter what complication of troubles you may have, $5.00 pays for treatment until cured.

DR. A. J. HOWE.

Of 706½ K street, Sacramento, says:

"One year ago I adopted Dr. A. J. Shores's system of treating Catarrh and Chronic Diseases, and I can truthfully say it CURES 95 out of every 100 cases."

Dr. Howe is one of the leading physicians of the above-named city. Surely this is speaking volumes for Dr. Shores's treatment.

HOME TREATMENT BY MAIL.

With the aid of the symptom blank Dr. Shores is enabled to diagnose a case as clearly at a distance as if the patient visited the offices in person. If you live out of town send for a symptom blank. You can be cured at home with Dr. Shores's home treatment.

TRIAL TREATMENT FREE.

Bear in mind that any chronic sufferer, whether from catarrh or other seated and distressing chronic malady, may apply any time at Dr. Shores's parlors, corner First and Broadway, and receive from Dr. Shores's expert the most efficient treatment now in vogue at merely nominal rates, to office and mail patients alike. Trial treatment and medicine free to those applying in person.

The Gonzales family are known both in Europe and America, having played and created a sensation in every place where they have performed. The Gonzales sisters, Stella and Nina, as well as the brother Karl, being pronounced by the press and public of Europe and America as having no equals in their peculiar line of work. The mother, Mrs. Gonzales, is as well and favorably known on both continents, as the leading descriptive vocalist.

Adolph or "Chili" Gonzales, as he is known in the profession, is the champion tumbler of America, having been forty years in the circus arena. For years Mr. Gonzales was a member and personal friend of John Robinson, probably the greatest circus man that ever lived.

Mr. Gonzales says: "For some time I have had bronchitis. Nothing did me any good until I came to Dr. Shores, and he has made me well. (Signed) "ADOLPHUS GONZALES."

Mr. Gonzales is now teaching physical culture, with headquarters at the Burbank Theater. He has no equal as a teacher, and his system is considered the best now in use.

The little daughter of Mr. Gonzales is also engaged in teaching all kinds of fancy dancing. They are well-known to the world as being the most refined dancers in the business.

See Mr. Gonzales and he will tell you Dr. Shores has cured him.

DR. A. J. SHORES CO.

(INCORPORATED.)

SPECIALTIES—Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Heart Trouble, Lung Troubles, Dyspepsia, Stomach Troubles, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Troubles, Skin Diseases, Nervousness, Female Complaints and all Private and Chronic Diseases.

PARLORS—Reddick Block, corner First and Broadway. ☞Consultation and Examination Free.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m.; evenings, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 8 p.m.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

Dr. Shores is the People's Doctor.

His Announcements are Honest, His Statements are Honest, His Treatment is Honest, Consequently He has

The Public Confidence and Patronage--New Statements Each Week Prove the Success of Dr. Shores' New Treatment.

Treating for Catarrh with men who have had no experience is like taking a horse to a shoemaker to have him shod.

In order to assist those who are not well, in determining just what part or organ is affected, Dr. Shores has arranged the following table of symptoms, which will indicate just what disease you have. It is rare that any one case will have all the symptoms, relating to that disease or part affected; some have more, others less. If you have many of the symptoms enumerated under the various heads given below, you can rest assured that you have discovered just what part of your body is affected as well as any doctor can tell you.

The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case and bring this with you to Dr. Shores. If you live away from the city, send them by mail and ask for home treatment.

DISEASE OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

This condition usually results from neglected colds that have run into catarrh. Speedy and inexpensive cure by the Dr Shores system.

"Is the breath foul?"
"Is the voice husky?"
"Do you spit up slime?"
"Do you ache all over?"
"Do you blow out scabs?"
"Is the nose stopped up?"
"Do you snore at night?"
"Does your nose discharge?"
"Does the nose bleed easily?"
"Do crusts form in the nose?"
"Is the nose sore and tender?"
"Do you sneeze a great deal?"
"Is this worse toward night?"
"Does the nose itch and burn?"
"Is there tickling in the throat?"
"Is there pain in front of head?"
"Is there pain across the eyes?"
"Is there pain in back of head?"
"Is your sense of smell leaving?"
"Do you hawk to clear the throat?"
"Is there a dropping in the throat?"
"Is the throat dry in the mornings?"
"Are you losing your sense of taste?"
"Do you sleep with the mouth open?"
"Does your nose stop up toward night?"

DISEASE OF THE BRONCHIAL TUBES.

This condition often results from catarrh extending from the head and throat. Speedy and inexpensive cure by Dr. Shores's system.

"Have you a cough?"
"Are you losing flesh?"
"Do you cough at night?"
"Have you pain in side?"
"Do you take cold easily?"
"Is your appetite variable?"
"Have you stitches in side?"
"Do you cough until you gag?"
"Are you low-spirited at times?"
"Do you raise frothy material?"
"Do you spit up yellow matter?"
"Do you cough on going to bed?"
"Do you cough in the mornings?"
"Is your cough short and hacking?"
"Do you spit up little cheesy lumps?"
"Have you a disgust for fatty foods?"
"Is there a tickling behind the palate?"
"Have you pain behind breastbone?"
"Do you feel you are growing weaker?"
"Is there a burning pain in the throat?"
"Do you cough worse night and morning?"
"Do you have to sit up at night to get breath?"

DISEASE OF THE EARS.

Deafness and ear troubles result from catarrh passing along the eustachian tube that leads from the throat to the ear. Speedy and inexpensive cure by Dr. Shores's system.

"Is your hearing failing?"
"Do your ears discharge?"
"Are the ears dry and scaly?"
"Do the ears itch and burn?"
"Is the wax dry in the ears?"
"Is there a throbbing in the ears?"
"Are you gradually getting deaf?"
"Have you pain behind the ears?"
"Is there a buzzing sound heard?"
"Do you have a ringing in the ears?"
"Are there cracking sounds heard?"
"Is your hearing bad cloudy days?"
"Do you have earache occasionally?"
"Are the sounds like steam escaping?"
"Do you constantly hear noises in the ears?"
"Do your ears hurt when you blow your nose?"
"Is there a roaring like a waterfall in the head?"
"Do you hear some days better than others?"
"Do the noises in the ears keep you awake?"
"When you blow your nose do the ears crack?"
"Is your hearing worse when you have a cold?"

DISEASE OF THE STOMACH.

This condition may result from several causes, but the usual cause is catarrh, the result of mucus droppng down into the throat and being swallowed. Speedy and inexpensive cure by Dr. Shores's system.

"Is there nausea?"
"Are you costive?"
"Is there vomiting?"
"Do you belch up gas?"
"Are you light-headed?"
"Is your tongue coated?"
"Have you water brash?"
"Do you hawk and spit?"
"Is there pain after eating?"
"Are you nervous and weak?"
"Do you have sick headaches?"
"Do you bloat up after eating?"
"Is there disgust for breakfast?"
"Have you distress after eating?"
"Is your throat filled with slime?"
"Do you at times have diarrhoea?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"Is there constant bad taste in the mouth?"
"Is there gnawing sensation in the stomach?"
"Do you feel as if you had lead in stomach?"
"When you get up suddenly are you dizzy?"
"When stomach is empty do you feel faint?"
"Do you belch up material that burns throat?"
"When stomach is full do you feel oppressed?"

DISEASE OF THE NERVES.

When the nerves are effected by disease the following symptoms indicate it. Speedy and inexpensive cure by Dr. Shores's system.

"Do you get giddy?"
"Have you neuralgia?"
"Is your memory poor?"
"Are you easily dazed?"
"Are you easily excited?"
"Do your hands tremble?"
"Does your heart flutter?"
"Are you easily irritated?"
"Have you weird fancies?"
"Do you have headaches?"
"Is your brain fagged out?"
"Doesn't sleep refresh you?"
"Are you easily frightened?"
"Have you horrible dreams?"
"Have you wandering pains?"
"Does conversation bore you?"
"Do you start up in your sleep?"
"Do you forget what you read?"
"Have you vertigo sometimes?"
"Have you numbness in limbs?"
"Have you pain on top of head?"
"Is there loss of power in limbs?"
"Does a lump come up in throat?"
"Have you pain in back of head?"
"Have you throbbing in temples?"
"Do your legs or arms go to sleep?"
"Have you languid, tired feeling?"
"Is there twitching of the muscles?"
"Do you suffer from sleepliness?"
"Have you shooting pains in head?"
"Is there rush of blood to the head?"
"Can you hardly recollect anything?"

Schiffman is the name—only 50 cents a tooth. Schiffman is the name—only 50 cents a tooth.

Schiffman is the name—only 50c a tooth. Schiffman is the name—only 50c a tooth.

TEETH Extracted Without Pain.

Teeth Extracted

POSITIVELY AND ABSOLUTELY

Without Pain.

NOTHING INHALED—No gas, no chloroform, no ether, and above all, no cocaine used, which is dangerous. From one to a whole set of teeth extracted at a sitting without a particle of pain, danger or bad effects, making the task one of pleasure, rather than one of dread. The only safe method for elderly people and persons in delicate health. You do not have to "take something and run the risk."

Only 50c a Tooth.

SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO.
Rooms 22-23-24-25-26, Schumacher Block.
107 North Spring street.

Beware of Imitators.

Beautiful Sets of Teeth on Rubber or Celluloid, ranging in price from $5 up.

People from abroad can come in the morning and wear their teeth home the same day.

Temporary sets, which look well and can be worn with comfort, inserted in a few hours after teeth have been extracted.

SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL COMPANY,
Rooms 22 to 26,
Schumacher Block,
104 North Spring Street.

Schiffman is the name—only 50 cents a tooth. Schiffman is the name—only 50 cents a tooth.

Schiffman is the name—only 50c a tooth. Schiffman is the name—only 50c a tooth.

Teeth Extracted POSITIVELY AND ABSOLUTELY Without Pain. NOTHING INHALED—No gas, no chloroform, no ether, and above all, no cocaine used, which is dangerous. From one to a whole set of teeth extracted at a sitting without a particle of pain, danger or bad effects, making the task one of pleasure, rather than one of dread. The only safe method for elderly people and persons in delicate health. You do not have to "take something and run the risk." Only 50c a Tooth. SCHIFFMAN METHOD DENTAL CO. Rooms 22-23-24-25-26, Schumacher Block. 107 North Spring street.

BRITAIN.

THE VAST SIZE OF HER POSSESSIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

A recent issue of the Los Angeles Times contains a very pertinent editorial paragraph concerning the area of the British possessions, as follows:

"The London Times dolefully complains that somebody is always getting into England's path, in whatever part of the world it lies. But the real fact of the matter is that England's 'paths' cover altogether too much of the world's area. It is impossible for anybody to move about on the planet, to any great extent, without crossing some of these numerous and tortuous 'paths.'"

The "paths" of England are to be found in almost any habitable latitude and longitude of our planet, and few persons, unless they have studied up the subject, are aware of the vast area and the vast population actually under the British flag. In Europe, Asia, Africa and America, and in the islands of every ocean—in torrid, frigid and temperate zones—the flag of Great Britain floats, (according to the latest English statistics,) over an area of 11,335,806 square miles, and over a total population of 381,037,374.

It is hard for us to grasp these figures except by comparison. We often speak of the "vast" territory under the government of the United States. Without Alaska, our country can boast of an area of 3,025,600 square miles; with Alaska, we have 3,602,990 square miles. Our total population in 1890 (including the insignificant handful in Alaska of 30,329,) was 62,831,900. Last year an estimate was made by the various Governors of States and Territories of our population for 1895; and the result is that we have at the present time a population of 71,384,042.

Now let us turn again to the statistics of the area and population of the British empire in all parts of the world. As I have said, the total area under the British flag is no less than 11,335,806 square miles; or, in other words, the area over which Queen Victoria is sovereign, is between three and four times that of the United States of America. The population under the English government which has its real headquarters in the British houses of Parliament, is, by the latest English statistics, no less than 381,037,374—between five and six times the population of the United States, or more than one-fourth of the population of our globe.

I am intensely American in my feelings, and yet I am filled with admiration of a government which, notwithstanding all its imperfections, rules over a vaster extent than did the Roman empire in its palmiest days; and rules, too, with a justice not known even in the age of Augustus. One cannot, however, look too closely into England's mode in the past of acquiring this vast area without being convinced that great injustice was often committed, and that much of Great Britain's foreign possessions was obtained only on the principle that "might makes right."

The very vastness, and the "everywhereness" of England's possessions not only constitute her glory, but her weakness. It was Daniel Webster, in a speech made May 7, 1834, who paid the most eloquent tribute ever uttered to the glory of Great Britain, when he said that that government was "a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome in the height of her glory is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England."

Now, it is just that being "dotted over the surface of the whole globe that constitutes the weakness of Great Britain in the case of a great international struggle, say of a combination of Germany, France and Russia against her, as the Los Angeles Times put it: "England's 'paths' cover altogether too much of the world's area" to avoid trespassers, especially in time of a great war. In such a case there will be found plenty to intrude upon those "paths," and, in the end, hold them permanently.

But I believe that the principle of arbitration will be that which will finally obtain among the nations. Recent events in America and in South Africa have forced it not only upon England, but upon all the civilized peoples of the world.

J. C. FLETCHER.

AN EVERY-DAY HERO.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

Such a one, plainly as I set him forth, is amongst us; sentient, active, vital with both thought and deed, though of humble origin and occupying a humble sphere.

The heroisms of common every-day life have been his to exhibit as well as to witness; and, an American of the purest strain, Virginia born and nurtured, he fears not to be just, squaring his accounts to the finest hair; but, to further paraphrase Shakespeare, "All the ends he aims at are his country's, his God's, and truth's."

Accidents have come to him sharp and severe; difficulties many and manifold hath he overcome, whilst losses and crosses he has borne uncomplainingly.

When disease swept away his cattle, he sat patiently as a Job under the calamity, and at critical junctures when his debtors fail to meet their obligations he bears the disappointments philosophically. Broken-armed, he made himself ambidextrous for the pressing needs of business accounting, and broken-limbed, under the pain and delays incident to a case of malpractice, he turned his bed chamber into a lawyer's office to devise means for the recovery of damages. During two commercial trips overland to Mexico from Independence, Mo., as early as 1844, when his own wagon trains and those of his company would bog in the mire and their progress at times be reduced to two miles per day, he entertained those straits and difficulties with a cheerful mind. When their trains were attacked by Indians, or themselves involved in Mexican war skirmishes, he played the part of soldier to his own satisfaction and that of commanding officers. As for makeshifts and expedients in crossing swollen rivers and getting out of tight places, he was equal to all these with skill and adaptability. For facile use of the Spanish language, 'twas his practice while in Old Mexico to learn two or more new words each day. Also, because of thieves, which exist in all countries, he had, each day to keep sharp watch over his goods. Mexican sense of justice, however, he avers to be perfect, and the business of courts and operation of processes swift and exact.

Reaching San Bernardino and Los Angeles counties no later than 1846, when his loose stock was run off by predatory Indians, he put the authorities of the first-named county to the blush by his neatly successful way of overcoming the thieves and recovering his property. More energetic than his sons, he goes about at the pursuit he follows, rough-bloused; but as much a gentleman as though clad in doublet and hose. In preparing this sketch I have taken no liberties, save such as he would withhold from modesty; and what is here detailed will come as a surprise when his eye alights upon it in the column.

DUANE MORLEY

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Large importation of

BRUSHES

At C. Laux Co.'s,

142 S. Spring S

USE Ziegler's COCOA and CHOCOLATES

New Tract! New Tract!

AT AUCTION!

Wednesday, January 15, at 2 o'clock, on Premises.

Don't buy until you see it. Sold by front foot any size you desire, but not less than 30 feet or more than 100 feet sold to any one bidder. Take Central avenue cars.

SUBDIVISION OF ADAMS STREET PARK TRACT.

Cement Sidewalks and curbs; streets graveled and graded; lots situated on East Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, adjoining Briswalter Tract, close to car lines; fine large orange and deciduous fruit trees; lots all level and ready to build on. Building restrictions. Money at 6 per cent to build your house, or houses built to suit on monthly payments. For prices, after auction, etc., see

GEORGE F. GRANGER or J. G. H. LAMPADIUS, 203 Stimson Building.

CITY OF LONDON

CLEARANCE SALE.

All Blankets to be closed out this week at a great sacrifice.

This is a great chance for careful housekeepers to save money.

CITY OF LONDON,

213 S. Broadway.

Spruce Gum Balsam

Has no equal for

Coughs and Colds.

To Start...

We will offer you a SOLID OAK Sideboard 6 ft. high—Our competitors may ask $3 to $4 more for one like it—but we will let this go at $12.50. China Closets $13.50. Oak Pillar Extension Tables, rubbed finish $7.00. Cane Dining Chairs 75c and up. Oak polished frame, silk-upholstered and spring-seat Rockers $3.75; cobbler-seat Rockers $3.50. These are a few of the things we name, like low prices throughout.

P. S. Trke a look in our CARPET DEPARTMENT and get our prices.

The New Prices.

W. S. ALLEN'S

FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE

332-334 South Spring St.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Suit of Pennebaker vs. Braly on Trial.

Two Men Released Because of Defective Complaints.

Final Report from the Council Investigation Committee — Street Commissioners Required to Refund Moneys Received.

A report to the City Council was prepared yesterday by the special committee appointed to investigate the financial affairs of the street commissioners' office. The proprietor of the cigar and candy stand in the City Hall has decided to remove his establishment from the hall without waiting for the Council to take action in his case.

The only important case in the courts yesterday was the suit of Pennebaker vs. Braly, which was on trial in Department Four. Jacob Wiggins was released on habeas corpus, and at once rearrested. Lem Lin was discharged because of a defective complaint.

AT THE CITY HALL.

ITS FINAL REPORT.

Committee on Investigation Makes Recommendation to the Council.

After an hour of spirited debate, the committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the Street Commissioner's office, yesterday agreed upon the following report to the Council:

"To the Honorable Council of the City of Los Angeles: Your special committe appointed to investigate the affairs of the commissioners for the opening and widening of streets, herewith present report of the City Auditor, which is made part of this report, showing what streets and the amounts which were drawn above the amounts shown in the report which the Council approved.

"The following list of streets shows the amounts and the Auditor's reports show who received the money in excess of the amounts approved by the Council, as follows, to-wit:

Castelar street	$183.94
Norwood street	40.01
Darwin avenue	30.00
Vignes street	71.21
Thirtieth street	125.00
Bonnie Brae street	28.87
Hill street	10.00
Santee street	17.08
East Pico street	55.34
Alley in block H, Boyle Heights	11.44

"We recommend that the report of the City Auditor be referred to the City Attorney with instructions to collect the several amounts from the persons who have received money in excess of the amounts which the law allows, and deposit the same with the City Treasurer to the credit of the different streets."

SEWER COMMITTEE.

Recommendations That Were Prepared by the Committee.

The Sewer Committee of the Council finished its work yesterday by preparing the following recommendations:

"Recommend that the contract for the right-of-way for sewer along San Pedro street (herewith presented,) be approved, and the Mayor authorized to execute the same for and on behalf of the city.

"Recommend petition from W. L. Graves et al., asking that a sewer be constructed on Bixel street, be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance for the construction of a sewer beginning at a point forty feet east of Lincoln avenue on Fourth street; thence east on Fourth street to Bixel street; thence south on Bixel street to Sixth street; thence west on Sixth street to Witmer street; thence south on Witmer to manhole on Witmer and Shatto streets.

"Recommend that the bid of P. M. Darcy to construct sewer on Main and other streets at $1.12½ cents per lineal foot for the sewer complete, be accepted, and the accompanying resolution of award adopted.

"Recommend that the specifications presented by the City Engineer for the construction of sewers which were referred to this committee in connection with the City Attorney, be accepted, and designated as specifications No. 1-A, and placed on file in the office of the City Clerk.

"Recommend petition from Francis M. Parker et al., asking for a sewer on Thirty-first street between Main street and Grand avenue, be filed.

"Recommend that draft of ordinance for the construction of a sewer on Thirty-first street between Main street and Grand avenue be filed, as the work has already been done by private contract."

LEASES OF LAND.

Report from the Committee Having the Matter in Charge.

The Land Committee yesterday prepared the following report for presentation to the Council tomorrow:

"Recommend petition from Mrs. Langford, asking to be allowed to lease lot 10, block A, of Arroyo Seco lands in East Los Angeles, be granted and the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present the necessary lease therefor for the term of one year from April 1, 1896, at a rental of $4, to be paid in advance.

"Recommend that petition from Mrs. Rosa Phillips, asking for a lease for certain land situated on the south side of Buena Vista street, bounded south and west by Wilson, being 150 feet front on Buena Vista street by thirty feet deep, be granted and the City Attorney be instructed to prepare and present the necessary lease for the term of one year from April 1, 1896, at a rental of ——, payable in advance.

"Recommend petition from Juan Castaneda, asking for lease of land 75x165 feet on the southeast corner of Hayden and Truman streets, and known as part of lot 11, and all of lot 12, block G, of East Los Angeles, be granted and the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present the necessary lease for the term of one year from April 1, 1896, at a rental of ——, payable in davance.

"Recommend petition from S. Miller, asking to be allowed to lease lot 4, block D, Arroyo Seco lands, be granted and the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present the necessary lease for the term of one year from April 1, 1896, at a rental of $4, payable in advance.

"Recommend petition from George Geigerich and from A. Carranza, asking to be allowed to lease certain lands be filed.

"Recommend petition from Dodd & O'Gara, asking that certain alleys in the block bounded by Seventh, Eighth, Lake streets and Grand avenue, block B, of the Lake Shore tract, be abandoned in order that they may resubdivide the land, be filed."

Kensington Road.

The City Clerk will report to the Council tomorrow as follows:

"Some time since, upon recommendation of the Board of Public Works, certain appeals from the action of the Street Superintendent in accepting the work on Kensington road were referred back to me to give the proper notice of hearing at the expiration of the time for appeal. This should be done, if this order is not rescinded by your honorable body, at this time.

"There has been filed in my office a communication from all of the appellants in this matter, except one, that the work has since been amended to their satisfaction and they respectfully withdraw their remonstrance. This communication is presented to your honorable body this day. The other appellant who appears in this matter, I am informed by the contractor, has paid his assessment for the work, and I would ask for your instructions in the matter."

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

No Prospect of Their Completion Within the Time Allowed.

In spite of the fact that a penalty of $50 a day for the non-completion of the new school building by January 15, hangs over the heads of Mackey & Young, the contractors, there is no possibility of their being finished by that time. The contract calls for the completion of all fourteen buildings by January 15. But three of them will be completed then. These are the Hayes street, Pico and Sentous streets, and the Boyd-street schools. The schools on Twenty-first and Norwood streets and on Sixth street are almost finished and will be ready for acceptance by the 20th of January. Members of the City Council refuse to say whether the contractors will be granted an extension of time on the work. It will be alleged by the contractors, when they appear before the Council to ask for such an extension, that, the contract having been signed October 21, only eighty-six days were allowed for the completion of fourteen of the largest frame buildings in the city, requiring the use of over three million feet of lumber, most of which was of large sizes and not extensively carried in stock in this city, and had to be cut to order in mills of Puget Sound.

Superintendent of Buildings Strange reports that the small addition to Hayes-street school has been completed. The large twelve-room building at Pico and Sentous streets is now receiving the finishing touches, the plastering being all completed, and a great portion of the interior woodwork is finished, the painters keeping close behind the carpenter work. The ten-room building at Twenty-first and Norwood streets is in about the same condition These two buildings are calculated to be completed in about fifteen days. The ten-room building on Sixth near Los Angeles street, is the first one to be completed. The ten-room building on Temple and Custer streets is about half plastered. The New Macy-street eight-room building is now being plastered. The Boyle Heights, Griffin-avenue and Cambria-street schools will all be ready for plaster this week. The ten-room building at Twenty-eighth and San Pedro is not yet under roof, but will be ready for plastering in about ten days.

An inspection of the buildings in their present unfinished condition, indicates that when complete they will fulfill all that was promised for them in the way of architectural beauty and variety.

Vital Statistics.

The number of deaths that occurred in this city during the month of December, 1895, is reported by the Health Officer to have been 114; births, 154.

Cemetery Committee.

The special Committee on Cemeteries recently appointed by the Council will report tomorrow recommending that the protest of A. W. Ellis against the establishment of a cemetery on Boyle Heights, be filed.

Change in Recommendation.

The Board of Public Works yesterday made a change in the recommendation prepared Friday, in the matter of proposals for the improvement of Elmore avenue. It is now recommended to the Council that the bid of Richmon & Betsworth at 80 cents per lineal foot; for grading and gravelling, 30 cents per lineal foot for curb; 10 cents per lineal foot for gutters, and $1 per lineal foot for crosswalks complete, be accepted, and the accompanying resolution of award adopted.

Proposes to Move Out.

The proprietor of the cigar and candy stand in the City Hall lobby has notified several members of the Council that it will not be necessary to order his removal from the hall. He expects to leave voluntarily before February 1.

City Hall Notes.

Frank Rodgers has petitioned the Council to allow the use of the vacant space in front of the City Hall for a bootblack stand site.

A. M. Bragg and others have filed with the City Clerk a protest against the acceptance of the Street Commissioner's report in the widening of Second street from Alameda street to Santa Fé avenue. The protestants declare the charges of the commissioners to be too great.

The property-owners on East Fifth street between San Pedro street and Central avenue will tomorrow present a petition to the Council asking that Fifth street be paved, between the streets specified.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

THE COURTS.

Suit of Pennebaker vs. Braly on Trial.

A lively civil suit was in progress yesterday in Judge Van Dyke's court. G. F. Pennebaker was the plaintiff, and made some allegations against Arthur H. Braly in certain transactions in behalf of the Los Angeles Coal Company.

Mr. Pennebaker asserts that he had a conversation with Mr. Braly on May 9, 1895, in which Braly told him a glowing tale of 480 acres of land containing a rich deposit of lignite coal, which the Los Angeles Coal Company owned near Gallup, N. M., and upon which the company had expended from $12,000 to $15,000 in developing the mines. The coal was being taken out at the rate of five carloads a day, and was selling in Los Angeles at a large profit.

Furthermore, according to Mr. Pennebaker, Mr. Braly told him that the Los Angeles Coal Company was a fully solvent corporation, with assets more than sufficient to cover the liabilities, which amounted only to $1500; that the capital stock was divided into 1000 shares of the par value of $100 each, and that the controlling interest was owned by himself and J. A. Jevne. Braly then offered to sell Pennebaker 333 1-3 shares of stock; give him the company's note for $500, and protect him from all liabilities of the company which had been incurred prior to his becoming a stockholder, for the price of $2500.

Pennebaker accepted the offer and paid the money. In about three weeks, he claims to have made the discovery that Mr. Braly's brilliant representations had been considerably embroidered, and that the Los Angeles Coal Company was a delusion and a snare. He alleges that his investigations resulted in the discovery that the company owned no land or mines in New Mexico, that only one mine had been partially opened on land belonging to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company; that no active mining or marketing was being done; that the liabilities of the company amounted to much more than the assets, and that Braly and Jevne did not, between them, own more than fifty shares, instead of the controlling interest claimed.

Pennebaker promptly offered to return the promissory note and his certificate of stock to the company, and wanted his money back, but the company failed to see it in that light, and he accordingly brought suit to recover his money and have the contract rescinded.

Mr. Braly intimates that Pennebaker must have been dreaming, and that he has spun most of the alleged representations out of his own vivid imagination, as he, Braly, was careful to tell him nothing of the condition and assets of either the mine or the company, as neither had been definitely ascertained and were not known to himself. He asked Pennebaker to investigate fully and find out for himself how matters stood before purchasing the stock, which was fully worth the price asked for it.

After much disputing, a stipulation was made on June 1: J. A. Jevne, John S. Sampson, Jr., and H. G. Bundrem were appointed a committee of three to ascertain the exact standing of the company, and to strike a balance between the assets and liabilities. If the latter amounted to $100 more than the former, Braly agreed to pay Pennebaker's share of the indebtedness, after deducting the $100. If, on the contrary, the assets exceeded the liabilities, Pennebaker was to pay his share of the latter.

The assets were found to exceed the liabilities by $135, and Braly alleges that Pennebaker cannot maintain his action, at the same time professing his willingness to do the fair thing.

The case was continued until February 6.

There's Many a Slip.

Jacob Wiggins, the bad man from El Monte, thought he was free yesterday, and found he was not. Judge Smith discharged him on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that the complaint, which was drawn by a lawyer in El Monte, did not state that the biff he gave the Constable on the nose was unlawfully administered. Released from the charge of battery, Jacob brightened up considerably, but his face feel again when he was promptly rearrested for disturbing the peace.

Trade that Did not Go.

Thomas Powers, Jr., the youngster arrested for horse-stealing, was brought before Justice Young yesterday for examination. He had a horse which he obtained from Poundmaster Lafferty, and he traded it to the widow Johnson's boy for an old shotgun. Mrs. Johnson was delighted with the exchange, but not so Powers, who went over and announced that the trade was off. Mrs. Johnson objected vigorously, but the horse was taken home just the same, and she had the elder Powers arrested for grand larceny. The case was dismissed, and she then had the boy arrested.

The examination was continued until Monday.

An Unprincipled Young Scamp.

The Constable was out yesterday after Arthur Faba, a young Italian accused of seducing Erolinda Guirado under promise of marriage. The girl is a poor, ignorant little orphan, only 18 years old, and had been a servant in young Faba's home.

Got Off Very Easily.

Lem Lin, the Chinaman charged with assaulting a little girl, was discharged yesterday by Judge Smith, the affair having so shaped itself that the court had no alternative. The original complaint was defective in several points, besides setting forth the name of the defendant, and, as the information is based strictly upon the complaint, it was impossible to make the latter legal and regular, so the court had no choice but to order it set aside. The District Attorney was directed to have the defendant reëxamined immediately, and the matter was referred to the committing magistrate to have the complaint amended. Assistant District Attorney Williams, who now has charge of the criminal department, went away to San Francisco and forgot all about the matter, so, as the committing magistrate had no power to hold the defendant for more than six days, and as no proceedings had been filed against him in the Superior Court, the slant-eyed reprobate was allowed to go free.

The mistake was made by the Pasadena lawyer who wrote out the original complaint, and the understanding is that there was very little merit in the case itself.

Thrown Off the Car.

The Los Angeles Railway Company is certainly in for it, another $25,000 damage suit being filed yesterday against the corporation by L. C. Watkeys, an indignant man who deeply resents having been put off a car for refusal to pay another nickel. He alleges, with considerable vigor, that he had already paid one nickel for that particular ride, but, notwithstanding this fact, the conductor and motorman imperiled his dignity and their own situations, by forcibly compelling him to get off the car. This wrong was committed in the presence of a large number of good citizens, who were led to look upon Mr. Watkeys with distrust and suspicion, which sad state of affairs caused that worthy man so much mental anguish, humiliation and mortification, that nothing but a $25,000 plaster will heal the gaping wound in his feelings.

New Suits.

Jacob Kuhrts has begun suit aganist Amelia M. F. Preston, as executrix of Henry Preston, deceased, to foreclose a mortgage for $5000.

J. W. Brunton has begun suit against the Southern Oil Company to recover $399 due as wages for labor performed as driller on oil wells.

William C. Petchor has begun suit against August and Elise A. Wagniere, to foreclose a mortgage for $851.75.

Court Notes.

Judge McKinley ordered the decree for the plaintiff in the case of Holt vs. Childs et al., the case going by default.

Pierre Faure, a native of France, was yesterday admitted to citizenship by Judge Shaw.

The appeal case of William Henderson, fined $5 for plumbing done not in accordance with the city ordinance, and appealed for the purpose of testing the ordinance, was yesterday heard and taken by Judge Smith. The question at issue is a discrepancy between the State law, which appoints the Health Officer as inspector of plumbing, and a city ordinance, which appoints a plumbing inspector.

Judge Van Dyke yesterday ordered a decree for the plaintiff without costs in the suit to quiet title of C. S. Gilbert et al. vs. L. J. Adams et al.

In the insolvency case of C. W. Millard, Judge Van Dyke appointed Sheriff Burr as assignee, no creditors appearing.

The receiver of the Luitweiler Company yesterday filed his report and inventory in Department Five.

Judge Shaw will attend to the affairs of Department Two during the coming week, as Judge Clark goes to San Diego to try a case for Judge Puterbaugh.

Mrs. F. E. Gottleber yesterday obtained a divorce from E. Gottleber, Judge McKinley granting the decree.

E. T. Price was examined before Judge McKinley for insanity, and discharged.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Decision in Favor of the Electric Company.

A decision sent down yesterday reverses the lower court and grants the motion for a non-suit in the case of Amanda P. Everett et al. vs. the Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Company, a suit brought by the widow and minor child of Charles E. Everett, who was run over by an electric car on October 17, 1894, while riding along the track ahead of it, on a bicycle. Everett was in full possession of his faculties, and was an experienced bicycle rider. At the time he was killed he was riding south on McClintock avenue, at University. Following him, and running about ten miles an hour, was a University car and trailer, heavily loaded with passengers bound for the races. When he was first seen, Everett was about two blocks ahead of the car, riding on the other track. He soon crossed to the south-bound track, to avoid a car going north, and went on, about half a block in advance of the south-bound car, which was rapidly overtaking him. The motorman sounded the alarm-gong and shouted to the bicyclist, but he neither turned his head nor increased his speed. When about twenty feet away, the motorman applied the brakes, but could not stop in time to avoid running down Everett, who was instantly killed.

The evidence showed that ample warning had been given, but that Everett had paid no attention. The Supreme Court holds that the conduct of the deceased constitutes negligence in the highest degree, sufficient to preclude any recovery for his death. He was riding along a track where cars were passing at short intervals, and a failure to listen or look for threatened danger constituted negligence per se, as settled by an unbroken line of decisions in this and other States.

It is negligence sufficient to preclude recovery in case of accident or death when a person either crossing or walking along a track where steam, cable or electric cars may be approaching, fails to exercise such care and watchfulness as may prevent accident. When the evidence discloses a failure to take such reasonable precautions for one's own safety, it constitutes negligence in law and is not a question to be submitted to the jury.

The refusal of the trial-court to grant a non-suit was error, and the judgment and order are reversed.

AT THE U. S. BUILDING

FOUR LITTLE RASCALS.

Examination of the Pico Heights Postoffice Robbers.

There was a melancholy sight to be seen in the United States District Court yesterday. It was four wretched little follows, all but one still in short trousers, who sat there in awed silence charged with the serious affense of robbing a United States postoffice.

In the papers filed yesterday M. H. Flint, postoffice inspector, accuses Dan Crandall, Joe Szarfinski, Bert Hill and Joe Kwasigorch of breaking into the Pico Heights branch postoffice and carrying off $3.25 worth of postage stamps.

The preliminary examination was begun before United States Commissioner Van Dyke yesterday afternoon, Asst. Dist.-Atty. F. G. Finlayson representing the government, and Judge Louis Gottschalk the defendants. The examination was not concluded, but will go on Monday afternoon.

The first witness was James B. Murphey, proprietor of the grocery store and postoffice, which the boys are accused of looting. He told of conversations with the boys which led him to believe them the thieves. He noticed just after the robbery that Joe Szarfinski had a plentiful supply of tobacco. Mr. Murphey asked him where he got it. Joe replied that he bought it of Mrs. White. Then Mr. Murphey collared the young man, and marched him off to Mrs. White's little shop. She denied selling Joe Szarfinski any tobacco. Then Joe said that he had forgotten, it was Bert Hill who bought it. Again Mrs. White denied the tale. Then Joe said it was Dan Crandall. Another denial on Mrs. White's part. So Joe finally declared that he had bought it downtown somewhere.

Dan Crandall aroused Mr. Murphey's suspicion by showing that he knew a good many particulars of the case, and then declaring that he had learned them all from an article in the Express read aloud by his father. The damaging point was that he knew a great deal more than was in the Express article.

Under-Sheriff Clement testified that he had arrested the four boys, and on their way to the station they had all confessed their guilt. Sheriff Burr testified that this confession had been repeated in his presence. The boys have since taken back their confessions, declaring that they were given under the stress of fear and that they really had nothing to confess.

The four boys sat there in awed silence, listening with breathless interest to every word that dropped from the witnesses' lips. Now and then, when the witnesses said something with which the defendants disagreed, they would sit bolt upright, and draw in their breath with an audible gasp of disapproval. Dan Crandall seemed the most unconcerned of the four, and sat there swinging his feet, clad in dingy-white socks and very low slippers, with a grin on his freckled face. Joe Szarfinski's father was there, a Polish carpenter who deeply feels his son's disgrace. Mrs. Hill was there, too, and struggled hard to keep back the tears, trying her best to seem cheerful and smiling for her son's sake. Mr. and Mrs. Hill believe they can establish an alibi for Bert.

The bail for Dan Crandall and Joe Szarfinski was set at $500 each, and at $250 for the other two prisoners. Bert Hill was bailed out before night, but the rest of the culprits were sent back to the County Jail.

Arrested and Released.

J. L. Fulkerson was arrested again at 5 p.m. yesterday on a second indictment growing out of his connection with the United Indemnity Company. He was finally released without another bond.

The Bargain Flame Burns Bright.

Twelve hot, dry August days in January have done their deadly work. Like the government, we have got to sell our "Bonds," even if we have to pay you women to take them. Our stock is our Bonds and there is A BARGAIN PRICE PREMIUM ON EVERY ARTICLE.

The great sale of Ladies' Wrappers will be a crowd bringer.

Dollars Divided.

LADIES' SUITS.

Think of good sensible dresses, handsomely made and beautifully trimmed at QUARTER prices just because there is a little change in the latest fashion telegraph reports from Paris, such Dresses as were $25.00 shall now go at...... $5.98

Not an item quoted in this advertisement that is not a greater value than you have ever found in these goods.

A Bargain Spread

Six great tables laden with all the newest and best in the world, of Cloaks with a half and third the usual.

Table No. 1. Ladies' Short Jackets and English Walking Coats. Many different colors and patterns, $8 and $10; now shall be sold at...... $2.39

Table No. 2. Ladies' Jackets and Walking Coats. A lot of very elegant garments, many being worth as high as $20; these shall now be sold at...... $5.89

Table No. 3. A big lot of Children's Short Coats, handsomely made of beautiful cloths, trimmed with Angora fur, and well lined; shall now be sold at...... $1.19

Table No. 4. Ladies' Jackets and Capes and Children's Coats; some garments worth as high as $8; almost any choice of color or style; these shall go at...... $1.98

Table No. 5. A Grand Special Bargain in Ladies' Capes, light or dark colors, medium and light weights; just the thing for this weather; worth up to $15. These shall go at...... $3.98

Table No. 6. Ladies' light-weight Capes for these sunshiny days; elegantly made and trimmed in the most recent mode, many worth as high as $20; these shall go at $6.98

Ladies' Wrappers

A grand sale that will make you wonder at the doings. No such Wrappers at these prices will ever come again.

Lot No. 1. Ladies' Wrappers, standard quality Print, made well, Watteau back, light colors, regular dollar goods; these shall now go at...... 45c

Lot No. 3. Ladies' Wrappers, splendid quality of French Percale, new patterns and very beautiful color effects, actually worth $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00; these shall go at...... 98c

Lot No. 2. Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, serviceable dark gray stripes, well made and usually worth $1.25, these shall go at...... 69c

Lot No. 4. Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers tastefully trimmed with braid colors, are brown, gray, navy and dark red, made with Watteau back; worth fully $3.00; these go at...... $1.98

The Weather and the Blue Pencil have done it

FUR CAPES.

Two extra special lots for this week only. The raw skins are worth more than we ask for the Capes. Ladies' Cape, finest quality Baltic Seal Fur, full sweep, 34 inches length, edged all around with black Thibet Fur, now only..... $15.75

Same style of Cape as above, in Unplucked Seal of the finest quality, edged all around with skunk; a $50 garment, now only $26.75

These prices are made to pack the store with. They are made to bring crowds all the week.

THE PARISIAN CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, 221 SOUTH SPRING ST.

GOOD FORM.

Requires good Clothes—Our $25 English Clay Diagonals are of best material and workmanship; are stylish and lasting—"to date" in all respects. We keep in repair for one year all Suits made by us.

B. Gordon, THE TAILOR.

104 S. Spring St.

A cure is certain—not doubtful. Take it today—the Keeley Treatment.

The Keeley Institute, Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts., Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

Secret Fowler Enameling.

NEW PRICE LIST.

Frame and forks complete.

Black, 3 coats	$3.00
Wine, 4 coats	3.50
Olive Green, 4 coats	4.00
Orange, 4 coats	4.00
Green, 4 coats	4.00
Onyx Green, 4 coats	4.00
Lilac, 4 coats	4.00
Yellow, 5 coats	4.50

Every color has the SECRET FOWLER TOP COAT. These prices cannot be duplicated on the continent.

L. W. Fox Cycle & Arms Co.

431 South Spring St.

THE MORNING SERMON.

THE WAR QUESTION—OUR RESPONSIBILITY AS A NATION.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE TIMES.)

BY REV. EDWARD A. HORTON.
President of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches of Boston.

(Through the Newspaper Sermon Association.)

Ye are the salt of the earth; but if the salt have lost its savor.—Matthew v., 13.

If these words of Jesus were applicable to a little band of disciples, how much more fitting are they when applied to a government like ours, which has before it the ideal of a Christian republic. This is a time when the full meaning of American citizenship should be made clear. As from a central sun, sending its bright rays everywhere, so should this great responsibility not only enforce duty, but shed inspiration.

Without any boasting, we can truly say that the principles of our free, representative government are the salt of the earth. They are supposed to embody applied Christianity. The watchwords of Freedom, Justice and Brotherhood are stamped upon our charters. However much we may stumble and fall short, still the place which we ought to fill in the history of humanity is very clear. Nothing nobler has been set to the efforts of man.

But if the salt has lost its savor, then what? That is to say, in a time like this, the world looks eagerly to see whether we understand what we are set to do; whether we rise to the grandeur of our opportunity; whether we are guided by motives caught from the battlefields of the middle ages, or by precepts from the "Sermon on the Mount." If the salt of our laws and institutions loses its savor, then progress is defeated. In other words, if we go backward at a crisis like this to passionate conditions which we thought outgrown, then there is a sad indictment of human hopes.

The simple demand upon the American people at present is to remember. We must not forget what we felt sure had been gained through the century or two of our growth. Arbitration has been tested and found useful. It has been claimed by us that we should never engage in war for anything but self-defense. The slaughter of our fellow-men has been declared the worst calamity possible on this earth. Organized religion has reared its altars throughout the land, and spread its messages of peace and good-will. We must remember these things and many other cheering features, and allow self-restraint to have her perfect work. There is a vast deal to be utterly thrown away if we engage in war just at this time, as we approach the twentieth century.

It is not in any spirit of cowardly submission that I say this. No one appreciates more than myself heroism in any department of life. We know well that martyr stakes, dungeon damps and battlefield sacrifices have been necessary to establish the rights of man. But the question arises at this time: "Are we not far enough along to believe that, by exercising the spirit of Jesus, we may find it possible to have honorable peace in nearly every emergency?"

The next duty is to act in a judicial spirit. We must look at things in the large. Our interests are not simply localized on one continent, but have spread out with intricate ties over the entire globe. Here we have built up a certain kind of civilization, in which prosperity sings through the music of loom and throb of the anvil. Industry has become an abiding friend here with us in the United States, never, we trust, to be drawn away by martial frenzy. Let us remember that we as a nation represent the advanced type of civilization. Are we able to sustain it along the lines our ancestors marked out? Puritan and Pilgrim and Cavalier, all believed in the possibility of a government which might exist without the taint of old battle-time ferocity. If it is necessary to settle matters so frequently by warfare, then men at large would greatly prefer another kind of government wherein these military things are done better.

We are not trained for the army and for battles; our education points toward peaceful pursuits. It would be putting the pointer on the dial of progress back a great many centuries if we rushed headlong into a conflict with England. It might seem at first as though a struggle of this kind would encourage new republics in other parts of the world; so it would, in a certain sense. But deeper down would be the fear and distrust, even in these same little republics, as they saw our inability to carry out the fundamental principles of commonwealths.

Then we turn to Christianity, which we have claimed finds its first, full illustration on these shores. Here, we say, was planted the culled grain-seed of the truths which pledge for their harvest the "brotherhood of man." We have taken this thought and put it into our laws; built it into our hearthstones; woven it into our songs, and made it the pavement on which our daily traffic securely walks. If a peaceable, straightforward, friendly type of Christianity such as this cannot thrive, of course, we need to know it. But here is an opportunity now for us to resolve that the salt of our noble purpose shall not lose its savor. If we, as a people, declare that we can accomplish our ends in a peaceful, yet firm, way, I fully believe it can be realized.

It must ever be borne in mind that we are only at the threshold of agitation. Those who are not thoughtful will imagine that the rumors of war, which have stirred our country to its depths, have ceased, and all is now clear; nothing could be farther from the facts. There are delicate questions of detail yet to be handled, which will require the greatest care and statesmanlike caution. It seems to me that the solving of such matters depends more upon the spirit in which they are handled than on technical knowledge and smart ability. If we, as a people, demand that, in settling the Venezuelan question, there shall be a steady purpose on the part of our representatives to deal calmly and broadly with the matter, that will surely bring the right result. If our Christianity is of such flimsy material that it cannot meet such a test as this satisfactorily, then we ought to bow our heads in shame.

I have not referred to the awful possibilities involved in a war between England and ourselves. I would like to feel that such a dire calamity is out of the question. Here is our white-winged commerce flying with happy messages of good-will from shore to shore; that would be swept from the seas. The ties that bind us with the mother country would be wounded almost beyond healing. The great heritage which we have from her of a common tongue, glorious memories and wonderful literature would be stained with the shame of carnage. There are probably no two nations that, once in battle with each other, could work so much havoc in the affairs of mankind.

Allow that Great Britain is sometimes overbearing, still, we cannot deny that she is more acceptable to us than any other nation. Her institutions, ancestral sources and general attitude are more in harmony with our republic than any other strong continental nation. We ought to forgive much.

Our responsibility before the world has never been so great as at the present time. Everything depends upon the calmness and self-possession with which we dignifiedly go through this trying ordeal. Let us put aside all small bitterness and rise to a sense of what we are and what is expected of us. I believe in the American people. They are at heart true patriots. When it comes to the cannon's mouth as a matter of necessity, they are there, and the flashing of swords does not affright them. But peace is ever the motto of our industrious, God-fearing, Christian communities.

No one would be quicker than myself to stand firmly aginst un-Christian agression. Let our sympathies go out fully, to those who are trying to establish free governments. May the salt of our fraternal feeling never lose its savor through any timidity or negligence. But, on the other hand, let us act as though we had become mature, and were not children. Let us remember the spirit of Washington rather than that of Napoleon. It is Washington who serves as a guiding light, and it is Lincoln, the patient, considerate and long-suffering soul, who shines beside Washington as a guardian spirit of the nation. Have we not come to a point in our history when it is far more heroic and grand to abstain from certain things than to rush into mad conflict?

The true man of business sends up his petition that the slowly gathered fruits of honorable labor may not be swept away in a moment of rage. The ruler of many looms asks that the web of mercantile prosperity may still be woven amid the happy tokens of comfort. The genuine politician sees now the auspicious hour when he can guide the ship of state through troublous waters, and act like a statesman. The high-minded lawyer rises to the plane of arguments where humanity is his client. The journalist dips his pen in the sympathetic ink of wise caution and noble restraint. The minister of the gospel sees before him his Master who commands him to preach the "Golden Rule," and to exhort unto deeds of love.

Again, I ask my readers, of whatever position: If the salt of our Christian republic loses its savor at such a time as this, how can we hope to keep our place and influence amid the great opportunities of the twentieth century? There it was hoped that we should act a conspicuous and noble part. But we cannot do that if we enter it begrimed with the powder of battle and blinded by the smoke of passion.

I say this as one who served in the civil war. I say this as one believing in self-respect for nations, as well as individuals. I say this as one realizing that the only real peace must be honorable. But this I say after all has been declared—let us resolve together as a people that we will do everything in our power to maintain our fundamental principles as a peace-loving nation. That we will put to shame, as far as we can, any grasping, crowding behavior from any nation by dignified, earnest protest. That we will demand arbitration and comply with its decisions. Then, indeed, we shall be as salt for the whole world. Then we can enter the twentieth century and take the leadership, as we ought, among the nations with natural and tranquil power.

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SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

A Woman Burned Almost to a Crisp by an Accident.

May Williams, the keeper of bawdy house on Marchessault street, No. 205, was so badly burned yesterday afternoon that she will probably die. By some means the curtains in her own private rooms caught fire while she was writing in the hall to a friend. Smelling something that was burning, she rushed back into her room and found the draperies aflame. In the endeavor to pull out of the premises a desk that contained valuables, she upset a bottle of lucine, a cleaning compound, which exploded.

Before help could reach her, at least one-third of the epidermis on her body had been so badly burned that the doctors who were called in considered her injuries as fatal. The woman presented a most pitiable spcetacle after she had been rescued by a friend of hers, named Miss Ollie, who, with great presence of mind, wrapped her in blankets and smothered the flames.

It is supposed that the fire was caused by spontaneous combustion. Miss Williams had left some matches lying on the window-sill which were probably ignited by the heat of the sun, and communicated with the curtains.

GARVES GOT THE COW.

And He is Now Willing to Be Punished for It.

Francisco Garves is the young man who found a rope and took it along. This happened on Wednesday night last. At the end of the lariat, however, there was a cow, and that is where the trouble came in. He was detected by Officers Shannon and Rich driving the unwilling bovine on Pico street, and was nabbed.

Mr. Garves, while admitting that he had taken the cow, yesterday claimed that he had been made drunk on sour wine and filled up with enchiladas by B. Solomon, an ex-convict, of Upper Main street, and a couple of butchers, who told him to go and get the cow. Garves got the cow, but he is now anxious to plead guilty to grand larceny in the Superior Court, provided he doesn't get too big a sentence.

Collided With a Train.

Luey Chung, a vegetable peddler, who tried to cross in front of a Southern Pacific train last night at 5:45, on Alameda street had his wagon smashed into small pieces. He received three scalp wounds of no gravity, and was brought to the Police Station by Officer Richardson in charge of the police wagon. After Dr. Bryant had dressed the slight injuries Luey Chung, the vegetable peddler, was taken away by his friends.

A Dapper Cop.

Yesterday afternoon, while the Police Court was in session, there seemed to be but one policeman in court, although there were many drunks and hobos. Every time when Judge Morrison would arraign a prisoner, the complaining witness would be Officer Stewart. He cinched at least five men yesterday who all pleaded guilty, and all took their medicine quietly and according to the limit.

A RUN TO SANTA MONICA.
Just the thing this kind of weather. Sea bathing delightful. Southern Pacific trains run via Soldiers' Home and to Port Los Angeles, longest ocean pier in the world. Crack-a-jacks of the Stearns team ride every day on the Southern Pacific's bicycle track. Round trip, Saturdays and Sundays, 50 cents.

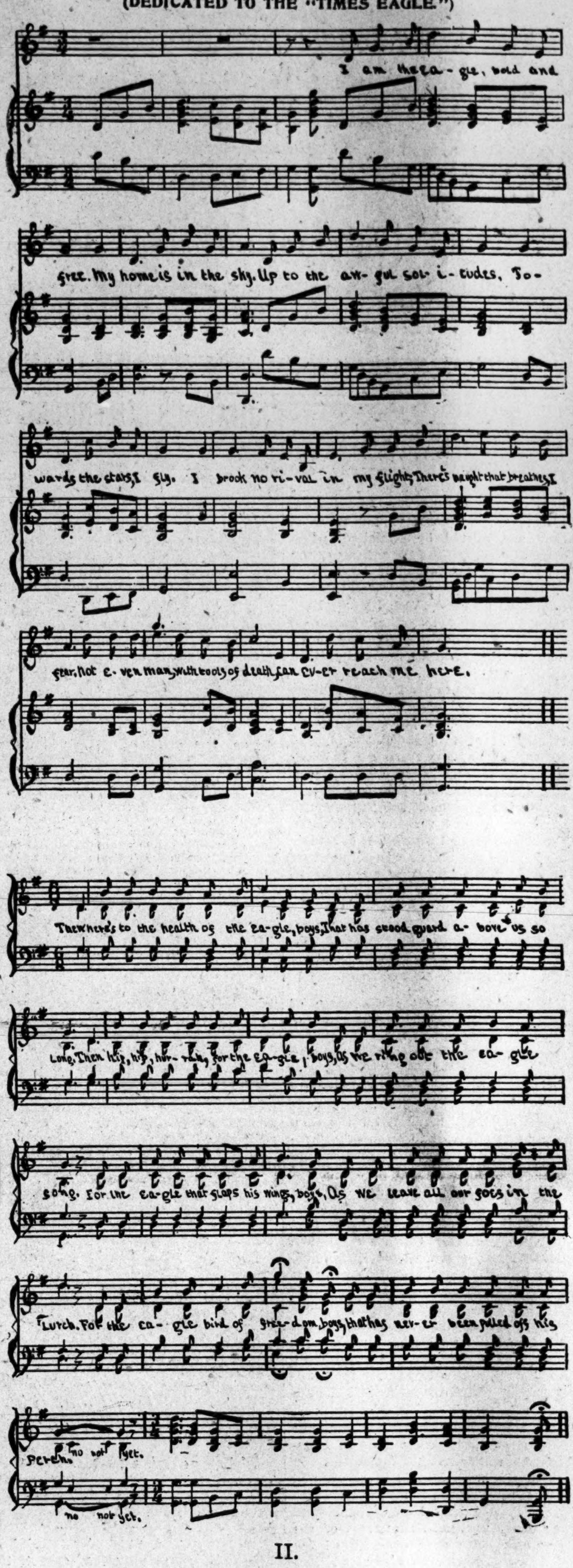
GAS ENGINE FOR SALE.
The Times has a first-class six-horse-power Otto gas engine for sale. It is in excellent condition and will be sold at a bargain.

Insurance that Insures.
LOS ANGELES (Cal.,) Jan. 9, 1896.
Mr. I. C. Guy, general agent Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company—Dear sir: I hereby acknowledge the receipt of $2000, in full settlement of policy No. 31,714, on the life of my late husband, Daniel B. Sumner.
In thanking you for the prompt and satisfactory settlement of this claim, I wish to recommend the Penn Mutual to any one desiring fair and courteous treatment, and wanting "insurance that insures."
MRS. MARY SUMNER.

THE SPIRIT OF '96.

Words and Music by "Hans von Dunkerfoodle" (George W. Hersee.)

(DEDICATED TO THE "TIMES EAGLE.")



II.

"I am the emblem of a race
That, on the scroll of fame,
When woke the spirit of '76,
Carved deep its nation's name.
And oh, the tales of noble deeds
Still make the pulses thrill,
At Concord and at Lexington,
And glorious Bunker Hill."

CHORUS:

"Americans of '96,
Sons of brave sires are ye;
Uphold the cause your fathers won,
And I'll abide with thee.
Hear ye, all nations of the earth—
Mark well the words I say—
Hands off! Touch not the Stars and Stripes,
That flag is up—to stay."
(Chorus:)

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FURNITURE CO.
T. BILLINGTON, president.
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In Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, etc., you will find us always striving to keep the lead and ready to meet all competition.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber Mfg. Co.
LUMBERYARD AND PLAINNG MILL.
Commercial Street.

Take Your Wife
one of those handsome Pozzoni Puff Boxes. They are given free with each box of powder.

Teeth Extracted Free
UNTIL JANUARY 19, 1896.

Positively the Last Week Of Free Work.

The reason for extracting free is to introduce our skill and new Painless methods.
We fill teeth for 50 cents and make 22-kt. Gold Crowns for $5.00.
We have secured the able services of
DR. A. J. BACON,
the celebrated Gold Crown and Bridge Specialist of Chicago.
We have also secured, at high expense, a
....Tooth Extracting Specialist....
Direct from New York City.

New York Dental Parlors,
321½ South Spring Street.

Monday and Tuesday
...BIG SALE...

It is money we want, so we propose to make the prices that will fetch it.

Linen Damask, worth 40c, our price	25c
Linen Damask, worth 60c, our price	40c
15c Linen Towels for	10c
Turkey Red Damask, worth 40c, for	25c
Turkey Red Damask, worth 80c, for	60c
—DRESS GOODS—	
All-wool Dress Goods, worth 35c, only	22c
All-wool Dress Goods, worth 40c, only	25c
60c Novelty All-wool Goods, our price	39c
Everything in Black Dress Goods reduced.	
—GENTS' FURNISHINGS—	
50c Neckties for	25c
60c Silk Handkerchiefs	40c
$1.25 Laundered Shirt	85c
Underwear, worth $1.50 per sut, for	90c
Underwear, worth $2 per suit, for	$1.25
Extra All-wool Underwear, worth $2.50 per suit	1.90
—DRAPERY DEPARTMENT—	
$2 Lace Curtains for	1.25
$2.50 Lace Curtains for	1.50
Chenille Portieres, per pair	1.90
$5 Chenille Portieres, per pair	3.25

Prices no object for these two days. Money is what we are after.

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PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT............E. KATZ, 187 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times
FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXX. FIFTEENTH YEAR.
FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month—$9 a year; SUNDAY only, $2; WEEKLY, $1.30

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

The Twelve-machine Mergenthaler

1. THE VANGUARD. 2. THE DEFENDER. 3. E PLURIBUS UNUM. 4. THE EAGLE. 5. MAID MARIAN.

THE TIMES has added to its Linotype Battery two more duplex machines, making twelve in all. The new machines have been named, respectively, "The Defender" and "Maid Marian." The
of all the regular machines, nearly 5000 ems per hour each.

REDUCED RATES.

The publishers long since determined that, when the circulation of the LOS ANGELES TIMES should reach an average of 15,000 copies daily, the subscription rate would be reduced. Accordingly, from and after Jan. 2, 1896, the rates will be as follows:

Single Copies { at the counter, on the streets, or at the news agencies, } **3 cents.**

At which price all persons have a right to purchase the week-day issues.

On railway trains, steamers, etc... 5c
Sunday Times, invariably.......... 5c
Daily and Sunday, per month......75c
(Or 2½ cents per copy, delivered.)
Per quarter, post paid...........$2.25
Per year, post paid...............$9.00
Sunday only, per year, post paid $2.00

The number of pages in the daily will continue to be from 10 to 14; the Sunday Times is either a double or a triple sheet, of from 28 to 36 pages. "All the news all the time."

POSTAGE.

The postage on the Midwinter Number of The Times—40 pages and cover—to all parts of the United States, Mexico and Canada is three (3) cents, and to all countries within the Universal Postal Union it is six (6) cents per copy.

(For further information, list of contents in detail, rates, etc., see page 28 of the Midwinter Number, or another page of today's issue.)

ENGLISHMEN AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A disposition is manifested on the part of many Englishmen residing in the United States—and some sympathizers who are not Englishmen—to take exceptions to much that is written and spoken by Americans in support of the Monroe doctrine. President Cleveland's emphatic reassertion of the Monroe doctrine brought the issue to an acute phase, and naturally stimulated its discussion in the press and among the people. A great deal has been said, mostly on one side; indeed, it can hardly be said that there is more than one side to this question for loyal and true Americans. The discussion has brought out all shades of opinion, ranging from the most bellicose "jingoism" to the most pusillanimous whine for "peace at any price." The grand preponderance of American opinion, however, favors—or, rather, demands—that the Monroe doctrine as enunciated by President Monroe and reiterated by President Cleveland, shall be maintained at all hazards. American newspapers and American citizens are not at all backward in expressing this opinion. The American press and the American people are intensely patriotic, and they are prompt to avow their patriotism upon occasion, and to prove it when necessary.

This spontaneous expression of opinion from one end of the land to the other has not unnaturally had a somewhat irritating effect upon Englishmen residing or temporarily sojourning in the United States. This irritation has naturally sought expression through the newspapers. In common, no doubt, with other journals throughout the country, The Times has received numerous protests of this kind. Some are couched in respectful and decent language, others are violent, blustering, threatening, or maudlin, according to the personal characteristics of the writers. The Times has not seen fit to publish these interesting communications, as it has been unable to perceive that any good purpose could be subserved thereby. Had we desired to inflame the public mind, without adequate cause, against England and Englishmen, we would certainly have published some of these letters.

Some of these protestors complain that the tone of the American press has been of a nature calculated to aggravate the situation; to create needless antagonisms between Americans and Englishmen resident in this country; to cause British capital to be withdrawn from investment in the United States; and, in brief, that the press of this country is rashly urging the nation on to a war with England.

The men who put forward these propositions are surely actuated more by their feelings than by their judgment. The American newspapers are wont to discuss issues freely and fearlessly, without circumlocution or innuendo. They have made no exception in the case of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. But almost without exception their voice has been for peace, if there can be peace with honor. The superlative evils of war have not been forgotten nor minimized. The possibility of armed conflict has been constantly deplored. The supreme desirability of a peaceful solution of the difficulty has been steadily insisted upon. But at the same time, the fact has been kept uppermost that the American people are unitedly committed to the maintenance of a great national principle, and that they will maintain that principle at whatever cost, even to the extremity of war, if necessary. In the enunciation of this determination there is no bluster, no superfluous ostentation. President Cleveland's statement of the case was a dignified but firm declaration of principle. By that declaration the American people will stand almost as one man.

If war comes it will come because England refuses to recognize the principle which we are pledged to maintain at any cost. Here lies the issue which must determine the controversy. War will neither be precipitated nor averted by individual utterances. The conflict, should it come, will be a conflict of principles.

As to individual Englishmen residing in this country, they have not been made the objects of attack or criticism, in this conjuncture, *because* they are Englishmen, and they should learn to make due and reasonable allowance for the patriotic impulses of our people, for the freedom of speech here enjoyed, and for the unanimity of sentiment which prevails in these United States on the question of preventing the further extension of monarchical institutions in the Western Hemisphere. Englishmen who have become American citizens by naturalization, if they be true to their oaths of fealty, must share these sentiments. Those who are merely our temporary guests need not remain among us if they feel unable to endure the popular expressions of loyalty to the American flag which are sure to be elicited by every menace for foreign war.

As for the British capital invested in this country, the advantage lies not wholly on our side. There is no sentimentality about the matter. Britons would not invest their money here if they did not find it profitable to do so. We are not averse to their investments, but we object to their regarding such investments as an especial favor to us. These transactions are purely a matter of business. Whenever the investors see fit they will withdraw their investments, and they are at liberty to do so at their pleasure. But there are very few Englishmen who are willing to sacrifice their pocketbooks on the altar of a mere sentiment.

Against individual Englishmen, as such, there is no antipathy in this country. Americans like them if they are good fellows and honest men. They respect them to the full extent to which they are worthy of respect, and seldom give a moment's thought to their nationality, beyond remembering that they are of that great race of English-speaking people to which we ourselves belong, and which is destined to dominate the world. But Americans disapprove of some of the policies pursued by the British government in its foreign relations. They have ample cause for disapproval. Nor are they alone in this view. Nearly all the leading nations of the earth have cause to be jealous of British aggression and aggrandizement. British subjects residing abroad cannot afford to be supersensitive on account of criticisms that may be passed upon the methods of their government, for they will hear such criticisms wherever they may sojourn in the civilized world.

We want no war with Great Britain. But our contention, as set forth by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, is right—everlastingly right—and will be maintained to the last extremity.

EXPANDING BRITAIN.

Our correspondent, whose contribution on "The Vast Size of the British Possession," appears in another column, has also furnished us some other statistics which show how largely the English came into their vast property over the globe by the doubtful prinsiple that "might makes right.' The greatest English authority on statistics is Ernest George Ravenstein, F.R.G.S., and they are his cool figures that tell the story of Great Britain's acquisitions under the heads of "conquest," "cession" and "annexation." In many of the cases under the heads of "cession" and "treaty cession" the ceding of territory was the result of conquest *vi et armis*. From the year 1282, when England acquired Ireland (according to Ravenstein) by "conquest," to the last acquisition of that kind in Africa; and by "annexation," "cession" and "treaty cession" (the results of the strong arm of force) the total area acquired by Great Britain amounts to the immense sum of 5,163,894 square miles. This comes pretty near to being one-half of the entire area of the British possessions throughout the world. If we take out the comparatively valueless English "northwest territories" in North America, Great Britain's acquisitions by conquest, annexation, etc., form two-thirds of her entire area.

There are many who do not recall that the United States has acquired no territory by conquest. We purchased Florida from Spain, Louisiana from France, Alaska from Russia; and for California (after we had soundly drubbed Mexico) we paid hard cash, together with adjacent territory.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

The time has not yet come when all the nations of the earth do dwell together in unity. We may theoretically accept the fact of the universal brotherhood of man, but, practically, we are a long way off from being a happy family, united by the bonds of universal brotherhood, seeking the highest good of all peoples, and the best interests of the race.

The year eighteen hundred and ninety-five was very far from being a year of peace. As we look backward at its record we discover that the nations were not engaged in beating their swords into plowshares nor their spears into pruning-hooks to any considerable extent. That is a happy episode reserved for the future, and it does not look at present as if John Bull would be the one to take the initiatory step in that direction. The work of massing his warships seems to be engaging his whole attention, though for what particular purpose is a question that has not been answered. Battleships are not the playthings of an idle hour, and therefore we conclude there must be a purpose behind this movement, although it has not yet been fully revealed. A powerful fleet of war vessels is not the first thing that a nation provides itself with when it is contemplating peace.

The Japan-Chinese war is ended; the Sandwich Islands have become a republic; the Hovas of Madagascar, after a long struggle, have submitted to French rule; Italy and Abyssinia have not yet ended their long and bloody contentions; Turks and Kurds are still butchering helpless Armenians; Spain is still battling to save Cuba to her crown, and South America had for the year just closed her usual number of revolutions; riots and strikes, with resulting bloodshed, have not been lacking in our own land in the year past, nor have we reason to think that they will wholly cease in the year that is with us.

Eighteen ninety-six certainly opens in an atmosphere of unusual uncertainty. People are asking, What is before the world? Whither are we tending? Are the great forces of civilization moving onward toward the unity of nations in those things which tend to their highest interests and advancement?

It certainly does not look as if it were so, but the way of Progress is sometimes paved with blood, and the thunder of cannon and the lightning flash of the gun sometimes usher in the morning of new eras, calm with the sunshine of advancement and bright with hope.

There are human prejudices that can only be wiped out on the battlefield, hindrances to progress that can only be removed by the battleship and the advancing columns of soldiery, and out of the turmoil existing in the world, out of the threatening attitude of the nations, a nobler peace may yet come to the earth than it has yet enjoyed, and its march may be along new lines of progress with broader growth and development.

It is not Chance that guides us and that makes the world's history. The finger of God points steadily to *results*—and the nations are but the agents of an overruling Providence who brings about the results desired. We may not see clearly at all times the end to be attained, but that end will be reached in spite of human follies and human animosities, and ultimately the peace of the world will be established, and "nations shall not learn war any more."

What does all this military activity in England signify? All the available vessels of the British naval fleet are being put in readiness for action with all possible haste, and the militia reserves (according to one dispatch) are being mobilized. Is John Bull preparing for a tilt in the Transvaal? Or have some of his warlike preparations a bearing on the Venezuelan question? Col. Bull will bear watching.

Senator Hill's campaign against "petticoat government" in Washington may be inspired by the fact that he is a crusty old bachelor, but there is a great deal of truth in what he says. The "social" features of Washington life are altogether too prominent for the country's good. But Senator Hill might as well try to remove Capitol Hill to the Potomac Flats as to banish the eternal feminine from Washington. It is there to stay.

Without any special previous design or intention, or any malice prepense, The Times presents this morning a sort of editorial symposium on the subject of Great Britain and her foreign relations—a subject which is of especial importance and interest at the present time. Extra copies will be furnished to the royal family in any quantity desired—the copies, not the family—at 5 cents each, post paid. ("Hear! hear!")

SAN PEDRO'S DISGRACE.

The dastardly outrage at San Pedro, detailed elsewhere in The Times this morning, should be vigorously and thoroughly investigated by the authorities of that place. The perpetrators of this crime, no matter who or what they are, should be punished, when apprehended, to the fullest limit of the law. It was no fault of the miscreant or miscreants who perpetrated the outrage that at least three human lives were not sacrificed by their damnable deed. Had the house which was blown up been situated in a thickly-populated section of the town, the loss of life and the damage to property must have been very great indeed.

San Pedro has long been the scene of disgraceful lawlessness. It is time for an end to be put to such proceedings, which, if continued, will certainly stop the growth and progress of any place. If the authorities of San Pedro have any regard for the good name and the material interests of their town, they will omit no possible effort to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators of this dastardly crime to speedy justice. No town can prosper where such outrages are allowed to go unpunished.

HELP THE ARMENIANS.

It is unfortunate for the cause of humanity that the excitement over the possibility of a war between the United States and England, and more recently of a struggle between England and Germany, should have temporarily thrown the Armenian question into the shade, and have made it for the time being more difficult to interest benevolence in these most unfortunate people.

The recital of the awful outrages that continue to be inflicted upon these sufferers, whose only crime is that they profess the Christian religion, has become so monotonously horrible that there is danger of its losing its effect. It seems almost incredible that in these closing days of the nineteenth century an important government, located within the confines of Europe, should be permitted to continue a series of bestial outrages, for the counterpart of which we must seek the annals of Apache raids.

To those who see in all mundane affairs the intervening hand of Providence, the present difficulties in which Great Britain is involved, and the not altogether remote prospect that she may ere long be displaced from her proud position as mistress of the seas and ruler over one-fifth of the globe, will appear as a merited punment of the Almighty for the dastardly and selfish manner in which Great Britain has permitted these atrocities to continue unchecked, when she could have brought them to an end at any moment by simply raising her finger.

Meantime, the United States, which has ever shown such a disposition to come to the assistance of suffering humanity in all portions of the world, should not permit the existing excitement over other questions to interfere with the bestowing of that charity now so terribly needed in Eastern Europe. The spectacle of several hundred thousand unfortunate men, women and children wandering half-naked through the mountain snow without food and shelter is indeed calculated to arouse the sympathy of all who are not entirely oblivious to the sufferings of others. The American Red Cross Society of this country has expressed its willingness to take charge of a fund for the relief of the Armenians, provided that not less than $500,000 be raised. There should be no difficulty in gathering that sum within a week.

At its meeting yesterday the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations decided to report a resolution defining and upholding the Monroe doctrine, and a sub-committee was appointed to draft a suitable resolution, which will be substantially like the one recently introduced by Senator Lodge. The committee also discussed the Cuban question, and the discussion revealed a strong sentiment in the committee in favor of recognition by Congress of the belligerent rights of the insurgents. A resolution to that effect will probably be reported by the committee at an early day.

If Prof. Garner continues his investigations in Africa long enough, he may discover the "missing link." In a recent letter he says: "Here are found the largest monkeys and the smallest of men. The chimpanzees have musical instruments around which they hold a dance, while there are tribes of savages so low and brutal as never to have invented a musical instrument. Monkey tribes, gorilla tribes and chimpanzee tribes are organized. They have leaders and governors. They seem to have a rude system of government of the forest."

JOHANNES GUTENBERG AND OTTO MERGENTHALER.

The Two Great Men in Printing and the Effect of Their Work.

Johannes Gutenberg and Otto Mergenthaler! It requires but little knowledge of German nomnclature to enable one to recognize a certain kinship in those names—names of such vital import to all friends of education, progress, civilization and liberty. Gutenberg is credited with the invention of movable types, an achievement which opened up the storehouses of knowledge to mankind, meantime blazing the way for the development of an industry of considerable magnitude and grave significance in all progressive, enlightened nations. Gutenberg's invention was introduced quietly, even secretly. No one was deprived of his usual employment thereby, if we except the monkish chronicler, whose long years of patient application made him master of the art of embellishing and transcribing books, and whose life task was often confined to the production of a single work. His was a matchless art, of incalculable value in perpetuating the wisdom of the ancients, but entirely unequal to the task of distributing that wisdom and knowledge among the masses. After a lapse of something more than four and a half centuries Mergenthäler perfects an invention which dispenses with the use of movable types, and in so doing deprives a multitude of skilled mechanics of an opportunity of applying that art upon which they have depended for subsistence.

This sketch is by M. J. Carroll in the Chicago Tribune.

During the long period which separated Gutenberg and Mergenthaler wonderful changes and improvements were constantly being made in the art of printing. It was generally supposed that the craft in all things kept pace with the progress of civilization and enlightenment, and the advancement of the mechanical arts, but as a matter of fact, the improvements made were confined exclusively to the pressroom. The mode of handling movable types was much the same from beginning to end, varied only by the difference in the skill and speed developed by individual operators. Up to the present time the great reductions which have been made in the cost of printing are due almost entirely to improvements made in the press, to improvements in paper-making, and to the wonderful facilities for news-gathering, which the ingenuity of man has perfected in the telegraph and other devices. The composing-room has contributed nothing in the past to the cheapening processes which have been going on so regularly and so relentlessly. But now the typesetting machine places the composing-room directly in the line of progress. The result is already apparent in the reduced prices announced by the daily papers in several cities throughout the country. And the end is not yet.

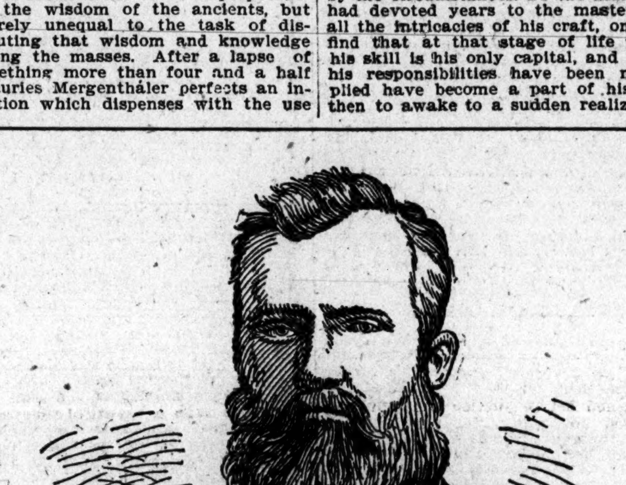
To be sure, the power-press and the typesetting machine are both products of the present century, but the former preceded the latter by more than half a century in time. We are informed that along in the '30s serious rioting occurred both in London and Paris when it was attempted to supplant the hand-press by the power-press. A higher intelligence teaches the present-day mechanic the futility of placing himself in opposition to the inevitable. The perfection of the power-press suggested improved methods in the composing room, a suggestion which for long years has perplexed inventors, but did not seriously disturb the compositor. The latter consoled himself when rumors of typesetting machines became rife by calling to mind a legend of the printing office to the effect that a machine to set type properly must first be supplied with brains. The failures of inventors of mechanical typesetting machines added to the security of mind of the compositor. As early as 1821 we are told that one William Church of Connecticut, invented a typesetting machine, which it was claimed would set and cast 75,000 types an hour. The invention proved a dismal failure, but from that day to the advent of Mergenthaler there have been typesetting machines and rumors of typesetting machines wherever typos were wont to congregate.

It was left to Otto Mergenthaler to dispel the illusion that a machine would need brains in order to set type. That he has performed the trick to the entire satisfaction of all who take pride in the progress of mechanical appearance and general make-up of the invention, and to the great disgust of the printers—and the old-time printer in particular—appears to be generally conceded by those most directly interested. As a result a complete metamorphosis has taken place in the composing-rooms of our daily newspapers. The familiar "click, click, click, of the type in the stick," has given place to the noise of revolving shafting, pulleys, and the whir if the light-running machinery.

EFFECT ON THE PRINTER.

What is the immediate and what will be the ultimate result of the successful introduction of the typesetting machine? A paragraph in the daily papers of this city on a recent occasion conveyed the intelligence of a suicide, the victim being an old and well-known printer, the cause assigned for the rash act, the suicide's inability to procure employment, owing to the introduction of typesetting machines. This gives a tragic coloring to the affair which the general public may suppose to be altogether unwarranted by the circumstances. To the man who had devoted years to the mastery of all the intricacies of his craft, only to find that at that stage of life when his skill is his only capital, and when his responsibilities have been multiplied have become a part of his life, then to awake to a sudden realization that his art has been superseded by a mechanical device—to such a man the incident referred to may not appear so completely out of tune. Certain it is that in the United States alone thousands of hitherto well-paid mechanics now find themselves stranded, their occupation gone, and this at a time when the prevailing industrial depression is such as to reduce to a minimum the opportunity of turning one's attention to other pursuits. Even under normal conditions, and when business is prospering, the printer is, perhaps, the most helpless of all craftsmen when fate compels him to change his employment. In this, reference is made only to the average printer who has devoted the best years of his life to his craft, and not to the exceptional geniuses who have made the printer's case a stepping-stone to renown in the realms of literature, science, statesmanship, and the professions. Experience proves that a printer, to excel in some other walk of life, should leave his case when still young. Given time, he broods and ponders until his craft becomes second nature to him—a part of himself—when he is fitted for nothing else.

And right here is where the genius of Mergenthaler becomes responsible for the greatest hardship. The managerial instinct is always alive to the question of economy and when large sums of money are invested in typesetting or other machines it is considered good economy to place young men in charge, whose future promises a longer term of service than would be the case with older men. And then, again, the young printer is considered the most likely to be able to adapt himself to the changed conditions, perhaps for the reasons given above. He has not had time to imbue the old methods into his system. As a result the older men are set adraft to shift for themselves as best they may. It is estimated that at least one-third of the newspaper compositors will be dispensed with wherever the Mergenthaler machine finds a footing, and this will include all newspapers very shortly and all other classes of composition in the course of time. The paramount inquiry then is: What are the deposed printers to do in the way of earning a living? A limited number still cling to the belief that the machine will yet prove inadequate and will in turn be displaced by hand composition. The general opinion, however, and no doubt the correct one, is that the typesetting machine is the fit companion of the web press, and that a return to hand composition is no more a likely possibility than is a return to hand presswork. Rightly or wrongly, the weight of opinion leans unmistakably to the idea that hand composition is doomed, and the question recurs again and again, where are the printers to turn for a means of livelihood? It goes without saying that this is a question easier asked than answered. It is a question that has puzzled the best minds in typographical circles for the last two years, and the puzzle is likely to increase in size and importance during the coming two or three years. Well-directed efforts, backed by the great influence of the daily press, would no doubt prove successful in placing many of these unfortunates in positions where they would at least be above want. With the opening of new industries, which is of almost daily occurrence, ample opportunities are offered to apply both effort and influence, but nothing is being done. Meanwhile, the old printer is fast approaching a state of poverty bordering on pauperism. To the credit of the printers' union be it said that that organization displays a most praiseworthy determination to care for its unemployed members, but the task will in time prove futile. Fifteen hundred situations will support 3000 members while the vision of a great catastrophe is fresh in the mind, but it cannot be continued indefinitely. Men will in time become accustomed to the surroundings; those with situations will come to think that they have enough to do to care for themselves and those depending upon them, while their less fortunate comrades will be left to buffet with the world as best they may. What kind and philanthropic friend of the printer, one possessing wealth and influence, will step into the breach with a determination to mitigate the unkind fate which has overtaken the men of this time-honored craft? Alas, who?



OTTMAR MERGENTHALER, INVENTOR OF THE LINOTYPE.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Of course, there is another side to this picture. Experience has demonstrated that it is in those countries where labor-saving machinery has reached the highest state of perfection and the widest application that there is where the workman enjoys the greatest privileges, receives the highest wages, and works the fewest hours. The United States is in advance of Europe in these respects. But, taking Europe as an example, the farther one travels eastward from the Atlantic seaboard the less labor-saving machinery will he encounter, nor will he escape the conviction that the rate of wages paid falls in proportion and that the material and social progress of the working classes grows less apparent as he proceeds. There is no question but that the introduction of labor-saving machinery works a hardship to many for the time being, but it is maintained by all students and writers on economic subjects that in the end it works beneficially. So far as the printing trade is concerned we know that every important invention ultimately results in the employment of a greater number of people than formerly. The perfection of the fast-running power-press of the present day is the one achievement above all others which has made the penny newspaper a possibility.

The typesetting machine promises to render this possibility capable of universal application. Cheaper printing will create a greater demand for printing. This has been the experience of the past and it will hold good in the future. Forty years ago the competent carpenter required two or three chestfuls of tools, which necessitated a considerable amount of money to purchase. Then the carpenter did all the work after the lumber left the sawmill until it was put in its place in the building for which it was intended. Now the modern planing-mill turns out the finished product—doors, window frames, moldings, and everything else. Today the carpenter requires a comparatively small kit of tools. He should have speed and precision rather than the old-time skill; but he receives much better pay and works less hours than did his forefathers. What is true of the carpenter is true of many other mechanics. Then, again, there are instances of trades which a generation ago were among the most prominent but which have been completely wiped out of existence by machinery. The article manufactured is still placed before the public, and is still in general use, but the manner of its production has been so changed and simplified by machinery that a child of ordinary intelligence can produce better results than could the most skilled mechanic of a former age. However, these instances are rare and have no particular bearing on the general subject of the introduction of labor-saving machinery. And yet, if the predictions of some of our present day prophets are to be given weight, photography, telegraphy, the stereotyper's, and other arts may yet place printing in this category of exceptional cases when no resemblance of the ancient handcraft will remain.

PASSING OF THE PRINTER.

The passing of the printer will cause genuine regret to all craftsmen, as well as to an important and somewhat numerous class of people whose business or pleasure was such as led to an intimacy—negative though that intimacy might have been—with the knight of the stick and rule. In his day of prosperity the printer was generous beyond his means. He was easy-going, bereft of care, light of heart, and—in the days when the preparation of "copy" received little or no attention—a man necessarily of con-

(Continued on page thirty-two.)

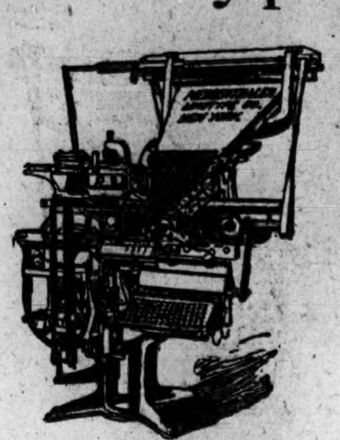
Fruit Pinwheels
(Miss Parloa's recipe)
made with Cleveland's baking powder are nice for luncheon or tea.

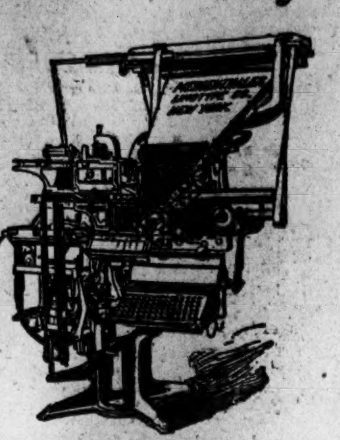
The recipe is in our cook book, which will be mailed free on receipt of stamp and address.

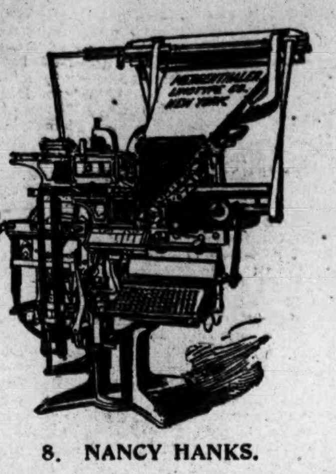
Cleveland Baking Powder Co.,
81 Fulton St., New York.

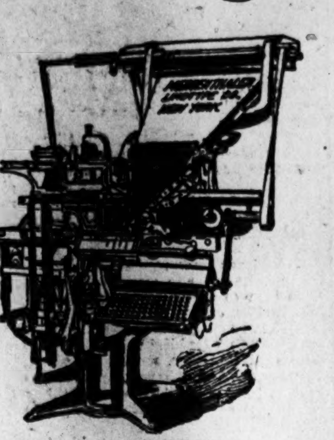
Only a rounded spoonful is required, of
Cleveland's Baking Powder
not a heaping spoonful.

Linotype Battery of the Los Angeles Daily Times.

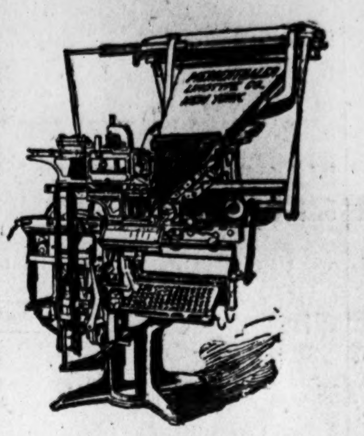

6. EL HOMBRE VIEJO.

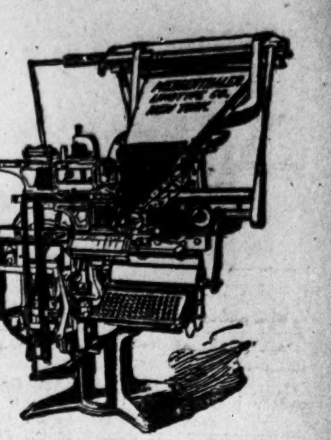

7. THE WIZARD.


8. NANCY HANKS.


9. YO TAMBIEN.

10. CALIFORNIA.


11. ANGELENA.


12. FIN DE SIECLE.

They will be in place, and in operation, this week. The battery consists of one Head-letter machine; one duplex Pica and Brevier machine; five duplex Minion and Nonpareil machines, one simplex Nonpareil machine, and four simplex Minion machines. Average output Times' Linotype Battery is capable of producing 3,000,000 ems, or 600 columns, or 84 newspaper pages of Minion and Nonpareil matter in a week.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY BULLETINS.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles Jan. 11.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.00; at 5 p.m., 29.94. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 46 deg. and 55 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 46; 5 p.m., 85. Wind, 5 a.m., northeast, velocity 3 miles; 5 p.m., west, velocity 4 miles. Maximum temperature, 73 deg.; minimum temperature, 40 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEATHER BUREAU. Reports received at Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 11, 1896. GEORGE E. FRANKLIN, Observer. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.
Los Angeles, clear	29.94	55
San Diego, cloudy	29.94	54
San Luis Obispo, partly cloudy	30.00	52
Fresno, cloudy	29.94	54
San Francisco, cloudy	30.00	50
Eureka, cloudy	29.98	50
Portland, clear	30.22	42

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

By defeating the Occidental football team, the High School boys can fairly lay claim to the championship of Southern California, until they are beaten by some other aspirant for gridiron honors.

When criminals are allowed to escape because of a slight irregularity in the formal wording of a complaint, it is time the Penal Code was revised a little out of its iron-clad and hair-splitting provisions.

It is an assured fact that only a small proportion of the new school buildings will be completed by the time set, January 15. Most of the buildings cannot be made ready for occupancy before March 1.

A number of divine healers are reported to have arisen in various parts of the country of late. At this rate of increase the "divine healer" will very shortly become as plentiful and pernicious as the ward heeler.

The ever-present influenza is making the population of Los Angeles both homicidal and suicidal just now, and swelled heads and bunged-up noses are the order of the day. Patience! and pray that the epidemic will wear itself out.

The railroads at Riverside demand that the Constable shall protect their property from hobos, but that peace officer says as the Supervisors refuse to allow him compensation he can only advise the railroad people to keep their cars locked.

An exchange from the East says quaintly that many of those new year resolutions that on January 1 appeared with such hard, well-pressed creases, are now bagging badly at the knees. The force of the metaphor is doubtless found in the application.

A fog of goodly dimensions enswathed the city last evening, spreading a gentle film of wet upon the surface of solid things. The intelligent sprinkling cart driver failed to take note of this, and, as usual, flooded the already damp pavements with voluminous streams of aqua pura.

A few of the street commissioners, who are placed in a peculiar light by the City Auditor's account of their financial status, complain vigorously of the stigma placed upon them. They will be given a chance to explain the seeming irregularities tomorrow, when the committee's report in the case comes before the City Council.

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting to discuss the raising of tobacco on a larger scale in that county. Several persons who have conducted experiments in growing and manufacturing tobacco in that county will exhibit samples of their product. The success of these growers has been very satisfactory, and the secretary of the chamber hopes to excite the interest of ranchers generally in growing this important and profitable product.

The Supreme Court has settled the question of recovering damages from a railroad company for the killing or maiming of a bicyclist riding recklessly along in front of a swiftly-moving car. No company is responsible for the criminal negligence shown by some riders of the silent steed, who seem to think that foolhardiness is a sign of skill and daring, and this decision may save endless litigation over future accidents of this character.

THE ONLY

Place in the city prepared to do all kinds of stamping and embossing on fine stationery. Come to us direct and save money.

THE WHEDON & LITTLE CO., No. 114 West First street.

POMONA DAY EXCURSION, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

Second of Southern Pacific Co.'s weekly series. Citizens of Pomona have arranged a most hospitable programme; free drives, free olives. On conclusion of drives at Southern Pacific Co.'s depot, which will be headquarters, the committee will present to each excursionist a souvenir box of oranges. Excursion train will leave Arcade Depot, 9:20 a.m. Round trip, $1; tickets good returning same or following day.

Licensed to Wed.

Willard Wood, aged 24, a native of Wisconsin, and Elva Benedict, aged 17, a native of Missouri; both residents of Clearwater.

David Cahill, aged 35, a native of New York, and Matilda Custer, aged 39, a native of California; both residents of Los Angeles.

Sydney J. Comport, aged 29, a native of England, and Nellie E. Clark, aged 21, a native of Nebraska; both residents of Los Angeles.

Walter Wood, aged 21, a native of California and a resident of Clearwater, and Leah Houses, aged 19, a native of Colorado and a resident of Cleanwater.

G. Albert Taylor, aged 25, a native of Iowa, and Lillie B. Grimes, aged 23, a native of Missouri; both residents of Marysville, Mo.

A Novel Newspaper Premium.

An eastern exchange publishes the following unique premium for liberal patronage, advertising and prompt payment of subscriptions:

"Ten cents per line will be charged in the News for obituary notices, 'run-of paper,' to all business men who do not advertise while living. Delinquent subscribers will be charged 3 cents per line for obituary notices. Advertising and cash subscribers will receive as good a send-off as we are capable of writing, 'top of column, and next to reading,' without any charge whatever. Send in your subscriptions, as bad colds are abroad in the land."

He Had to Eat.

Charles C. Foss, a little man, who follows the sea as a living, having been several days without food, made a raid on a bread wagon a few days ago, and was detected. His appetite was very big because he took five loaves, although he had only been out of grub for three days. Judge Morrison heard the little sailor's statement with compassion, and let him off with a thirty-day floater.

A License Necessary.

B. C. Platt, a physician who was arrested a couple of days ago because he practices without a license, was arraigned before Justice Morrison and pleaded not guilty. He was released on his own recognizance, and his trial was set for the 27th inst.

A Light Sentence.

Pwnbroker L. B. Cohn, who smote a man across the neck with a heavy cane the other day, because he believed that he was a Nihilist anxious to destroy the arms of the Three Balls, was fined $10 yesterday in the Police Court, for having made an inexcusable break. He gave notice of appeal.

Findings Are Not Keepings.

Nemesio Rojas, a greasy Mexican who hails from Durango, was sentenced yesterday to serve sixty days in the City Jail because he found a case of peptonoids in front of Messrs. Braun & Co's. store two days ago. The case was not lost, but Mr. Rojas thought it was. His lack of apprehension will keep him in close confinement for a longer while than he anticipated.

A GROWING BUSINESS.

Abreast with the Rapid Growth of the City.

H. A. Getz, the merchant tailor who has been located for the past six years on Third street, between Main and Spring, has removed to No. 229 West Third street, between Spring and Broadway, opposite Bradbury Block, where he can be found by his many patrons and friends, with as complete an assortment of woolens as can be found anywhere in the city.

Balloon Ascension.

By Hagal, the prince of parachute-jumpers, at Echo Park today at 3 p.m. Take Temple-street line.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

REARDON—A solemn requiem anniversary mass will be celebrated for the repose of the late Capt. John Reardon, at St. Vibiana's Cathedral, Tuesday, January 14, at 9:30 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

DEATH RECORD.

HARRIS—In this city, January 10, 1896, David Harris, a native of Wales, aged 76 years 7 months.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral Sunday, January 12, at 2:30 p.m., from the family residence, No. 1131 Santee street.

Found.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade, a sure remedy for dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp. One bottle guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded, at Sale & Son's Drug Store, No. 220 South Spring street.

ELECTRIC oil stoves or hot-air furnace—take your choice to heat your house this winter. Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co. has them, No. 326 South Spring street.

None so Handsome as

None So Lasting As

Corbin's Builders' Hardware

None So Perfect As

The Tuttle Mercantile Company

308-310 South Broadway

DON'T MISS SEEING IT.

Why Tourists Should Visit Hotel del Coronado, San Diego County.

Tourists will find at Hotel del Coronado America's largest seaside resort, the greatest number and diversity of attractions and the

most agreeable climate enjoyed anywhere. These make it the most popular winter resort in America. Its elegant appointments, superior cuisine, spacious hot and cold salt-water swimming tanks, invigorating surf-bathing, abundant fishing from the iron pier and hunting with hounds, its new cycling boulevard, the safety of its boating and the elegance of its dancing parties are among the pleasures that render it a paradise for tourists.

Inquire of H. F. Norcross, Coronado agency, 129 N. Spring street, Los Angeles, for terms.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

Herr Anton Schott, the greatest living Wagnerian tenor, court singer of the Emperor of Germany, is really to appear in Los Angeles en route from the City of Mexico to San Francisco. Anton Schott s one of the greatest actor singers of the present day, having achieved the highest rank in Europe as an interpreter of Wagner roles.

He came to America several seasons ago as first tenor in the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. His success was of such magnitude that often times nothing short of the word furore would adequately describe it. Well does the writer remember the tremendous enthusiasm that greeted him upon his rendering of the wonderful spring song in the opera of "De Walkure," telling the glories of a beautiful spring after a long and frost-bound winter. During the progress of the song, a door at the back of the stage springs suddenly open as by magic, showing to the astonished and delighted audience a most exquisite picture of spring loveliness. The glorious singing of the man coupled with such a beautiful illustration of the idea, caused the great audience of three or four thousand people packed in the Boston Theater to go nearly frantic with delight. The grand concert of Anton Schott, announced for Friday evening next, January 17, in the New Music Hall, will be the gala event of the musical season. Arthur Fickenscher, soloist and accompanist, is said to be a pianist of the highest rank. The advance sale of tickets will be opened at Blanchard & Fitzgerald's music store, Wednesday next.

Manager Milton Gunckel, representing H. B. Thearle of Chicago, is stopping at the Hollenbeck Hotel. Each season Mr. Gunckel pilots some eastern attraction to the Coast. Last year he was ahead of the comical "Brownies," and this year it is the Chicago Lady Quartette, who do honor to the city from which they hail, by their artistic work. They will soon be here in a programme that is unique, pleasing and complete. Mr. Gunckel says this is the only city west of Chicago, and the liveliest on the Coast.

The Krauss Quartette concert will be postponed for a short time.

A special dispatch says that Ellen Beach Yaw, the young California soprano, formerly of Los Angeles, will begin a series of concerts in Carnegie Hall, in New York, January 12. She will have the assistance at the first concert of Signor Campanini, baritone; Maximillian Dick, violinist, and grand orchestra under Anton Seidl. Miss Yaw will also give a matinee concert at the same place on January 24, when Plancon will be her chief asistant.

SANTA FE EXCURSION TO POMONA,

Next Wednesday, January 15.

The rate on the Santa Fé will not exceed $1, tickets good returning on same or following day. Excursion train leaves Los Angeles at 9 a.m. Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving at 7:10 a.m., 8:20 a.m., 9 a.m., 4 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 8 p.m. Returning, trains leave Pomona at 7:30 a.m., 8:47 a.m., 11:34 a.m., 3:44 p.m., 5:17 p.m. Passengers on Santa Fé can take the train for return at Pomona, Claremont or Lordsburg.

Carpets and Draperies.

Good lace curtains, 60c a pair.
Fine Irish point lace curtains, $3.50 a pair.
Excellent quality portieres, $3 a pair.
Smyrna rugs, 75c each.
Angora rugs, $2 each.
Ingrain carpet, 30c per yard.
Tapestry Brussels, 50c per yard.
Stair carpet, 20c per yard.
Moquette carpet, $1 per yard.
C. A. JUDD, No. 405 South Broadway.

SEE the improvements on the 1896 Electric oil stoves at Nauerth & Cass Hardware Co., wholesale agents, No. 326 South Spring street.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

Telephone 904.

239 South Broadway,

Opposite City Hall.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

The success attending of January Sale of Muslin Underwear has induced us to further reinforce the already heavy stock, and to make even more attractive prices. For the coming week we offer:

25 doz. Fine Corset Covers, at 25c
30 doz. Lace Trimmed Chemise, at 25c
75 doz. Ladies' Tucked Drawers, at 25c
75 doz. Tucked Nightgowns, at 40c
75 doz. Ladies' Embroidered Drawers, at 40c
100 doz. Tucked Gowns, trimmed with *beading, exceptional value, at* 50c
50 doz. Fine Gowns—lace and embroidery *trimmed, at* 85c
25 doz. Long Skirts, tucked and ruffled, at 50c
25 doz. Beautiful Long Skirts, trimmed *with embroidery,* 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and upward

Special Notice.

A delayed shipment of three cases of Ladies' and Children's Outing Flannel Gowns just arrived. We have marked them at a trifle above cost to move them quickly.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

Effects...

In painting a house must depend on the paint that's used—You can't get good effects with poor paints—Harrison's Town and Country is the best.

P. H. MATHEWS, 230 S. Main Street.

OLIVES THOSE RIPE, BLACK MISSION OLIVES At H. JEVNE'S Are Cured Without Lye, so as a Food Are UNEXCELLED.

I. T. MARTIN 531 & 533 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES CAL.

HOUSES FURNISHED COMPLETE

A Full Line of Bedroom, Parlor and Office FURNITURE

Carpets, Mattings, Stoves, Household Goods and Children's Carriages

Highest prices paid for second-hand furniture, carpets and stoves. See these goods; the quality and low prices will surprise you. Open Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

Los Angeles and Cripple Creek Mining Exchange.

H. M. RUSSELL, Prest.; F. N. MYERS, Secy.

Room 28 Gordon Block, Broadway, Los Angeles.

Parties wishing to get in on the ground floor and join the Los Angeles Syndicate to purchase a well selected property at Cripple Creek, are invited to call at our office Monday afternoon, Jan. 13. Also to help organize a mining exchange at Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES NIGHT SCHOOL OF PENMANSHIP.

First class will be organized MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 13.

RATES: { 1 month $3.00. 6 months $15.00. HOURS—7 to 10 p. m.

HUTCHISON & WOOD, 217 Byrne Building, Los Angeles.

J. T. SHEWARD, 113-115 North Spring St.

The new Silk Waists for spring are here. One sample price. Made from an excellent quality of Satin Stripe Silk. The ground work is black with small satin stripes running through the goods. Blue, old rose, cardinal. The price $4. A good dressmaker will charge you no less than $4 for the making. The goods will cost no less than $1 a yard. They are made by dressmakers who make nothing else but Silk Waists. The silks are bought by the thousands of pieces. We sell them at a small profit and sell large quantities.

25c a yard. Just a little lot. Small ends of silks. Small ends of satins. Little lots of velvets. From one to eight yards in the piece. On sale Monday at 10 o'clock.

To help the silk sale we will place on our counters quite a line of dress goods in plain colors, Blacks, brown, tan, green, blue, cardinal and a small line of new Persian Mixtures. All at 25c a yard. 50c will go as far as a dollar any other day. Not a bad style in the lot.

Ladies' Wrappers has seen the blue pencil going through the old prices. $1 for a choice line of Wrappers. Many of them have been selling up to $1.75. Others for $1.50. Have been selling for $2.50. All new styles. Soon the warm spring days will be here and not an old Wrapper is wanted. Everything for spring must be new and up-to-date.

German Flannels down from 25c to 15c. Nothing better for house-wrappers and for children's school wear. A closing price.

Best quality extra heavy Indigo Blue Calicoes 6¼c a yard. Turkey Red Flannelettes, a good quality, 10c a yard, small neat figures. You have seen advertised January linen sales. We are having a January linen sale that is a linen sale of the greatest values yet offered. We have a few odd lots of linens. A little line of towels. A few bedspreads and a choice line of white quilts. Some few things in napkins. Only small lots of each that will be sold for less than cost to clean up the odds and ends throughout the house. Not enough of any one thing for an all-day sale. Very cheap what there is. Monday will be bargain day in this house.

Newberry's.

TEA—Try our GOLD SEAL BLEND TEA. There is nothing in the land finer for the money. All who have used it come for it again. Price 80c per pound.

COFFEE—The finest grown is GOLD SEAL JAVA and MOCHA. The quality is always to be relied upon, and the price never changes. Sold at 40c per pound.

HAVE YOU HAD ONE OF OUR NEW CATALOGUES?

216-218 South Spring Street.

"Hello there, Hayseed! Is this Redlands Junction?" "Yasum."

"Can you tell me where Lambert's ranch is?" "Oh yes, just half a mile right up there on the bench. Them air cottages you see are his."

"Is it any good?" "Any good! Why, yes; one of the very best in the valley. It is nicely located, splendid view, well graded, well set to trees, both oranges and lemons, good buildings and good water right. Water piped under pressure to the land and good flumes for irrigating."

"Does raising oranges pay here?"

"Wall, I should say! Now there is Stewart's 20-acre ranch, which joins Lambert's, that made him $140 per acre last year, an' ther trees only 5 years old at that. And there is Mitchell's 20 acres, 7-year-old orchurd that paid him 15 per cent. net on $30,000 last year an' will do better this year. Lambert's trees air but two years old but will bear sum next year."

"What is Lambert's worth per acre?"

"Wall, I shud reckon about $700 per acre. But he wants to sell an' will take a right smart less than that. May I ask wher yu live, mum?" "Oh yes, I live in Pasadena." "Why, how did you hear about Lambert's ranch way up thar?" "Oh, I read about it in the blooming Los Angeles Times." "Bloomer times! Bloomer times! Well I should think it was bloomer times. Well, if you want to kno anything further about the ranch, go an see Lambert. His railroad station is Redlands Junction, on the S. P. R. R., an' postoffice address is I. B. LAMBERT, Bryn Mawr, San Bernardino county, Cal. So good day, mum."

TAKE Spruce Gum Balsam FOR Coughs and Colds.

Health Tea Purifies The Blood.

Pasadena Yesterday.

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE TIMES, No. 47 East Colorado street. PASADENA, Jan. 11, 1896.

Texas seed oats at J. S. Baldwin's.

Elegant pineapple chese, at Sisson & Co.'s.

Try those Bouillon capsules at J F. Sisson & Co.'s.

Hutchins for fine catering, salads, oyster patties, etc., to order.

Joubert & White, high grade buckboards, less than factory price, Hawley, King & Co., Los Angeles.

Evening bowling parties can secure exclusive use of alley at Hotel San Gabriel. Evening suppers 75 cents.

Go to Hutchins, the caterer, for fancy cakes, oyster patties, charlotte russe, fine salads, ice cream, ices and candies. 'Phone 107.

E. W. Vest, a cousin of Senator Vest of Missouri, visited Pasadena today, looking after his business interests here.

Miss Edith Gardner and Miss Glennie Pearl have been engaged by the gentlemen of the Algonquin Club to assist them in their entertainment next week.

Dr. Harry Macomber, who has been attending lectures at the Post-graduate College for Physicians in Chicago, returned this evening on the Southern Pacific limited.

Miss Katherin Ross has been summoned to the bedside of her mother, at Nevada City. Fears are entertained that Mrs. Ross will not rally from a severe attack of gastric trouble, complicated with heart disease.

S. E. Marcus, formerly an employé in a laundry here, was seriously burned by an explosion of gasoline in a laundry in Los Angeles Friday, and late Friday night was brought to Dr. Hodge's hospital for treatment.

Miss A. L. Butler left today for Berkeley over the Sunset route. Paul Fife departed for Stanford Friday afternoon, and Miss Mary Gilmore also left for Berkeley Friday to pursue a post-graduate course at that institution.

Hotels and boarding-houses report that their season so far has been exceedingly prosperous. About twice as many guests are here, as were entertained at the hotels and boarding-houses, at the corresponding period last year.

Recent arrivals at Hotel Green are: William R. Ketchum, Chicago; Lucien Baer, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Newlands, Washington, D. C.; John C. Kirkpatrick, San Francisco; Miss Margaret Bloomfield, Elizabeth, N. J.

Sewer work is in progress on West Colorado avenue, and upon DeLacy and Pasadena avenue, and upon North Raymond avenue. Both jobs will be completed in a few days, and are improvements of great value to the abutting property.

Mrs. C. B. Sawyer will spend the winter at Arlington Heights, conforming to Mr. Sawyer's wishes in the matter. Mr. Sawyer's death, it is stated, resulted from typhoid fever. It is probable that Mrs. Sawyer will reside here permanently, hereafter.

The Lake Vineyard Land and Water Company laid a large section of pipe on North Los Robles avenue last week, and has been making extensions of the system, both north and east of the city. The reservoirs are both full, and water is running to waste, so the company is well prepared for a long dry spell.

There will be a meeting of the exprisoners of the war at the Carlton Hotel Tuesday evening, to effect a permanent organization, and to elect officers. All union prisoners are eligible to membership. A. K. Nash has been elected president, and W. G. Hartwell secretary of the organization as it now exists.

George B. Post, cashier of the San Gabriel Valley Bank, today telegraphed a response to the World's query, as to how many of the government bonds the bank would take, promising, in the event that the loan is to be of the popular sort, the San Gabriel Valley Bank will take $10,000 worth on a 3-per-cent. basis. This makes, so far, $35,000 which would be subscribed by two of the Pasadena banks, with two others to be heard from.

There are frequent inquiries regarding the lack of a setting of greenery and verdure for the handsome public library building. There seems to be no reason why there should not be a lawn in front of the building, and attractive landscape gardening in the grounds, as the expense would be small, but it has never had such environment, and probably never will have until citizens present to the Council a petition requesting that these accessories be acquired.

J. J. Backoff died at the family residence on Eldorado street Friday night, after a long illness from consumption. Mr. Backoff has resided in Southern California for about two years, and came here to secure relief from tuberculosis. His former home was New Jersey. A widow and two sons survive him, and have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. The funeral is announced to take place from the family residence Monday at 2 p.m., and the remains will be cremated the next day.

People who have occasion to cross the railroad tracks at Glendale street, these dark nights, complain that the shades there are Cimmerian, and that it is a choice location for foot-pads. They say that persons coming home on the late electric cars, and obliged to cross the tracks at this point, are put to serious inconvenience by the darkness, and that wheelmen are liable to be run into, or to run into somebody there, and that such accidents do frequently occur. So far no one has been seriously hurt, and no one has been "held up," in the neighborhood of the crossing, but certainly any one happening down that way any dark night will be convinced that there are good grounds for the complaints made.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.

Order of the Temple Conferred on a Candidate.

The Knights Templars of Pasadena met in solemn conclave Friday night, and the gathering was one in every way notable, the attendance being very large, visiting brothers from other commanderies being present from a dozen different States. The inspection was conducted by the grand commander, E. S. Lippitt, assisted by the grand captain-general, R. M. Powers. They pronounced the work equal to any in the State, a compliment which was appreciated by the members of the local order. The order of the Temple was conferred upon N. W. Bell, the ceremony being performed by Past Eminent Commander A. M. Collis. Music was rendered by Sirs G. M. Cole and R. M. Smith.

At the banquet which followed the conclave, speeches were made by R. E. Sir Lippitt, E. Sir Powers, Sir Knights Markham, Wyllis Hall, Keyes, Willett, Collis, Gaylord, Griffith and others. E. Sir Florin L. Jones acted as toastmaster, and was presented with a magnificent thirty-third degree jewel from the Masons of Pasadena, the presentation being made by Sir Knight Hall in a very happy speech. E. Sir Jones responded in a feeling manner, stating that he would rather occupy the place in the affection of his brethren that their many kindnesses to him evidenced, than to have the highest office in the gift of the voters of this State.

The Public Library.

The Pasadena Public Library is in excellent condition, the recent repairs having added largely to the comfort of the patrons of the institution, and to the accessibility of the books. The librarians can also handle the books better under the new arrangement. Many valuable additions have been made this winter to the various departments of the literary treasures of the library, the last being an installment of 1300 volumes, embracing every field of literature, and well-chosen. In this collection recent historical authorities are represented, and the best new fiction, and works of science are also to be found. The juveniles are admirable, and, taking the addition altogether, Pasadena is to be congratulated upon the accession to the institution.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11, 1896.

(Figures in parentheses, unless otherwise stated, give volume and page of miscellaneous records.)

Alfonso Hughes to John H. Snyder, lot 49, block P, Santa Monica Commercial Company (52-27,) $130.

J A Totem et ux to John Gray, lots 5 and 6 and south 50 feet lots 10, 11 and 12, Hutchinson tract (13-36,) $950.

Nellie J. Lucker et con to Louis Ockerly, lot 41, Goldsworthy tract, (24-47,) $300.

A W Shumway et ux to W T Dalton, lots 127 and 128, Meade & Dalton tract (37-50,) $300.

Arthur Sikes et ux to James H Adams, lot 25x148 feet division B, San Gabriel Orange Grove Association, Pasadena (2-556,) $550.

George C Furman et ux to James H Adams, lot 7, Michener's subdivision 4 acres block U, Painter & Ball tract, Pasadena (12-48,) $1200.

Burbank Land and Water Company to Susan Hoskins, lots 1 and 3, block 33, Burbank, (17-19,) $70.

Charles M Clark et ux to J T Stewart, lot 20, block P, Monrovia (9-69,) $95.

T J Havlin et ux to Vina Shamrock, undivided ½ lot 5, block H, Lyman's addition Compton (23-59,) $550.

S K Lindley et ux to Fred G Ludlow, lot 42, Miller & Herriott's subdivision Harper tract (22-44,) $3500.

Trustees Pasadena Improvement Company to Thomas Banbury, lots 1 and 2, Barclay's replat Gillmore Vineyard tract, Pasadena (7-84,) $56.

Thomas Banbury to James Dunson, above property, $500.

Los Angeles Cemetery Association to Bertha Geisler, E ½ lot 2058, Evergreen Cemetery (3-450,) $50.

Los Angeles Cemetery Association to J G McCraken, SW ¼ lot 1300, Evergreen Cemetery (3-450,) $24.

Lillie M Keller et con to George A Hart, lot 43, Lougheads's subdivision 17 and 18 and 23 to 29, Hoover tract (16-55,) $100.

Mary T Lawson to Pacific Loan Company, lots 9, 17 and part lot 8, Hodgkin's subdivision lot 87 and part lot 88, Watt's subdivision Rancho San Rafael (5-576,) $1100.

Sanford S Schofield, administrator, to W R Powell, 22½ acres SE ½ sec 36, T 1 N R, 10 w, $5000.

R M Widney to George E Waite, lots 1 and 2, block Q, Maclay addition San Fernando (17-11,) $150.

M O Ayres et ux to Ella C Thompson, lot 20, block 2, Rancho San Rafael, Tropico (18-34,) $150.

Edward K Blades Company to Ernest A Bryant, part lot 2, block 36, Ord's Survey; also lot 10, block 1, Pritchard tract; also lot 2, Booth's subdivision lot 1, block 104, Providencia Land and water Company (16-94,) $3468.45.

M M Morrison et ux to E A Bryant, E 87.5 feet block P, Morrison tract (55-49,) $1000.

Francisco Tewins to city Los Angeles, lot 4, block 1, Dorrillard tract (36-50,) $330.

J W Keefer et ux to D H Ettien, W ½ lot 2, sec 36, S½ E½ lot 14, sec 25, subdivision Rancho Azusa de Duarte, (6-80;) also 25 acres sec 31, said subdivision, $15,000.

Margarite Machado et al to Rosana Machado et al, lot 61, Rosas tract (4-622) $2000.

Alexander Weill to A P Torensen, lot 165, Alexander Weill tract (26-85,) $325.

George N Quinn to Lucy Cleveland, N 38½ feet lots 1 and 3, block L, Aliso tract (4-12,) $1500.

F H Barclay to W L Cleveland, lot 15, Gillmore Vineyard tract (7-84,) $325.

Rosedale Cemetery Association to S McKinley, S½ lot 214, block J, Rosedale Cemetery (6-31,) $150.

James H Adams to Hiram E Ward, lot 30, Vernon Avenue tract (29-38,) $1615.

John Pasor to Ann Jouglim, lot 2, block 59, San Pedro; also W½ lots 3 and 4, block 57, San Pedro, $800.

M W Shaw to George Gustave, lot 6, Louis subdivision lot 5, Rosedale School House tract (19-63,) $350.

F A Jesurun to B Guirado, 7.02 acres lots 36 and 41, Rancho Paso de Bartelo (999-81, deeds,) $635.

D E Waterhouse to Solomon P Creasinger, lots 1 to 8, Valley Vista tract (56-42,) $100.

Andrew Turner et ux to Mary M Stewart, lot 26 and S 8.75 feet lot 27, resubdivision Carr tract, No. 1 (30-43,) $1000.

Jane Elms to W L Pier, W½ lot 5, sec 4, T 1, N R 12 W, $300.

W I Hollingsworth to Mary J Athenous, lot 1, Weiss tract, $375.

SUMMARY.

Deeds	57
Nominal	51
Total	$44,337.45

Trilby in the Police Court.

Two fair actresses are at loggerheads over the third act of "Trilby," a copy of which fascinating play is community property, and the only one in the company. A split occurred over the prices to be charged, Miss Ethel Martin rating herself at 75 cents and $1 per ticket, while Miss Violet Bramley was content to play to houses which were better filled at 25 and 50 cents. They decided to separate, and Ethel departed, taking the third act with her, while Violet retained the other two. As the play, thus divided, was no good, Violet got out a search-warrant and went through Ethel's baggage. Trilby now reposes at the Police Station, awaiting the action of the Justice, who will ultimately decide to which fair damsel she belongs.

They Married.

J. R. Downs, the manager of the San Xavier Hotel, who happened to be missing last Saturday when he was to have married Mrs. L. P. Harris, returned on Friday, and then did marry his lady-love. There was a grand blow-out then, which kept most of the hotel people awake. Rev. Mr. Day of the Congregational Church performed the ceremony. Mr. Downs says that mental worry caused him to leave town, and that as soon as he found himself in San Diego, he returned to fulfill the engagement he had made with Mrs. Harris.

BUSINESS.

I NANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE TIMES, Los Angeles, Jan. 11, 1896.

BANK CLEARINGS. The clearances of the Los Angeles banks for the past week amounted to $1,375,599, as compared with $1,252,907, for the corresponding week of the previous year.

The clearings of the principal cities of the country for the previous week as shown by Bradstreet's table published in The Times of yesterday, credit Los Angeles with an increase of 30.7 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1895, the arevage increase for the whole country being 18.6 per cent. Los Angeles still keeps very close to Portland, Or., in the amount of its clearances, the figures for the week referred to being, Los Angeles, $1,499,872, Portland, Or., $1,453,500.

STREET-RAILROAD PROFITS. As a rule it is understood that the profits of electric roads in the United States are not large. The business of constructing such roads has been greatly overdone. Manufacturers of electric machinery are always glad to find a market for their product and are ready to assist a company in constructing a road, sometimes when there is no reasonable prospect of making the road pay for several years to some.

One of the exceptions to this rule appears to be the Market street railway in San Francisco, which belongs to the Southern Pacific Company. At a recent meeting of that company a dividend of 60 cents a share was declared for the months of October, November and December. This means a payment of $105,000, or in other words, the company is so prosperous that it can pay $35,000 a month on 175,000 shares of stock for every three months.

According to the San Francisco Examiner, the average receipts of the company during the past six months have ranged from $7000 to $13,000 a day. What holidays mean to a street car company may be seen from the statement that on Sundays, the total receipts often reach the highest figure named, or almost double the ordinary week-day receipts. The Examiner asserts, as a matter of fact, that during the past six months the receipts per month of the Market Street Railway Company have ranged all the way from $210,000 to $300,000, while the average receipts during that period have not been less than $273,000. The Market street railway is evidently an important branch of the Southern Pacific Company's possessions.

COMMERCIAL.

OCEAN TRADE. A few months ago there was some discussion in regard to a project for having a line of steamers running between Puget Sound and Central American points, call at one of the ports of Southern California, but nothing has so far been accomplished in this direction, as far as can be learned.

The indifference manifested by Los Angeles business men on the subject of building up a profitable trade with the Spanish-American countries on the south is somewhat astonishing, and by no means creditable to local enterprise. Los Angeles is the natural source of supply for Lower California, Mexico and Central America, as far as those countries consume articles which we produce. Yet their trade lies almost entirely with San Francisco, owing to the fact that we have no direct means of reaching them, all shipments having to be made by way of San Francisco, entailing an additional journey of a thousand miles.

Los Angeles has certainly become sufficiently important to maintain an independent line between here and Central America, at least to furnish a considerable amount of freight to the steamers of any international line that might decide to stop here. In case it is found impossible to induce any of them to do so, why cannot Los Angeles merchants combine to put on a small steamship between one of the Los Angeles ports and Lower California, Mexico and Central America, something like the Carlos Pacheco, which makes regular trips between San Diego and Ensenada? It is not necessary for us to sit down and wait until the deep-water harbor at San Pedro, and the Nicaragua Canal, are completed, in order to commence a trade with our neighbors on the south. The making of a beginning in this direction, however modest it may be, would do much to strengthen the arguments of those who are working with Congress for an appropriation to improve the harbor at San Pedro.

GENERAL BUSINESS TOPICS.

THE REFINERY QUESTION. The Council is still struggling with the question of whether or not oil refineries shall be permitted to operate within the city limits, that is to say, whether or not the Council shall forbid them to do so, as it has by no means been conclusively proved that the Council has any right to say what legitimate manufacturing industry shall or shall not be carried on in the city. A considerable amount of heated feeling exists on the subject, the views expressed differing greatly. There are some who would like to see the City Council try to exclude not only the refineries, but also the oil wells from the municipality. On the other hand, there are some who would give the oil men the right to do as they please, without any restrictions.

As usual, the proper course appears to lie about midway between these two extremes. It is certainly not reasonable to expect that oil wells, refineries and other useful but unaesthetic features of the landscape should be permitted to run loose throughout this beautiful city. On the other hand, if Los Angeles is to continue to grow in the future as in the past we must prepare to welcome manufacturing industries of all descriptions, even when their operation may be connected with a certain amount of unpleasant odor and noise. It is claimed that there is no necessity for the objectionable smell which sometimes arises from the local refineries, or at least that it might be greatly abated. Certainly it is far more plainly in evidence on some days than on others. However that may be, there is no necessity for the location of such an enterprise in the heart of the residence district, such as the present location of the Edwards factory.

The Trade Review has the following spirited remarks on this subject:

"If the City Council of Los Angeles passes the ordinance prohibiting the erection of oil-refining works anywhere within the city limits, the members voting in favor of such ordinance will write themselves down asses of the most asinine kind. Here is the first clause of the proposed ordinance:

"'It is hereby declared unlawful for any person, firm or body corporate, to establish, maintain, or operate within the limits of the city of Los Angeles, any establishment where oil, petroleum, bitumen, or the products of either are refined or distilled.'

"This is equivalent to saying to the oil-producers of Los Angeles, 'We know that you can produce plenty of oil and add to the wealth of the city, but we will not let you do it.'

The thing is absurd and stupid. Here are the oil men doing their level best to utilize a natural product with benefit to all, and on the other hand is the City Council doing what it can to prevent them; and not only preventing them, but heaping up legal expenses on them by throwing difficulties in their way and compelling them to go to law to maintain their rights. The oil-producers have already been blackmailed in this way to the extent of over $25,000, and it is time that sort of thing stopped.

"Here are the facts: The wells can produce 4000 barrels a day. The owners have a market for 1000 barrels a day for fuel purposes. Unless the producers are permitted to refine the other 3000 barrels a day, they will shut down because they cannot operate them on sales of only one-fourth of their capacity.

"To force the refiners outside of the city limits is to add to the present unbearable burden the oil men are staggering under. What objection there is to permitting them to locate down near the river-bed beyond Ninth street is something only a city councilman knows."

The Times once more urges the Council to take up the question of defining a section of the city where such manufacturing enterprises will be permitted. There are several sections in which such establishments, giving employment to labor, would be welcomed. The longer a consideration of this question is postponed the more difficult its solution will be, as the city becomes more thickly settled.

A NEW AMALGAMATOR. There is approaching completion at No. 148 Fifth street a new mineral amalgamator, for which great things are claimed by the inventor, George W. Chick, who asserts that he can save 95 per cent. of the mineral in tailings from mills, catching all the "float" gold, which generally runs off. So many of these new devices have been brought to the attention of the public during the past few years, and have failed to realize the expectations of the inventors, that much skepticism naturally exists in regard to these claims. If the new contrivance does only half of what is promised it will work a revolution in mining. The owners invite miners who have tailings from which they have extracted all the mineral that can be saved under old processes to send in samples of a few thousand pounds, on which the freight will be paid, and a cash offer then made for the dump, if it is found to contain a sufficient percentage of the precious metal.

NEW INCORPORATIONS. Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday by the John Wigmore & Sons Company, organized to do a general merchandise and shipping business, with the principal place of business at Los Angeles. The directors are: John Wigmore, Alphonso Adelbert Wigmore, John Henry Wigmore, George Herbert Wigmore and Francis Marion Wigmore. The capital stock of the corporation is $250,000, divided into 2500 shares of the par value of $100 each. The amount actually subscribed is $2500.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Quotations Revised Daily.

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 11, 1896.

Cold storage butter being pretty well cleaned up, fresh product is bringing a good stiff price. Consignments of dairy were disposed of in short order and the market is bare of it tonight. There is a prospect of a further advance before next Wednesday. Eggs are firm. Tomatoes and sweet potatoes are higher. Other lines unchanged.

(The following quotations are for average grades of the products mentioned. For an extra choice article a somewhat better price than the highest quoted can usually be obtained, while for a product of decidedly inferior quality the seller will probably have to accept less than the lowest published quotation.)

Provisions.

Hams—Per lb., Rex, 10¾; Eagle, 9¼; picnic, 6; selected pig, 9½; boneless, 9; boneless butts, 7½.

Bacon—Fancy Rex, boneless, 13; Rex, boneless breakfast, 9¾; Diamond C, breakfast backs, 8¼; medium, 7@8.

Dry Salt Pork—Per lb., clear bellies, 8; short clears, 6½; clear backs, 6¼.

Dried Beef—Sets, 10; insides and knuckles, 11½; regular, 9.

Pickled Pork—Per half-bbl., 80 lbs., 8.00.

Lard—Rex, Pure Leaf, tierces, 6¼; Ivory lard compound, 5⅝; Rexolene, 6½; White Label lard, 10s, 7¾.

Millstuffs.

Flour—Per bbl., Los Angeles, 3.80; other brands, 3.00@3.30; Stockton, 3.95.

Shorts—Per ton, 19.00; Northern, 16.50@18.00.

Bran—Per ton, local, 17.00; Northern, 18.00.

Rolled Barley—Per ton, 14.00@15.00.

Rolled Oats—Per bbl., 4.50@4.75.

Rolled Wheat—3.00.

Hay and Grain.

Wheat—1.15.

Oats—White, per ctl., 1.50.

Barley—Feed, per ctl., 70@75; seed, 65@70; imported, 75.

Corn—Small yellow, per ctl., 85@95; large yellow, 85@95; cracked, 90@1.00.

Feed Meal—Per ctl., 95@1.05.

Hay—New stock: Good oat, 10.00; best oat, 10.00@11.00; alfalfa, native, 9.00@11.00; Northern, 8.50@9.00; barley, 7.00@10.50; wheat, 10.00@11.00.

Eggs.

Eggs—California ranch, 23.

Dried Fruits.

Apples—Per lb., 4@5; evaporated, 6@7.

Apricots—8@10.

Peaches—Per lb., 3@4.

Prunes—Per lb., 3@5.

Raisins—Per lb., 1½@3½.

Dates—Per lb., new, 5½@6.

Butter.

Butter—Fancy local creamery, 60; fancy Coast, 60; 28-oz., 50; dairy, 47½; other grades, 35@40.

Dried Products.

Beans—Lady Washington, 1.75@1.85; navy, 2.10; pinks, 1.55@1.60; Limas, 2.90@3.00; black-eyed, 2.00@2.25; peas, 3.50.

Cheese.

Cheese—Southern California, large, 12½; Young America, 13½; hand, 14½; Eastern cheddars and twins, 12½; brick creams, 12@13; fancy Northern, 10@12; fair Northern, 8@10; Limburger, 14@15; American Swiss, 14@16; imported Swiss, 24.

Green Fruits.

Oranges — Valencias and Mediterranean sweets, 1.50@1.75; navels, 2.50@2.75.

Lemons—Per box, cured, Eurekas and Lisbons, 1.50@1.75; uncured, fancy, 1.00@1.25.

Strawberries—13.

Pineapples—4.50@6.00.

Apples—1.25@1.75 per box.

Pears—1.75.

Grapes—2.00; Cornichons, 2.00.

Cranberries—11.50@12.00.

Bananas—1.75@2.25.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—30.

Celery—50.

Beans—11.

Peas—5.

Beets—Per 100 lbs., 85.

Cabbage—Per 100 lbs., 65.

Chiles—Dry, per string, 75@90; Mexican, per lb., 15; green, 6.

Garlic—6@7.

Onions—1.25.

Parsnips—Per 100 lbs., 75.

Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., 80@90; choice, 1.00; Salinas Burbanks, 1.00; sweet, 1.25@1.50.

Turnips—Per sack, 75.

Hubbard Squash—1.00.

Tomatoes—1.25.

Radishes—15.

Spinach—20.

Cauliflower—50.

Fresh Meats.

Butchers' prices for wholesale carcasses:

Beef—Prime, 5@5½.

Veal—5@7½.

Mutton—Ewes, 4½; wethers, 5; lambs, 5@6.

Dressed Hogs—5¼@6.

Honey and Beeswax.

Honey—Extracted, new, 3@4.

Beeswax—Per lb., 20@22.

Live Stock.

Hogs—Per cwt., 3.00@3.50.

Beef Cattle—Per cwt., 2.25@2.50.

Lambs—Per head, 1.00@1.50.

Sheep—Per cwt., 2.00@2.50.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Dry sound, 11½ as they run; kips, 8½; culls, 6; calf, 10@15; bulls and stags, 6; green calf, 7@8; green hides, 3½@4½.

Wool—2½@4.

Poultry.

Hens—4.25@4.75; young roosters, 4.00@4.75; old roosters, 4.00; young, 4.00@4.75; broilers, 2.50@3.00; ducks, 4.50@5.50; turkeys, 11@12½; dressed, 14@15.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The stock market speculation today was dull and without special feature. The market opened at slight concessions in prices, but soon rallied above yesterday's closing figures. Sugar rose 1¼ over the initial. The general list sagged in the first hour, but the losses were mostly confined to fractions. Speculation left off heavy in tone. The week just closed has been an eventful one. The preceding week had expired with the public and Wall street as much in the dark as ever regarding the probable intentions of the administration on the question of a government loan. There had been, however, confident statements that a tacit understanding had been reached between the treasury officials and the leader of the bond syndicate providing for the sale of the impending issue to its members. The formal announcement early on Monday morning of a call for public subscriptions created something of a sensation. It was predicted that a considerable amount of the gold to pay for subscriptions to the bonds by outsiders would be taken from the treasury reserve and that too short a period is allowed to intervene between the closing of the subscription date and the time of payment. It was urged that the withdrawal from circulation of such a large sum might cause a serious disturbance in the money market. The stock market displayed decided strength at the outset, however, and prices of the leading shares improved 1@2 per cent. The buying movement soon subsided, however, and a period of depression set in which lasted until Tuesday's close. In the mean time losses had occurred throughout the list. The demoralization was the outcome of the uncertainty regarding the government loan. Fear of tight money was a coincidental influence. Other vital considerations were the withdrawals of gold; shipment abroad and the acute foreign war scare. During the last half of the week a better feeling was evident. Moderate purchases were made for London account. Lighter exports of gold than had been anticipated, easy rates for call money and reports of a free movement of grain to the seaboard all contributed to reassure Wall street. As a result many stocks recovered to the best figures of the week with the shorts heavy purchasers. Today's bond market was irregular and fairly active with the changes narrow. The total dealings were $796,000. Government bonds were quiet but generally firm. The market eased off on the announcement of the new loan, but subsequently stiffened smartly. The new fours rose 2¼ per cent., but closed at a recession of 1¼ per cent. from the top. The dealings amounted to $25,000. Silver certificates slightly lower on a sale of $20,000.

Atchison	14⅛	U. S. Rubber	27
Adams Express	145	U. S. R. pfd.	85
Alton, T. H.	56½	Am. Sugar pfd.	97½
Am. Express	111	U. S. L. pfd.	57½
Baltimore & O.	38	N. W.	97½
Can. Pacific	52	N. W. pfd.	145
Can. South	48	N. Y. Central	96
Cen. Pacific	14½	N. Y. & N. E.	45¼
Ches. & Ohio	14½	Ontario & W.	12⅝
Chicago Alton	153	Oregon Imp	2⅝
C. B. & Q.	74½	Oregon Nav	15
Chicago Gas	65¼	Oregon S. L.	5
Con. Gas	145½	Pacific Mail	25
C. C. C. & St. L.	35½	P. D. & E.	2½
Colo. Coal & I.	3	Pittsburgh	*158
Cot. Oil Cer.	16⅝	Pull. Palace	158
Del. Hudson	124⅝	Reading	3
D. L. & W.	159½	R. G. W.	12
D. & R. G.	11½	R. G. W. pfd.	40
D. & R. G. pfd.	42	Rock Island	65½
Distillers	15¾	St. Paul	67⅝
Erie	13⅝	St. Paul pfd.	125¼
Erie pfd	23	St. Paul & O.	34½
Fort Wayne	160	St. P. & O. pfd.	120
Great N. pfd.	110	Southern Pac	21
C. & E. Ill. pfd.	95	Sugar Refinery	103⅝
Hocking Valley	16	Tenn. Coal & I.	25¾
Illinois Central	91	Texas Pacific	8
St. Paul & D.	22	T. & O. C. pfd.	65
K. & T. pfd.	23⅝	Union Pacific	3¾
L. E. & W.	18⅝	U. S. Express	38
L. E. & W. pfd.	69	W. St. L. & P.	6⅝
Lake Shore	140	Wabash pfd	16
Lead Trust	24⅝	Wells-Fargo	95
Louis. & Nash.	42⅝	W. Union	83⅝
Louis. & N. A.	8	W. & L. E.	10½
Man. Con	97⅝	W. & L. E. pfd.	35
Memphis & C.	15	Minn. & St. L.	19½
Mich. Central	95½	Gen. Electric	25
Mo. Pacific	24¼	Nat'l Linseed	19½
Mobile & Ohio	23½	Colo. Fuel & I.	25
Nash. Chatt	65	C. F. & I. pfd.	98
Nat'l Cord	5¼	H. & T. C.	1½
Nat'l Cord. pfd.	10	T. A. A. & N. M.	¼
N. J. Central	98¼	T. St. L. & K. C.	6
N. & W. pfd.	6⅛	T. St. L. pfd.	10
North Am. Co.	4½	So. R. R.	8¼
North Pac	3	So. R. R. pfd.	26⅝
North Pac. pfd.	11½	Am. Tobacco	79⅝
U. P., D. & G.	3	Am. T. pfd.	101
U. S. Cord. gtd.	20½	Am. T. & C. Co.	93
Com. Cable	140		

*Bid.

Bond List.

U. S. n. 4s reg.	115	O., R. & N. 1sts.	105
U. S. n. 4s coup.	115	So. R. R. 5s.	89
U. S. 5s reg.	112½	C. P. 1sts, '95	100
U. S. 5s coup.	112½	D. & R. G. 7s.	111
U. S. 4s reg.	108½	D. & R. G. 4s.	85
U. S. 4s coup.	109	Erie 2ds	65
U. S. 2s reg.	96	G. H. & S. A. 6s.	105
Pacific 6s, '95	100	G. H. & S. A. 7s.	100
Ala., class A	109	H. & T. C. 5s.	*107
Ala., class B	110	H. & T. C. 6s.	104
Ala., class C	101½	M. K. T. 1st 4s.	83⅞
Ala. Cur	101	M. K. T. 2d 4s.	58½
La. N. C. 4	*96	Mutual U. 6s.	115
Missouri 6s	*100	N. J. C. G. 5s.	113
N. C. 6s	120	N. P. 1sts	114
N. C. 4s	*102	N. P. 2ds	101
S. C. non-fund.	1	N. W. Con.	138½
Tenn. n. s. 6s.	87	N. W. S. F. 5s.	108
Tenn. n. s. 5s.	110	R. G. W. 1sts.	73
Tenn. old 6s	*60	St. P., C. & P.	109
Va. Cen	60	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	80
Va. Cen. dfd.	5½	St. L. & S. F. 6s.	90
Atchison 4s	73¼	T. P. 1sts	83½
Atchison 2d A.	22½	T. P. 2ds	19½
Can. So. 2ds.	104	U. P. 1sts, '96	103½
L. & N. 4s.	73½	West Shore 4s.	104
N. P. 3ds	67		

*Bid.

San Francisco Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	10	Julia	1
Alpha Con	24	Justice	4
Andes	27	Kentuck Con	7
Belcher	30	Lady Wash. Con.	1
Best & Belcher	96	Mexican	67
Bodie Con	41	Mono	6
Bullion	18	Mt. Diablo	15
Bulwer Con	10	Occidental Con	99
Caledonia	9	Ophir	1.55
Challenge Con	30	Overman	20
Chollar	75	Potosi	59
Confidence	1.15	Savage	30
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.55	Scorpion	3
Con. Imperial	2	Sierra Nevada	60
Crown Point	25	Silver King	20
Exchequer	9	Union Con	47
Gould & Curry	51	Utah Con	6
Hale & Nor.	1.30	Yellow Jacket	48

New York Money.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Money on call, nominally 5@5½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper, 6@9 per cent.; sterling exchange, dull with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.89@4.89¼ for demand, 4.87½@4.87¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 4.88@4.89 and 4.89½@4.90½; commercial bills, 4.86¾; State bonds, inactive; railroad bonds, irregular; government bonds, weak and lower, with new fours off 1 per cent.

London Financial Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Evening Post says that the bank statement today was one of the most remarkable ever put out in New York city. This is certainly not surprising, in view of the thoroughly abnormal situation. The most important fact disclosed by the returns, however, is an increase in specie and tender holdings for the week of $7,316,900. The gain goes far to adjust the known conditions, the very deficient showing of the gains in cash last week, as reflected in Saturday's bank statement. The increase reported in the two bank statements of last Saturday and today is $8,788,300. It is very probable that the difference between these sums, or part of it, is attributable to legal tenders taken out to withdraw gold from the treasury. On the whole today's bank statement must be considered favorable; certainly so when contrasted with last week's showing. The stock market, so far as it reflected any judgment, did not seem to look favorably on the statement. At all events, prices held firm, on a languid trading, until the bank figures appeared and then declined immediately for all important stocks to the opening or lower. This was perhaps a partial result of inferences drawn from the heavy loan contraction. London did little in this market; that was chiefly selling. Its operations gave no clew to the probable course of prices at the settlement next week.

London Financial Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says that the bonds and shares deposited here in pursuance of the Reading organization scheme are said to exceed the expectations. In effect nearly all the deferred income bonds known to be held here have been deposited, while more than the whole amount of shares supposed to be held on this side have been handed in. The markets here today closed easier. The mining settlements will begin on Monday.

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $4,034,549 in gold and $998,745 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $52,944; silver, $17,500; dry goods, $3,183,976; general merchandise, $7,753,990.

The Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The weekly bank statement shows: Reserve, increase, $7,403,425; loans, decreased, $7,372,300; specie, increase, $2,391,500; legal-tenders, increase, $4,925,400; deposits, decrease, $346,100; circulation, increase, $49,700. The banks hold $27,183,100 in excess of requirements.

Gold Shipments.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Steamship Paris from Southampton brought $2,697,500 in gold, which was transferred to the bank vaults in this city.

Petroleum.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Petroleum was steady. United closed, 1.49.

GENERAL EASTERN MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Wheat opened rather stronger than it closed yesterday, due to the small shipments this week. The deliveries in the Northwest were large, 684 cars, against 398 cars the same day last year, and the export for the week from both coasts were about 500,000 bushels less than the week before. There seemed to be a growing suspicion that the war news had been overworked and buyers were cautous about making investments. Some of the big operators were disposed to raid the market and the price gradually yielded. The local receipts were larger than expected and there is a liberal estimate for Monday. Judge Tuley's decision in favor of the contention of the elevator proprietors that the State Warehouse Commissioners had overstepped their power in licensing elevators was said to have had some influence in producing the heavy feeling in the market which prevailed after the first few minutes of the session. May started at from 59⅞@59⅝, sold at 60, and then gradually down to 59¼@59⅜, near the close and the latest trading was at 59⅜. Corn opened firm in sympathy with the strength in wheat at the same time, but was turned down again when wheat was and the lowest quotations were being made as the trading was drawing to a close. Oats were slow and tended downward in sympathy with wheat and corn. Provisions inclined to seek a lower level, after a rather firm start.

The leading futures closed as follows:

	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—	
January	56⅝
February	56⅞
May	59⅜
July	59⅜
Corn, No. 2—	
January	26⅛
May	28⅝
July	29⅝
Oats, No. 2—	
January	17½
February	18
May	19⅝

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steady; No. 2 spring wheat, 56⅝@57⅝; No. 3 spring wheat, 56½@57; No. 2 red, 61⅛@62⅛; No. 2 corn, 26⅛@26⅜; No. 2 oats, 17⅛@17⅜; No. 2 white, 20; No. 3 white, 17¼@19⅝; No. 2 rye, 36; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 3, 22@36; No. 4, 22@23; No. 1 flax seed, 93; prime timothy seed, 3.60; mess pork, per bbl., 9.45@9.50; lard, per 100 lbs., 5.42½@5.45; short ribs, sides (loose,) 4.60@4.65; dry salted shoulders (boxed,) 4⅜@4⅝; short clear sides (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal., 1.22.

Grain Movements.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	8,000	8,000
Wheat, bushels	17,000	61,000
Corn, "	288,000	122,000
Oats, "	208,000	158,000
Rye, "	6,000	500
Barley, "	33,000	17,000

On the Produce Exchange today the butter market was unsettled. Creamery, 18@23½; dairy, 12@20. Eggs were weak; fresh, 16@16½.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11.—Spot wheat, firm; demand poor; No. 2, red winter, 5s 4d; No. 2, red spring, stocks exhausted; No. 1, hard Manitoba, 5s 4½d; No. 1, California, 5s 6d. Futures closed firm, with June unchanged and other months ¾d higher; January, 5s 4½d; February, 5s 4¾d; March, 5s 5½d; April, 5s 5¾; May, 5s 6d; June, 5s 6¼d. Spot corn was firm; American new, mixed, 3s 3d. Futures closed firm; January, 3s 3½d; February, 3s 3d; March, 3s 3¼d; April, 3s 3½d; May, 3s 3½d; June, 3s 3½d. Flour was firm with a poor demand; St. Louis, fancy winter, 7s 3d. Hops, at London, Pacific Coast, £2 5s.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—There was the usual Saturday character in cattle, prices ruling steady at Friday's decline. Cows and bulls sold at 2.25@3.25, and prime calves at 6.50@6.75; feeders brought 3.85 and were scarce. In hogs there was a good demand at yesterday's prices. Desirable pigs sold chiefly above 3.65. In sheep sales were made somewhat under the best prices of the week. Common to prime sheep, 2.00@3.65; Westerns, 3.20@3.65; yearlings, 3.85@4.10, and lambs, 3.50@4.75.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2600; shipments, 1900; market steady to firm; beef steers, 4.45; native cows, 1.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, 2.25@3.75; bulls, 2.25@3.25.

Boston Stock Markets.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—Atchison, 14¼; Bell Telephone, 197½; Burlington, 74⅛; Mexican Central, 9; Oregon Short Line, 6¼; San Diego, 1.

Drafts and Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Silver bars, 66⅝c.; Mexican dollars, 53½@54c.; drafts, sight, par; drafts, telegraph, par.

London Silver.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Silver, 30 9-16d; consols, 106 1-8; bullion into Bank of England, £257,000.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Grain and Produce.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Green corn, 60@85; Alameda corn, 1.25@1.50; tomatoes, boxes, 25@50; cream squash, 20@25; Marrowfat, 7@8; Hubbard, 6@7; cucumbers, 60@70; asparagus, 10@15; green peas, 4@7; string beans, 12½; dry peppers, 9@10; beets, 50; cauliflower, 50@60; cabbage, 50; carrots, 30@40; green peppers, 25@50; egg plant, 50@65; green okra, 75@1.00; parsnips, 75; turnips, 50; Lima beans, 3½@4; mushrooms, —.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks are quotable at 45@70; Salinas Burbanks, 65@90; River Reds, 50@60; River Burbanks, 30@40, Peerless, 40@65; new potatoes in sacks, 40@60; new Early Rose in boxes from the river, 50@60; sweet, 1.50@2.00; Merced sweets, 2.25.

Onions—80@1.00; garlic, 4½@5½.

Plums—40@60; egg plums, 15.00@18.00; green gage, 25@35, per ton, 16.00@18.00; peaches, 75@1.15; per ton, 18.00@25.00; cherry plums, 25@40; nectarines, 25@50; red nectarines, 75; apples, 60@1.00; common, 50@60; fancy, 1.25; Siskiyou, 1.00@1.75; Lady, small boxes, 50@75; large boxes, 1.00@1.25; apricots, 30@36; per ton, 20.00@22.50; grapes, 50@75 in boxes, 75@1.00 in crates; pears, Winter Nellis, 1.25@1.50; other kinds, 40@60; bulk, 25.00@40.00; persimmons, 40@75.

Blackberries—3.50@4.00 per chest; gooseberries, Oregon Improved, 3.00@4.00; strawberries, Sharpless, 2.50@5.00; Longworths, 10.00@12.00; currants, 4.00@6.00; black currants, 35@40; raspberries, 6.00@7.00; huckleberries, 3.00@4.00; cranberries, 10.00@11.00.

Oranges—1.00@1.75; California navel, 2.00@2.50; Mexican, 1.50@2.00; Mandarin, 1.00@1.25; Japanese, 1.00@1.25; California lemons, 1.00@1.25; good to choice, 1.50@2.00; extra, 2.50@3.00; Mexican limes, 5.50@6.00 per box; bananas, 1.25@2.00 per bunch; pineapples, 2.50@5.00 per dozen; watermelons, 3.00@6.00; cantaloupes, 1.@50; nutmeg melons, 25@40; grape fruit, 6@7.

Figs—White, single layers, 20@30; black, single layers, 25@40.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27@28; seconds, 25@26; fancy dairy, 21@23; choice dairy, 20@21.

Cheese—Choice to fancy, 11@11½; fair to good, 8@10; Eastern, 11@12½; Western, 10@12.

Eggs—Duck, 15@16 per dozen; store eggs, 22@24; ranch eggs, 26@29; Eastern, 19@21; fancy, 22@25.

Poultry—Live turkeys, gobblers, 10@11; hens, 12@13; goslings, 1.25@1.75; ducks, 5.00@6.50; hens, 4.00@5.00; young roosters, 5.00@5.50, old roosters, 4.00@4.50; fryers, 3.50@4.50; ducks, 5.50@6.50; pigeons, 1.00@1.12½; young, 1.25@1.50; geese, 1.50@1.75; broilers, large, 4.00@4.50; small, 3.00@3.50.

Flour—Family Extras, 3.65@3.75; Bakers' Extras, 3.45@3.55; Superfine, 2.50@2.75.

Wheat—No. 1 shipping, 1.05@1.06¼; choice, 1.07⅛; good to choice white milling, 1.12½@1.17½ per cental.

Barley—Feed, No. 1, 68¾@70; choice, 71¼; brewing, 75@80; Chevalier, 80@1.20 per cental.

Oats—Milling, 75@80; Surprise, 95@1.00; fancy feed, 85@90; good to choice, 75@85; poor to fair, 65@70; black, for seed, 1.10@1.30; gray, 75@85 per cental; red, 80@90.

Middlings—18.00@21.00 per ton, feed stuffs, ground and rolled barley, 13.00@14.00; bran, 13.00@13.50.

Hay—New wheat, 8.00@12.50 per ton; alfalfa, 7.00@9.00; new oat, 6.00@9.50; new wheat and oat, 7.50@11.50 per ton; barley, 7.00@9.50; clover, 6.00@8.00; compressed hay, 7.50@11.00; stock, 6.00@7.50 per ton; straw, 35@60.

Game—Ducks, mallard, 3.00@3.50; teal, 1.25@1.50; sprig, 1.50@1.75; widgeon, 1.25@1.50; white geese, 1.25@1.50; gray geese, 2.00@2.50; small ducks, 1.00@1.25; quail, 85@1.00; hare, 1.00; rabbits, bush, 75@1.00; cottontail, 1.00@1.25; English snipe, 1.25@1.50; common, 1.00@1.25; honkers, 3.00@3.50; brant, 1.25@1.50 per dozen.

Receipts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Flour, quarter sacks, 9202; Oregon, 9073; wheat, centals, 58,490; barley, centals, 19,240; oats, centals, 965; Oregon, 360; beans, sacks, 115; rye, centals, 300; potatoes, sacks, 2408; Oregon, 3275; onions, sacks, 165; Oregon, 631; bran, sacks, 1000; Oregon, 6880; middlings, sacks, 5; hay, tons, 607; straw, tons, 8; hides, 227; wine, gallons, 33,000; brandy, gallons, 4200.

Callboard Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Wheat was strong; May, $1.08⅝; barley, no trading; corn, 87½c.; bran, $14.

Bank Clearings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Bank clearings for the week, $13,455,840.

ESCONDIDO EXCURSION, TUESDAY, January 14. Round trip, $4.25, tickets good returning until January 20. Special train leaves La Grande Station 5:20 p.m.

Butter,
Cheese,
Eggs,
Green Fruit,
Dried Fruit,
Honey,
Vegetables,
Fish,
Poultry,
Game,
Fresh Meats,
Cured Meats,
Furs,
Silks,
Satins,
Fine Woolens

And Many Other Commodities are preserved by

The Ice and Cold Storage Co.

Of Los Angeles, Seventh Street and Santa Fe tracks. Largest and best-equipped plant on the Coast.

Distillers of Puritas.

Telephone 228.

J. G. McKINNEY, Manager.

A new life awaits him who is cured by the Keeley Treatment.

The Keeley Institute, Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts., Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

From 1 to 28 teeth extracted free until January 7, 1896.

We fill teeth for 50c, and make 22K gold crowns for $5.

We have secured the able services of Dr. A. J. Bacon, the celebrated Gold Crown and Bridge Specialist of Chicago.

We have also secured at high expense a Tooth Extracting Specialist direct from New York city. The reason for extracting free is to introduce his skill and new painless methods.

New York Dental Parlors, 321 S. Spring St.

For Ice Machines.

Cold Storage and all kinds of Refrigeration. Call or address The HISE SANITARY REFRIGERATOR CO., Fairchild & Covell, Coast Agents. 346 South Broadway

HAGAN'S REVISED CITY POCKET MAP AND STREET GUIDE. Conveniently indexed for instantly locating streets, public buildings, car lines, etc. Corrected up to date. 1896. Now ready and for sale by all booksellers and GARDNER & OLIVER, 106 and 259 South Spring St.

NICOLL, The Tailor

134 S. Spring st.

Stylish Overcoats Made to Order, $15 to $40.

PASADENA LINERS.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE; 160 ACRES EAST of Ontario, bet. Santa Fe and Southern Pacific R.R.; first-class land, good for prunes, peaches, apricots, grapes, etc.; price $12.50 per acre; the cheapest land in the valley. B. O. KENDALL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NEWS

ORANGE COUNTY.

INTERESTING ATHLETIC SPORTS IN SANTA ANA.

H. E. Bundy and Charles E. Torrey Get Two Unpaced Tandem Records—A New Kind of Grass. More Officers Installed—News Notes and Personals.

SANTA ANA, Jan. 12.—(Regular Correspondence.) There was a good attendance at the athletic contests out at Athletic Park in Santa Ana this afternoon, between the pupils of the High School and the students of the Orange County Business College.

The first event was a 100-yard dash, which was won by Emerson J. Marks, a High School boy, in 0:10 2-5. This was followed by a bicycle race, one-third mile, which was won by Conrad Crookshank, a college boy in 0:44. The high kick was won by Harry West, a college boy, without competition, and the one-half mile walk by A. Gearhart, a college lad, in 4:17 3-5.

The 220-yard dash went to the High school, Young Marks again winning in 0:25.

Ellis Smith, a High School pupil, defeated the college students in the throwing of a sixteen-pound ball of shot, his best throw being thirty-seven feet, and Will Foster of the Business College won the hammer-throwing, the best throw being fifty-eight feet.

The one-mile bicycle race was quite exciting and was hotly contested, Messrs. Crookshank, Whitted, Monaghan, Macomber and Foster being the starters. On the first lap Crookshank ran onto another wheel and fell, Monaghan piling over him. Whitted spurted ahead and led until the last lap, when one of the High School riders spurted past him, winning the race in 2:39, thus adding another victory for the High School.

Robert Northcross, a High School pupil, won the high jump, the distance being 5ft. 2in., and J. Baker captured the one-half mile footrace in 2:36, registering another victory for the High School.

The standing broad jump went to the Business College, Harry West being the winner, and the best distance being f9t. ¾in., and the running broad jump fell also to the college, West winning, his best jump being 18ft. and 4in.

The quarter-mile run was won by the High School, Baker being the best man.

The two-mile bicycle race also went to the High School, the time being 5:25. This was one of the most interesting and exciting events of the afternoon. The 100-yard hurdle race was won by Emerson J. Marks, a High School pupil, the time being 0:13 2-5.

Messrs. Harry E. Bundy and Charles E. Torrey of the Orange County Wheelmen went for the one-half mile unpaced tandem record and succeeded in lowering it to 0:58, clipping 1 2-5s. from the previous record. In less than half an hour the same gentlemen went to beat the record for two-thirds of a mile, unpaced, and in this effort they were again successful in reducing the previous record of 1:21 4-5 to 1:20 4-5. The timers were: F. W. Mansur, Earl G. Glenn and E. S. Wallace, and the judges were: A. Y. Wright, Prof. R. L. Bisby and Prof. Taylor.

A PROMISING PRODUCT.

The State department at Berkeley sent out a new kind of grass seed called the Australian salt bush grass last year, which at the present time is attracting a great deal of attention among the farmers of certain localities in Orange couny.

The grass was expected to grow luxuriantly—in fact, flourish, on land that was so strongly impregnated with alkali that no other known product exists in it, and from the experiments that have so far been made with it, the claim has been fully sustained. The grass not only grows very rapidly, but it is proving to be a splendid feeder, horses, cattle, hogs and chickens feeding freely upon it.

It is also claimed that the grass will in time absorb all the alkali in the soil, but this, of course, has not yet been tested. It is enough now to know that it will flourish in alkali land.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.

A joint installation of the officers of Lodge No. 241, F. and A.M., and of Royal Arch Masons was enjoyed Friday evening in Masonic Hall in the French Block by a large number of the members of the order and their families. R. E. Hewitt acted as installing officer for the Blue Lodge, and C. A. Meade of Los Angeles for the Red Lodge.

After the installation, a bounteous banquet was given, and, of course, greatly enjoyed by the two or more hundred ladies and gentleman present.

Following is a list of the officers installed: Royal Arch Masons—A. J. Wood, H. P.; J. H. Hall K.; A. Wilder, S.; N. M. Pelose, C. of H.; T. H. Tracy, R. A. C.; H. Fairbanks (proxy for M. A. Menges, P. S.; Z. B. West, G. M. third V.; J. W. King, G. M. second V.; E. E. Richardson, G. M. first V.; I. D. Mills, treasurer; G. A. Whidden, secretary; R. A. S. Wade, chaplain; J. H. Haywood, G.

The Blue Lodge installed the following: J. P. Greeley, W. M.; D. T. Brock, S. W.; Frank Vegeley, J. W.; M. L. Lane, treasurer, J. T. Nourse, secretary; Roy I. Young, S. D.; Max Reinhaus, J. D.; Henry Diers, G. J. Rubleman, stewards; E. C. Jones, Tyler.

ORANGE COUNTY BREVITIES.

J. C. Maier, a resident of this county, near Santa Ana, reports a most curious spectacle that he witnessed at his ranch several mornings ago. His apricot orchard, which, of course, is destitute of leaves at this season of the year, was covered with myriads of tiny icicles presenting a sight that is rarely seen in this country. This occurred during the recent cold snap, and it was just after daylight when mercury had dropped down to the freezing point for half an hour or more.

Santa Ana Court, No. 133, F.O.A., installed the following officers Friday evening: Ed Waite, P. C. R.; C. F. Durfee, C. R.; F. G. Johnson, S. C. R.; H. W. Graham, S. S.; L. Weiss, R. S.; A. J. Towner, T.; Frank Miller, S. W.; Grant Miller, J. W.; R. E. Ward, J. B.; William Scheriner, I. Grumback, A. A. Stewart, trustees.

At a recent meeting of the Westminster Butter and Cheese Company, the following directors for the ensuing year were elected: W. G. Potter and E. B. Foster of Buena Park; James Moss, Sampson Edwards, James Rogers, David Rogers, Westminster, and W. T. Brown, Anaheim.

J. Q. Johnson and family are recent arrivals in Orange county. They hail from Kirksville, Mo., and they are now so well pleased with California that they have determined to make this country their future home, Mr. Johnson having just purchased a fine ranch west of the river.

W. B. Tedford, D.D.G.M.; Nap Donovan, A. V. Thompson and W. L. Johnson, all of Santa Ana, went to Whittier this evening to assist in the installation of officers of the I.O.O.F. of that city.

The trustees of the public schools of Tustin are having the apparatus for a fine gymnasium put in the assembly hall of the school building for the benefit of the older pupils.

Samuel W. Buckman and Mary C. Cooley, both residents of Los Angeles, were granted a marriage license by County Clerk Brock today, Saturday.

F. M. Goff of Honduras, Central America, is in Santa Ana on a business visit. He was formerly a resident of this county.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Ed Mendelson of Capistrano, Wednesday, December 25, 1895, a son.

The dedication of the Friends' Church at El Modena will be tomorrow (Sunday at 11 o'clock a.m.

Baby day, baby day, free baby day again Thursday's. Bowman, No. 105 East Fourth street, Santa Ana.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Alleged Fraud in the Moreno Company—The Ebanks Trial.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) George H. Neale and others, stockholders in the Morena Company sue O. J. Stough and others for fraud in the management of the concern. It is alleged that R. P. Niles, J. Ginty, D. C. Reed and F. A. Stough had stock placed in their names by O. J. Stough in order to give Stough control of the corporation and aid him without regard for the interests of the other stockholders. The capital stock of the company is $600,000, in $100 shares. It is alleged that on November 26 last, the directors levied an assessment of 50 cents a share, payable by December 30, and if delinquent, to be sold January 15, 1896. Plaintiffs claim that the assessment was unnecessary, as the actual expenses of the corporation have not exceeded $25 monthly for the past six years, and the real estate and other sales have been sufficient to leave a balance in the treasury, after paying all expenses. It is alleged that the assessment was made to enable O. J. Stough to secure the stock of other stockholders at much less than its real value; that J. Wade McDonald was elected as director of the company although he was not a bona fide stockholder; that at a meeting purporting to be of directors, in March, 1894, authority was given to borrow a sum not exceeding $10,000, although George Hannahs and R. A. Thomas, who acted in the board of directors, were stockholders of the concern; that O. J. Stough draws $200 monthly as manager and treasurer and does nothing to earn it; that Stough presented a statement of moneys advanced for $20,094, and salary of $14,280, a total of $34,374, for which unsecured notes had been issued for $20,000. In settlement Stough is alleged to have accepted a note of the corporation for $27,000. Of the amount claimed by Stough it is alleged that $21,694 was barred by law. It is asked that the defendants be required to make an accounting and that a receiver be appointed for the Morena Company.

Judge George Puterbaugh files a notice appropriating 50,000 inches from the San Luis Rey river to be used in irrigating lands, including pueblo lands of the City of San Diego, the whole embracing 300,000 acres.

A council committee is investigating the matter of establishing a garbage crematory.

In the case of the defunct California National bank against the San Diego Cable Railway, judgment is given plaintiff for $9,444.

Company A, N. G. C. has been formally merged into Co. B.

The trial of Ebanks for double murder continues to drag along slowly. It may continue for a week or more longer. Meanwhile the grand jury is idle because one of its members allowed himself to be drawn on the murder jury.

Jose Ilario, charged with brutally murdering Mrs. Anne Sandrock, is thought to be dying in the County Jail.

The Golden Cross Mining and Mining Company mortgages nineteen mines to secure a debt of $19,000, to Mary E. Hedges.

Manuel Maytorel, living at the old mission of Santo Domingo, north of San Quintin, Lower California, murdered his wife Wednesday and committed suicide.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

An Election in Co. K—The Fiesta Deficit.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) Orders are out for the election of a captain of Company K, Seventh Regiment, of this city, to be held on Monday evening, January 27. The term of Capt. W. A. Ball has expired. Maj. Diss will preside over the election.

This afternoon a meeting of the Associated Charities is in session. There is a wide scope for work just at present.

A deficit of $1700 still remains from the fiesta, and the creditors are growing rather restless. It is said that an assessment of 50 per cent. on the amounts guaranteed for expenses will pay creditors 75 per cent. of their claims, and it looks as though settlement would be made on that basis, which, it appears, would be satisfactory to at least a portion of the creditors.

REDLANDS.

REDLANDS, Jan. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The accident to Ed Kiefhaber, of the Newport Lumber Company, briefly noted in this column yesterday, is very serious. The fracture of the arm is worse than an ordinary broken bone, and in addition Kiefhaber sustained spinal injuries which complicate the case, and will make his recovery slow.

A prominent real estate man declares that the demand for property is constantly increasing and that the number of sales the present year will be larger than during the preceding two years.

The Rohrer Company was yesterday given the contract for furnishing Hotel Redlands. The cost of the furniture will be about $15,000.

The teachers' meeting last evening handled some current events as well as pedagogy. An able paper was read by Prof. Richmond of the High School, on the Venezuelan affair.

Messrs. Hough, Gaylord and McGinness have filed on a new bonanza in the Yucaipe hills.

The Junior Mechanics last night installed officers. Reports were received from the various committees regarding preparations for the celebration of Washington's birthday, the Committee on Transportation reporting coöperation on the part of the railroads. Other committees have their work well in hand, and the event promises to bring a host of visitors to the city.

OIL HEATERS.

The "Rochester," or open-front, lamp stove, the "Art Laurel" and the "Jewel" are perfect in construction, free from odor, handsome in design and reasonable in price. For sale by Cass & Smurr Stove Co., Nos. 224 and 226 South Spring street.

VENTURA COUNTY.

THE LOADING OF THE FIRST OIL-TANK STEAMER.

Distinguished Visitors View the Operation—Confidence Men Play the Fake-diamond Racket—Death of a Well-known Citizen.

VENTURA, Jan. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) Friday, January 10, will go on record as a red letter day in the history of the petroleum oil industry in Ventura county. At 9:30 p.m. the first tide water shipment of 6000 barrels of crude oil was dispatched from Sudden's wharf, consigned to Rodeo in the tank steamer George Loomis, Capt. Bridgett commanding. The oil was drawn from the 30,000-barrel storage tank of the Union Oil Company, and will be used for refinery purposes. The advent of the new steamer has been anxiously looked for for some time past, and the various preparatory steps leading up to the shipment made yesterday have been discounted as a final solution of the transportation problem which has occasioned producers in this county no little uneasiness since oil development began in Los Angeles and vicinity. The docking of the steamer occasioned general satisfaction throughout this county, and many hundreds of interested spectators thronged the wharf all day yesterday. Every prominent citizen in this city paid the vessel a visit during the day. Aid the officers of the two oil companies were the recipients of congratulations from all sides.

Among the distinguished visitors were noticed: Judge B. T. Williams, and the various county officers and representative business men. Representing the oil industry were: Hon. Charles N. Felton, Hon. Lyman Stewart, D. T. Perkins, Charles Grenwell, Charles Felton, W. L. Stewart and others.

The Times correspondent secured an interview with ex-Senator Felton during which the following facts were gleaned: The Senator said that the launching of the George Loomis opened up great possibilities for the future value of Ventura county and Newhall oil fields, as it settled the very important item of cheap transportation. The saving by waterway transportation is very nearly two-thirds over rail, an item of no inconsiderable value when it is known that 30,000 barrels per month will by this means find a market in northern Coast points. By an agreement between the Pacific Coast and Union Oil companies every alternate cargo will be taken from the tanks of the respective companies. Continuing, Mr. Felton stated that in building the Loomis the Pacific Coast Oil Company had but one idea in view, the solution of the transportation problem. Expense in the matter of construction of a tank steamer had not entered into their calculation in awarding the contract. The steamer had been built under the personal supervision of Capt. J. H. Metcalf, Lloyds surveyor, the result being that the steamer meets every requirement of the association, and is an ideal oil steamer. She cost in sum total $115,000 and is accepted as on A1 insurance risk at her full value. In selecting her officers and crew first-class men in their various capacities had been selected from the pick of the merchant marine, at salaries which average 30 per cent. above the usual scale. In equipment every modern device calculated to insure speed and safety in the transportation of an extra hazardous cargo had been provided for. The oil compartments, six in number, were separated from the engine-rooms and forward bulkheads by water tanks four feet wide, running the full width of the ship, rendering it absolutely impossible for fire to be communicated with the oil compartments. Electricity is used in every case where fire or light is necessary, except in the engine-rooms, where refined oil is used for steam-making. The general dimensions of the steamer are 175 feet over all, 27.5 feet beam, and 17 feet depth of hold. Her registered tonnage is 691 gross and 402 tons net. Engine capacity develops 400 horse-power, rendering nine knots an hour an easy average. Howden's system of forced draught is used. Night lights are of improved electric pattern, insuring absolute safety, and extra light power. The system of loading guarantees the completion of cargo-taking in four hours and discharging in five hours by pump-process. In response to a query as to what effect the large production in Los Angeles would have on the development in this field, the Senator stated that Los Angeles oil could not compete successfully for all-purpose uses with Pico or Ventura oils, owing to the difference in the gravity. Pico oils average from 40 to 42 specific gravity, Ventura county from 28 to 32 and Los Angeles from 18 to 20. Pico and Ventura oils were used largely for refining purposes, which as a rule was not a profitable possibility with Los Angeles oil. Mr. Felton stated further that business generally in this city and county would benefit by the final adjustment of the oil transportation rates, as attention of capital would be attracted to this field. The completion of the tank and pipe lines from Newhall to this city made Ventura the chief tide-water outlet for crude oil on this Coast, and in the George Loomis the producers have the only complete oil steamer ever built on the Pacific Coast. Her loss, under ordinary conditions, is impossible, and today in maritime circles, she is looked upon as the acme of perfection in her class, and Ventura county should feel proud in owning a share in her glory.

Other oil experts on the ground subscribed to every utterance of the president of the Pacific Coast Oil Company.

A subject of general remark during the loading of the steamer Friday was the order and discipline maintained among the crew. No passenger steamer ever docked at this port with less noise and confusion than did the Loomis, a fact not to be wondered at, when it is made known that her officers, without exception, represent the flower of the famous China trade.

CONFIDENCE MEN'S OPERATIONS.

Among the crowd who came to Ventura to witness the loading of the tank steamer George Loomis, yesterday were two well-known confidence men from Los Angeles, George Simpson and C. A. Gould. They failed to find a victim until 3 o'clock, when they sold what purported to be a solitaire diamond ring valued at $150 to Keno Kohara, a Japanese woman of the half-world, for $40 cash. Gould acted as salesman and Simpson as capper.

Simpson is well known as a confidence and gold-brick swindler. About four years ago he was arrested in Los Angeles for gold-brick swindling, and escaped the penitentiary by making settlement in full, and getting the victim out of the way. He is of a respectable and wealthy family in this county, but has been known as the associate and capper of crooks for years. Gould is well known throughout the northwest, and has with him a large stock of fake jewelry. Warrants have been issued for their arrest on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

DEATH OF MRS. GRIES.

Mrs. J. K. Gries, wife of J. K. Gries, the well-known horseman, died at Nordhoff this morning. Mrs. Gries was formerly a Miss Pinkard at Santa Clara, and is the owner of the famous Pinkard farm.

SANTA MONICA.

Anxiety for the Safety of Steamer Peter Jebsen.

SANTA MONICA, Jan. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) A good deal of anxiety is felt in shipping circles for the safety of the steamer Peter Jebson, Capt. Hansen, due at Port Los Angeles from Nanaimo, B. C., with 4500 tons of coal for the Southern Pacific Company. The run would ordinarily be made in about 120 hours and she was due at Port Los Angeles Wednesday evening. This evening she is three days overdue and nothing has been heard from her. The fact that the steamer Walla Walla from Victoria, B. C., arrived at San Francisco Friday, one day overdue, has led to the belief that there has been stormy weather off Cape Flattery. The Walla Walla's course would be the same as that of the missing vessel. Capt. Alexander of the Santa Rosa, which boat went north from Port Los Angeles Friday, was requested to wire back the information if he saw anything of the overdue steamer. The Santa Rosa was to touch at Santa Barbara and later at Port Harford this (Saturday) morning. Had Capt. Alexander seen anything of her he would have undoubtedly telegraphed from the latter place; but he has not. Two theories are advanced in explanation of the failure of the Peter Jebsen to arrive. One of these is that she encountered bad weather and somehow suffered an accident to her machinery which crippled her. The steamer has a single screw-propeller and a single set of engine machinery. A serious break in any of this would cripple her movements. She is provided with sailing apparatus, but this would probably be sufficient only to serve for steering purposes and not for actual sailing. Should such an accident have occurred she would probably have kept well out to sea and possibly this would account for her not having been seen by any other vessel. Another theory is that, after leaving Nanaimo and starting to put out to sea from Cape Flattery there was a heavy storm so that it was thought best not to put out until the sea moderated. Should this have been done she would probably have steamed back into the strait of San Juan de Fuca fourteen miles from Cape Flattery to a place known as Celallam Bay. The chance of telegraphing from that point is slight as the telegraph system is faulty and connection is liable to be cut off for considerable periods. It is also quite probable that she would not have been observed by other vessels passing. The overdue steamer has been in commission for about one and one-half years. She was built at Sunderland, Eng., but carried the Norwegian flag. She had two masts and sails. There were about forty souls in her crew, most of whom were Norwegians. No passengers were carried. She was of about 1900 tons register and had air-tight compartments.

BREVITIES.

Roy Sulliger has returned to Berkeley where he is attending the State University.

About thirty Berkeley students left for the North on the Santa Rosa Friday.

Rev. Thomas K. Hendry, who has been assisting in the Congregational meetings here during the week, will on Sunday exchange pulpits with Rev. G. H. Dekay, who will speak for the former at Park Congregational Church, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Bertha Schmidt has purchased the old Bernard wharf and warehouse on the South Side, and will immediately proceed to remove the same. This will clear the streets, which the warehouse has obstructed, and permit of their early improvement.

An inquest in the case of Archibald McBeth, the member of the Soldiers' Home whose body was found on the beach Friday morning, was held Friday evening by Coroner Campbell. Accidental drowning was the verdict of the jury.

Among the guests registered at the Jackson are: John Welch and Charles Johnson, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. E. Little, Chicago; Z. C. Brown, Chicago; J. C. Jones, San Francisco; E. P. Brown, Gardner, Mass.; Henry Valk and family, Chicago; S. M. From and George H. From, Shelby, Iowa.

The arrivals at the Arcadia include N. A. Miller and Miss M. L. Miller, San Francisco; H. R. Lacy and wife, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; F. W. Harrell, Shanghai; E. G. Burkam and family and Robert Burkam, Sioux City, Iowa; J. William Rife, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. A. C. Morrison and child, Chicago; J. D. Strayhon, Chicago; J. F. Cullinan and family and Miss Helen I. Macindoe, New York; Galer Withill, Middletown, N. Y.

Rev. G. H. Dekay has met with excellent success in his efforts to mend the Congregational Church building fund during the week past, and is now able to promise not only that the church will be immediately plastered, but that it is more than probable that the tower will be inclosed by the end of the present month. These two improvements will fit out the congregation very nicely in way of building.

POMONA.

POMONA, Jan. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The Pomona Dramatic Club will present Charles Townsend's amusing play, "Rio Grande," at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 22. All the young people in Pomona, who have shown an aptitude for dramatic acting are in the cast. This will be one of a series of plays that the club will present here this season.

Several handsome new residences are to be started in Pomona at once. J. H. Bowler will build one on the corner of San Francisco and Palomares streets. H. C. Clair will build on the corner of Fifth and Gibbs streets, and Mrs. Shafter will build in the western part of the town.

John Woy is still an invalid at home.

The supply of pickled olives in Pomona is going off fast, and the call there is for this fruit all over the Coast gives one an idea of the field there is for olive-growing in Southern California.

P. J. Dreher and J. E. McComas are glad that their work with the grand jury of Los Angeles county is about over, and they may attend to their private business again.

The Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday evening elected Miss Lodge (a niece of A. C. Avery) to the position of teacher, made vacant by the recent resignation of Mrs. Talbott, who was married last week.

Pomona patrons of The Times are informed that 3 cents is the price of week-day issues of this paper, on the streets, and from all newsstands and dealers. It is the Sunday only that costs 5 cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

THE RAILROAD GRADERS HAVE REACHED THE CITY.

H. E. Huntington Arrived by Special Train—Solving the Hobo Problem—Co. M Will Elect a Captain. News Notes and Personals.

RIVERSIDE, Jan. 11.—(Regular Correspondence.) The crew of Grant Bros., contractors, arrived in town today to renew operations on the grading of the Southern Pacific road, thereby arousing suspicion that preparations were making for crowding the road over disputed territory during the night or Sunday.

The first regular engine over the Southern Pacific track came in this afternoon, bringing the private car of H. E. Huntington, containing that gentleman, J. A. Muir, W. M. Hood and a number of other railroad men. It will be but a few days before regular service can be opened to Riverside.

THE HOBO PROBLEM.

Constable Singletary is being ground between the upper and nether millstones. Both railroad companies have sent him communications demanding the protection of their property from the hobos infesting the city. But the Supervisors, says Mr. Singletary, refuse to allow him compensation for thus protecting the railroad property, claiming that the companies should keep their cars locked. Consequently the Constable is unable to do that which he believes to be his clear duty under the law.

RIVERSIDE BREVITIES.

Co. M, Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., has been called upon to hold an election on Monday, February 3, to select successors to Capt. J. M. Keith and First Lieutenant S. R. Langworthy, terms expired. Maj. C. S. McKelvey will preside.

Louis L. Newerf and George F. Batty have been given judgment against A. J. Catton for $1683.67; and the People's Home Savings Bank has been given judgment against A. F. Johns and Clara J. Johns for $8096.46, by the Superior Court.

The annual meeting of the Y.M.C.A. will be held Tuesday evening next, for the selection of a new directorate.

The Present Problem Club will be addressed Tuesday evening by A. A. Caldwell on the subject "Trusts."

The Retail Clerks' Association will attend the Y.M.C.A. meeting Sunday afternoon in a body to hear an appropriate address by Rev. J. A. Cleveland of the Baptist Church.

The 500 new books of the public library will be put in circulation on the 15th.

H. C. Manuel was acquitted Friday evening of the charge of beating a hotel.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

The Board of Trade in Excellent Condition.

SANTA BARBARA, Jan. 11.—(Regular Correspondence. The regular meeting of the Board of Trade took place Friday evening at the City Hall. The first year's growth of the Board of Trade shows that the condition of this organization is very satisfactory, there being seventy-nine names enrolled as members. After hearing the report of the treasurer and of the secretary, the board proceeded to the election of officers, and by unanimous vote reëlected M. B. McDuffie president, and C. H. Frink secretary. The reëlection of the gentlemen named is a well-deserved honor, as they have both been indefatigable in their efforts, not only for the advancement of the Board of Trade, but have taken a decided interest in all that pertains to the advantage of Santa Barbara. The following-named gentlemen were elected as directors: W. W. Burton, G. F. Trenwith, Walter Elliott, E. de la Cuesta, E. P. Sawyer, S. P. Stow, A. Goux, A. B. Williams, C. C. Hunt, J. F. Diehl, J. H. Burson, J. L. Trusley and W. W. Broughton.

The matter of the building of the Cuyama road was discussed. Mr. McDuffie informed the meeting that there was a possibility of the road being constructed at a less cost than originally estimated. He stated that next week two contractors would inspect the proposed route of the road, and that there was every indication that the project would soon be upon a solid basis for decided action. An important subject, that of making Santa Barbara a port of entry, brought forth much discussion, the concensus of opinion being that the citizens of this place should proceed at once to have this port made a port of entry. Steps will be taken in the near future to see that this object is consummated. The board adjourned until the next regular meeting in February.

Prominent among the arrivals on Friday night were the Misses Morton of New York, Miss Harvey and Gen. Strong of Washington, D. C. The Misses Morton are the daughters of Gov. Morton of New York State. Gen. Strong is prominent in Washington City, and is somewhat known in Santa Barbara, having spent the past two winters here. This party came in their private car, and expect to be in the city some days.

W. J. Reynolds, formerly of Philadelphia, and a retired capitalist, accompanied by the Misses Davis of the "City of Brotherly Love," arrived here on Friday in his private car, "Coronet." It was the intention of the party to have remained here a number of days, but on account of the management of the principal hotel refusing to allow a dog, belonging to one of the members of the party, to be domiciled in the same boudoir with its owner, the party shortened the stay. This little incident created much comment.

The poisoned mind of the drunkard is cleansed by the Keeley Treatment.

The Keeley Institute.
Cor. N. Main and Commercial Sts.,
Over Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.

Machine Manufacturers.

Von Serkey Mfg. Co., manufacturers of special machinery, dies, models, etc. Accurate work guaranteed. 234-236 E. Second

THE WORLD PAYS TRIBUTE

TO OUR MATCHLESS CLIMATE.

Southern California is Slowly but Surely Becoming the Home of the Invalid.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS OVERLOOKED THIS FEATURE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT.

From Every Quarter of Our Own Continent and From Foreign Climes an Ever-increasing Army of Health-seekers is Wending Its Way to Southern California.

While this vast multitude of people are health-seekers, they are also home-seekers, and their financial importance to Southern California is not to be lightly estimated. From the Tehachepi to San Diego, mantling our noble hills and dotting our fair valleys, are the beautiful homes of these health-seekers, adding substantial evidence of our boasted greatness. The pineries of Georgia, the hills of Asheville, N. C.; the slopes of Colorado, must all soon be forgotten as health resorts in the growing fame of Southern California.

The diversity of our climate, with its possibilities of altitudes, dryness or moisture, and its equable range of temperature, make Southern California nature's abiding place for the invalid.

At this moment the eyes of the medical world are turned towards Southern California. Slowly it has been dawning upon our great medical authorities at home and abroad that our unequalled climate offered their patients the only hope of relief from many chronic ailments.

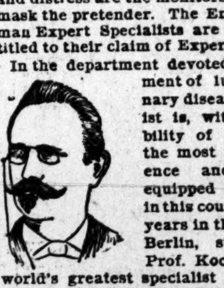
Let us "strike while the iron is hot" and invite the invalid world to share a blessing that is God-given and free.

Southern California must of necessity become the home of exact medical knowledge; must attract the greatest professional minds to its field of unusual opportunities. Where a disease follows true to its type and yields most readily to treatment, there alone can medical investigation reap its fullest reward. This is the history of all medical investigation, and I need not here cite such instances as Lourdes, Berlin, Vienna or Paris.

Shortly after the World's Congress of Medicine had completed its labors at Chicago, during the World's Fair, the Executive Committee of the Illinois State Medical Institute decided to establish the Home institution at Los Angeles, Cal.

It was promised that the equipment of this California Home of the Illinois State Medical and Surgical Institute should be of the highest excellence, both as to its staff of physicians and its scientific apparatus. Each member of the staff must be not only a specialist in his department, but must have studied under world-famous teachers both at home and abroad. How faithfully this promise of the executive board has been fulfilled is amply attested in the eminent standing and personnel of the staff of the Los Angeles Home of the English and German Expert Specialists.

The people have a misconceived idea of a Specialist. By simply declaring or advertising himself a Specialist does not entitle the Hundreds of Pretenders to your confidence, nor does it guarantee any special medical knowledge on their part. You may humbug the people for a long time in business matters, but in human suffering pain and distress are the monitors who soon unmask the pretender. The English and German Expert Specialists are eminently entitled to their claim of Expert Specialists.



In the department devoted to the treatment of lung or pulmonary disease, our specialist is, without a possibility of contradiction, the most widely experienced and thoroughly equipped lung specialist in this country. He spent years in the hospitals of Berlin, studying under Prof. Koch, who is the world's greatest specialist today, for you are all familiar with Prof. Koch's great discovery, "Tuburculin," for the cure of Consumption. After years of study in European hospitals under such a famous teacher, who will say that our Lung Specialist is not eminently entitled to your fullest confidence and trust.

Consumption—Can it be Cured?

A case in point. The New England coast, with its raw, cutting east winds, furnishes by far more consumption than any other portion of our country. Six months ago a prominent city official of Massachusetts came to Southern California to pass his few remaining days. The physicians who had advised him to come said that nothing more could be done to arrest the disease or stay its inevitable result. I will not burden you with a detailed history of this case. He had lost his voice completely—a symptom of the late stages of the disease; had profuse night sweats; was spitting blood; had irritable diarrhoea; was losing flesh rapidly; had evening fever, and presented a typical picture of a consumptive awaiting his doom.

When he came to the English and German Specialists he simply asked our aid, without any promise of results. After five months' care and treatment under our Lung Specialist he regained his voice, all the different symptoms disappeared, he gained seventeen pounds in weight and declared himself a well man. So sure was he of his restored health that he went back East to settle up his business and make Southern California his permanent home. This case is cited as an example of what skillful, intelligent and experienced ability can do, even when the very grave is clamoring for a victim.

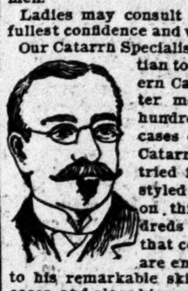
Let us impress one fact upon your mind, namely: That if you are a sufferer from any form of lung trouble you need the advice of our Specialist. It's the only advice worthy of your confidence. It has brought hope to many a troubled heart. Why not to yours? He will advise you free of cost and detect the one little obstacle to your recovery that other physicians have overlooked.

Again we ask your confidence in the Department of Nervous Diseases, Brain Troubles or Spinal Disorders. Our Specialist in this Department was the favorite pupil of Prof. William Osler for five years. No man in medicine today stands higher than Prof. Osler in the medical world. He is a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the author of Osler's Practice of Medicine, and senior professor of America's greatest medical college. After all these years of study and investigation under such a teacher, and later as a teacher himself in a large Western college, we think our claim to your confidence on behalf of our Specialist in Nerve Diseases is as well founded as it is modest. His mental equipment, combined with our superior apparatus, makes this Department a boon to all men and women who are afflicted with any Brain, Spinal or Nerve Trouble. The great playwright Steele Mackaye was enabled to finish his immortal play "Anarchy" through the professional skill and aid of our Specialists. When brain trouble threatened to extinguish the brilliant mind that gave us "Paul Kauvar," it is an enduring tribute to this Specialist that, when later nerve trouble afflicted the great playwright in New York, the home of his family physician, he telegraphed our Specialist for advice and treatment.

No matter what your nerve trouble may be, we invite you to consult the Specialist of this Department in fullest confidence and without cost. To old and young men suffering from diseases peculiar to their habits and conditions of life, this Department offers them all the hope and promise that they can reasonably expect from scientific medication. If your case is curable we will frankly tell you so, and if a doubt rests on the possibility of effecting a permanent cure, we will not hesitate to inform you accordingly.

In the Department devoted to the treatment of Diseases of Women our Specialist is a gentleman who has enjoyed the most liberal hospital advantages both in this country and Europe. His success in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women has been so remarkable that this department is crowded beyond its capacity, and today we beg to announce a most valuable addition to this department in the person of a Lady Physician, selected for her high qualifications and wide experience and success in the treatment of female diseases. Special fitness and superior qualifications as to experience and ability were the sole guides in the selection of our Lady Physician for this Department. Ladies suffering from any of the ailments peculiar to their sex, no matter what the extent or nature of the disorder may be, can find in this Department the wise counsel and mature experience of Two Specialists, unequaled on this Coast in the successful treatment of all Diseases of Women.

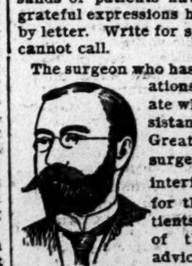
Ladies may consult these Specialists in fullest confidence and without cost.



Our Catarrh Specialist needs no introduction to the people of Southern California. Month after month he has cured hundreds of the worst cases of Catarrh, relieved Catarrh sufferers who had tried in vain all the self-styled Catarrh Specialists on this Coast. The hundreds of grateful letters that come to us every day are enduring testimonials to his remarkable skill in Catarrhal Diseases, and place him even more securely in his well-earned position of the foremost Catarrh Specialist in America. Remember he treats all cases of Catarrh at

$5 PER MONTH $5

Including all medicines, and to those who may be skeptical he will give one week's trial treatment free. His method of treating Catarrh is the perfection of a system of mild, bland, soothing, healing applications brought directly in contact with the diseased membranes, a treatment which he introduced and perfected in one of the largest hospitals in this country. His home treatment is equally effective, and thousands of patients have been cured whose grateful expressions have reached us only by letter. Write for symptom blank if you cannot call.



The surgeon who has charge of our operations is an English graduate who was for years assistant surgeon to one of Great Britain's leading surgeons. When surgical interference is necessary for the relief of our patients they can be assured of the skill, care and advice of a surgeon second to none in this country. His success in Skin Diseases, Tumors, Strictures, Varecocele and Rectal Diseases has been most remarkable, and you may consult him free of cost on all diseases pertaining to his specialty.

In Bright's Disease, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, all Stomach, Liver and Bowel Troubles, Heart Disease and Disorders of the Circulation are treated by a Specialist who has devoted his life to all such diseases. His ripe experience in hospital work and exhaustive study of such cases under the leading Specialists of foreign hospitals qualifies him in a marked degree to treat all diseases in this department with a success not to be expected from any other physician on this coast.

If you are ailing you may have his valuable counsel and advice free of cost.

We would impress upon your mind the fact that the English and German Expert Specialists are a combination of Medical Experts devoted only to their respective specialties and affording you the highest possible excellence and skill in those specialties. By their wide experience in and connection with leading hospitals in America, Canada and Europe they are qualified to give you the most valuable advice and assistance that can be obtained on this coast.

Don't be discouraged if others have failed to cure you. Come and see our Expert Specialists, and a new fire may be kindled in your hearts to guide you out of the wilderness of misery and departed hope.

Consultation Always Free. This Ad Is Worth Reading.

English and German Specialists,

Byrne Building, Cor. Third and Broadway.

(TAKE ELEVATOR.)

If you cannot call personally, write and receive free question blanks and the New Guide to Health.

Hale's 107.109. N. Spring St.

"The Cricket On the Hearth," By Charles Dickens,

Well, we consider it just as good advertising, the complimentary manner in which the people speak of our

Is a delightful story; in fact, one of the brightest ever written by this famous author. If Mr. Dickens had referred to some of our goods in a complimentary way in some of his stories, we would have considered it good advertising,

January Clearance Sale

Wouldn't You?

We can't afford

to risk the favor of our customers by selling them anything short of the best, and at the very lowest possible prices, and that is what we have been doing this first week of our sale. The large crowds of interested buyers that have sought our counters is positive proof of same.

We have prepared a very interesting story for intending purchasers this week and any one who is fortunate enough to secure some of these bargains ought to fell complimented.

Hale's 107.109. N. Spring St.

Great Attractions In Black Goods.

Former Price $1.00. Sale Price 77c. 10 pieces of extra quality all-wool 46-inch wide Brocaded Mohairs, in black, former price was $1.00 and $1.25 per yard, the whole line goes at one price, per yard........ 77c

8⅓c 150 Pieces of extra heavy, well covered, English Flannelettes, in pretty styles and assorted colors. These are the regular 12½c quality. We will sell a limited quantity only, at cost price, 8⅓c yard.

7c Bleached Muslin. We will put on sale this week, at a sacrifice, one case of very fine 36-inch wide Muslin, Lonsdale finish, and regular price of which is 10c; a limit of $1.00 to any customer, at 7c yard

Former Price $1.50. Sale Price 98c. A few pieces left in lengths of 12 to 15 yards, extra heavy Peau de Sole and Taffeta Silks, with colored figures; these goods have been selling at $1.50; "were in window" and are a snap at........ 98c

20 per cent off. Pattern Suits Must Go. 20 per cent off. Here is one of the best values you will ever have offered you. We have only a few left. Fine all-wool, silk and wool, boucles, plaids, stripes and Persian weaves, in dress patterns, only one of a kind. 20 per cent discount till closed out.

Fur Trimmings. Our entire line of Fur Trimmings have been cut to about one-half the regular prices; if you want Furs, here is your chance; come early; from 5 cents per yard up.

PROFITS NO OBJECT BUT SELL.

Former Price $1.00, Sale Price 75c. 5 pieces 50-inch all-wool Black Cheviot Diagonals, this is strictly "up to date" for Walking Skirts, and have sold very rapidly at $1 per yd, we close them out at, per yd..... 75c

10c Huck Towels, 18x36 inches, 150 dozen very fine quality, in red or blue borders, our own importation, worth anywhere 15c each: sale price 10c.

15c Turkish Towels. This is a beauty. We have 50 dozen of them, extra large size, measures 45 inches, sold regularly at 25c. Sale price 15c.

Former Price 75c. Sale Price 48c. Ten pieces Brocade Taffeta Silks, in colors; all-silk and 21 inches wide; this is a beautiful line and was bought to sell at 75c yard; the balance of them must go, and they surely will at........ 48c

37½c Mohair Novelties. 25 pieces very pretty rough Mohair effects in numerous weaves, showing spots, wrinkles, dashes and beautiful color combinations; reduced from 50c to 37½c a yard.

60c Novelty Checks. 8 pieces beautiful Renfrew Checks, all colors, 46 inches wide, pure wool and a good serviceable fabric, have been marked down from 75c to 60c a yard.

50c Camel's Hair Serge. This is a perfect beauty, very desirable for street wear, all wool, 46 inches wide, good black and has sold all season at 75c, have 2 pieces only, to close out 50c a yard.

60c Flannel Suitings. Here is a fine line of Dress Goods, plain colors, 54 inches wide, and cost at wholesale ordinarily just what we ask you for it, is worth 90c per yard, every thread wool; to close, 60c.

Former Price 75c. Sale Price 50c. These goods are too well known to need any comments whatever; 46-inch black all-wool Henrietta, silk finish, and never go out of style, however we cut the line to, per yd. 50c

22c White Flannel, pure wool, 27 inches wide, a big bargain and one not often offered, as 'tis as staple as spool cotton, retails usually at 30c; we propose to sell during this sale at 22c yard.

25c Turkey Red Table Damask, very nice quality, pretty designs, and warranted fast colors, 60 inches wide, and retails at 35c. We will give you wholesale price during this sale, only 25c yard.

Former Price $1.00. Sale Price 75c. All we have left of those beautiful Persian Brocade Silks is 10 half-pieces; they are 21 inches wide, all silk, beautifully designed figures on granite groundwork; latest thing; reduced to........ 75c

SAVE MONEY. DRESS GOODS AT COST

Blankets. Will you need any more Blankets this winter? If not, you can afford to lay one of these aside till you do; extra large all-wool white Blankets, silk trimmed; reduced from $6.50 to $5.00.

A Corset Snap. Who ever heard of a first-class glove-fitting Corset at 35c? Well, we never did before, but we have one here that would put to shame many a Corset at 75c, long waisted, made of heavy Coutil, finest fillings and neatly trimmed, a hummer, too many lines, so "close 'em," 35c.

Former Price 50c. Sale Price 35c. 10 pieces of Black French Serge, has a very fine finish, extra heavy weight, 38 inches wide and all wool, color is the same as in the higher priced goods, will not wrinkle; close out at, per yd........ 35c

16½c Bleached Sheeting, full 3-4. We have at the depot six cases of this extra heavy, soft finished Sheeting, every yard of which is worth in any store in town 20c, but "slaughter 'em" is the word; 16½c.

9c Here is a real "Glass Linen" Toweling, very fine quality, full 18 inches wide, 1-inch checks, and retails over our Domestic Counter at 12½c yard. We have 20 pieces; 1000 yards will go at 9c yard.

Former Price $1.25. Sale Price 93c. We have a line of Cheney Bros.' celebrated 24-inch Brocade Indias, in evening shades—cream Nile, pink, lavender, etc.; are pure silk and the very finest quality; large and small figures; regular price is $1.25; to close out........ 93c

Notions.

Hose Supporters, black selesia belt; former price, 25c; sale price........ 15c
Hose Supporters, colored satin; former price 50c; sale price........ 22c
Hose Supporters, black and white belt; former price, 20c; sale price........ 12½c
500 dozen white Hemstitched and Lace Handkerchiefs; former price, 10c; sale price........ 5c

Underwear. Underwear. Underwear.

25 dozen Ladies' White Merino Vests, silk finish, pearl buttons, extra weight, regular price was 75c. sale price........ 40c
Four odd lines Ladies' very fine all-wool Scarlet Underwear; sizes are broken but the price will appeal to you. Reduced from $1.25 to........ 75c
Dr. Warner's celebrated Underwear; a line of Vests and Pants in all-wool, very fine, black only, full finished, reduced from $2.00 to........ $1.25

Hosiery.

50 dozen Ladies' Fast-black Seamless Hose, reduced from 20c to........ 15c
25 dozen Ladies, non-crocking Black Cotton Hose, reduced from 25c to........ 19c
10 dozen Ladies' Superfine Silk-wool Hose, reduced from $1 to........ 50c
75 dozen Ladies' Fast-black extra fine Cashmere Hose, reduced from 75c to........ 50c

TIMES LINOTYPE BATTERY.

(Continued from page twenty-eight.)

siderably education and wide intelligence. He was a philosopher in his way; if he possessed enough for the time being he was happy He worried little about the morrow, and was always ready to divide what he had with a less fortunate companion. He was a man of general knowledge, and often a poet. He was familiar with the inside workings of political deals, big and little, and public men and public characters were to him as an open book. He represented all shades of personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies from Phocion Howard to Horace Greeley, and was never so much at ease as when holding up the short end of a dispute, or dilating on the strong points of the leading Shakespearean actor or actress. He was as much at home in the Senate of the United States (where he has occasionally found a footing,) as he was in the City Council (where he was more frequently in evidence.) He might not always have been "an ornament to his profession," whatever that profession might be for the time being, but he was always and essentialy the same easy-going, trust-to-luck sort of an individual. He was a character in every sense of the word. It may be said that there never was a religion (no matter how unorthodox its tenets,) but what numbered the printer among its most devout adherents; and never a political party (no matter how illogical its platform,) but what was enthusiastically supported by a greater or less number of the same craft. He sometimes gambled, and he frequently drank, but at all times, and under all circumstances, he preserved his unique personality.

It is claimed by many that the present generation has witnessed a retrogression of the printer, irrespective of all machine influences. Our modern civilization, with its machine-like regularity, was out of harmony with his nature. The conditons whch produced a Bret Harte and a Mark Twain had disappeared. The very atmosphere became uncongenial, and he rebelled against his environment. The more peculiarly printer-like the individual the more pronounced the rebellion. When he could bear our supercilious refinement no longer he became a tramp—the original tramp. Later this term was subjected to an evolutionary process, and the printer tramp became a tourist, and it can be confidently asserted that the world never knew a more unique character than was the printer tourist. It has been the fortune of the writer to have enjoyed the friendship and confidence of some of the most famous tourists with which the printing fraternity has been favored during the last quarter of a century, and a retrospective glance, which takes in their peculiarities, the wit and humor which were so infectious with them, is productive of little beside pleasure, mingled with a keen regret that the tourist-printer is about to disappear entirely from our vision—if he has not already disappeared. The old-time printer will shortly be a mere reminiscence. The world was no worse for his presence, and it will be no better when he is gone.

M. J. CARROLL.

THE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

I.

I ain't no bard 'at tunes and sings
Ov flowery dells an' heav'ly things—
An' enny way, 'taint no use
To make a Pegasus ov a goose—
But some'ow somethin' seems tu be
Some'at touched inside ov me,
An', jing! it's mos' 'nuff tu start
Some warmth in Niobe's stony heart
Tu see theze durn ol' patent things
Settin' types!

II.

I 'member when our ol' "Slug 8"
Waz wurth more'n gold in weight,
Tu "git 'im on;" an' th' "gang"
'D kinder loll 'round, an' grin,
An' sorter wait till he "cashed in"—
An' wear that confidential squint
'At some'ow's left th' ol' time "print"
Since they've got theze patent things
Settin' types!

III.

Jing! 'taint so now. Jes' give tu me
One more "bonus" on th' "Bee,"
Er let my ol' soul revel in
A "twilight" on th' "Trib" agin,
Er gim'me back that ol' time squint
'At some'ow's left th' ol' time "print"—
An', gad! my heart'll sorter swell
Th' wrinkles out! But la!—er, well,
Now they've got theze patent things
Settin' types!

IV.

Don't fetch flowers an' strew 'em on
My heap ov earth, when I'm gone—
Mos' ennything'll do fer me
Tu squint at from eternity!
What I want's some sort ov show
Ov gittin' somethin' 'fore I go,
An' kinder livin' 'long, y' know,
Like other folks; but, la! it jes'
Ain't no use tu try, I gues',
Since they've got theze patent things
Settin' types!

W. H. DILWORTH.

MILLIONAIRE AS WELL AS INVENTOR

How Mergenthaler Came to Invent the Linotype and Make a Fortune.

(Fourth Estate:) Ottmar Mergenthaler is not only an inventor, but is counted a millionaire. His marvelous skill, rendering possible the art of mechanically setting type, has been well rewarded.

It is to the credit of this age and an inspiriation to the men of the coming century, whose dreams may be realized for the benefit of their fellows, that this man, who could solve the riddles of seemingly impossible mechanical problems, reaped the results of his accomplishments.

From his earliest struggles toward the perfection of the linotype, Mergenthaler had the hearty and confident support of capital, and when he had solved his great problem he was not robbed of the fruit of his labors.

The career of the watchmaker of Baltimore who added to the riches of an inventive century the machine that has vastly cheapened and therefore multiplied the dissemination of intelligence has been one of untiring industry and labors that were not dwarfed by lack of appreciation or necessary funds.

The ideal union of capital and labor is shown by the success of Mergenthaler and his machine. There is scarcely a printing plant in America that is not equipped with a linotype, while many of the great newspaper offices prize as the most precious of their possessions "batteries" of linotypes. Not only in America, but in Europe and Asia, and even Australia, the Merganthaler machine is being found to be as necessary as the press itself.

Mergenthaler's early history is as uninteresting as that of the ordinary workman. He ate, drank, and slept, but all the time he thought. He might have been today still diligently making watches if it had not been that the possibilities of his art were being studied out with the careful attention to detail that is a part of the genius of the dreaming German.

It is true that he had only the most vague conceptions of what he meant to accomplish, but he did know in an uncertain and yet prophetically positive way that there would develop something to be done and that he was the man to do it.

His was a head full of "wheels" whirling along on the road to success. He had a thousand ideas suggestive of some great work. Finally he saw the one worth pursuing and with the stubborn determination and subtle skill of his race he followed it to its conclusion.

Those who know Mergenthaler say that he is as stubborn as sin, but that his singlemindedness is of the broad sort that, having an end in view, will tolerate no intervening obstacles.

Ottmar Mergenthaler was busy with his work as a watchmaker, but more occupied with his dreams of making a machine that would set type when his genius was recognized by James O. Clephane.

This gentleman had been backing Charles T. Moore in his efforts to solve the same mechanical riddle. The results were utterly impracticable. Some of the work on the machine, which was constructed on the rotary principle, had been put in Mergenthaler's hands.

He immediately gave evidence of his talents, but the machine was constructed on the wrong idea, the amount of justifying utterly destroying the value of the invention.

Mergenthaler and his newly-found backer were harmonious in the belief that some sort of device or combination of devices could be found that would work the trick. This Mergenthaler solved by the device of a double wedge, automatically adjusting the line.

L. G. Hine was introduced to Mergenthaler by Mr. Clephane, and he, too, caught the inspiration of the inventor's fever. A stock company was formed, Mergenthaler being given a large number of shares.

He next worked on the band system of indenting a line at a time and casting. This was moderately successful. It was shown to Whitelaw Reid, Richard Smith, William Haldeman, William Henry Smith, and others, who were so favorably impressed with the inventor and his accomplishments that they joined the syndicate, buying stock above par.

The invention at this time was too crude to be practicable, but it was not long before Mergenthaler conceived the idea of a machine with separate matrices and a blower. He simplified the intricacies by using cams to distribute the power through the machine.

The distribution of the type was accomplished by the introduction of a steel rod with combination grooves, which corresponded with the nicks in the matrices so that each automatically dropped into its respective magazine on reaching its proper combination on the distributing rod.

This machine met with immediate success and is even in use in some offices today. Mergenthaler saw, however, that it was not complete, and did not want to manufacture it until perfected.

About this time he and Whitelaw Reid quarreled, Reid wanting the shops moved to New York city. The inventor sold out his stock for $40,000 and went into the manufacturing business.

Mergenthaler was taken desperately sick, and while confined to his bed dreamed again over his machine until he had realized its perfection. The blower was done away with, an endless strap serving the purpose of carrying the matrices. The blower had caused a constant circulation of dust in the operator's face, and its disuse was of the greatest benefit to the workmen.

A second improvement was the automatic adjustment of the heat through a column of mercury. This relieved the printer of all uneasiness as to the temperature of his type metal.

Mergenthaler was gladly taken back into the company, given a handsome salary, and splendid royalty on each machine. All the cost of his experiments had been borne by the company.

With native German shrewdness he has invested in the Linotype Company, buying before the value of the stock was properly appreciated. His royalties, the sums he makes on the manufacture of machines, and his salary give him an annuity of $50,000 a year, while his dividends on the stock add largely to this.

Mergenthaler, though really a very rich man, lives in the plain, simple style he did as a mechanic. His German appreciation of the value of education has been given to his bright children. He would be an ideally happy man if it were not that he suffers from very bad health, due to his tremendous labors and the carelessness of self unfortunately characteristic of genius. The illness of the inventor does not keep him from working over his machine, and it is said of him that when physicians insisted that he try a change of climate he said that he would rather die than be separated from his shop.

VALE!

OLD-TIME PRESSES.

The Remarkable Story of Joel G. Northrup's Life.

The thunders of the mighty modern presses almost drown all recollection of the days that were primitive; the men that listen mechanically to the machinery that gives out 60,000 complete copies an hour and regard it as a matter of course can little appreciate the thrill among the craftsmen that followed the invention of the first cylinder press.

But there was a day when the presses that now seem so adequate were considered great steps forward; and Joel G. Northrup, an old press-builder 89 years old, who died December 11, at Marcellus, N. Y., was one of the earliest and most sucecssful laborers in the vineyard of iron and steel.

By trade Mr. Northrup was a shoemaker, but he had a natural bent for mechanics.

He learned his trade in New Haven, where he lived until 21 years of age, when with his wife, he came to Cortland, N. Y., where, with the exception of about a year, spent in Skaneateles, he carried on his trade for sixteen years. It was in Cortland that he invented his first press. It may seem strange that a shoemaker should invent a printing press, but Mr. Northrup became interested through seeing the operation of a press on which were printed some tickets for a church donation, and for which he had been sent.

It was on September 30, 1842, that Mr. Northrup secured his first patent on a printing press. It was of the same model set up in the office of the Syracuse Star in 1843. Mr. Northrup's first idea was to produce a rotary movement, retaining the type beds upon an under track, each form being placed upon a separate bed by itself; then while one form was receiving the impression the other was returning by the lower track.

The following winter Mr. Northrup built a medium cylinder press. That machine had four beds, each holding one page of the paper. They ran in pairs. The first pair held the first and fourth pages and the other the second and third.

In 1844 Mr. Northrup removed to Syracuse, and thereafter he was engaged in mechanical pursuits until 1851.

It was in that year that Mr. Northrup's attention was called by Mr. Jackson, his former employer, to the office of George Bruce, a New York tpye-founder, for the construction of an improved printing press. He set about accomplishing the task and built a press suitable for country papers that printed one thousand impressions an hour.

It cost less than $500 and weighed less than 3000 pounds. For this he was to have received $1000, but through a technical point the money was never paid. Taking this press for a model he started in business in Oneida until 1855, making in that time more than 200 presses.

In 1884 and 1885 he built a combined web perfecting press and folding machine. It consists of two distinct presses, independent of each other and yet so constructed as to work in perfect harmony with each other. It prints from a web of flat forms of set type and folds sixteen or thirty-two pages. This press was on exhibition at the county fair in this city in 1888 and it is now in Marcellus. The press is but 4x6½ feet on the floor and 5 feet high, and is simple in construction. It is less than one-half the size of any other press working the same size sheet.

Mr. Northrup's age prevented his developing and engaging in the manufacture of this press.

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